

Seven Restorations of the Roman System

(repeated patterns)

By C. M. White V. 2.7

[NB: this chart is best printed out in A3 or A2]

This table should be read in conjunction with:

What will the Beast be like?; Napoleon. A Roman Emperor; Wilhelm II. A type of the Final Emperor; Beast and False Prophet: Parallel Scriptures.

Date restoration commenced	Restored System	Main and other Important Leaders	Death and Marriage ¹ details	Two Legs of the System	Patterns of Wars & Invasions	Economic Crises ²	Vatican relationships ³	Comments & Issues
	Roman Empire	n/a	• n/a	• Divided into Western and Eastern Empires (285AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of South - Tunisia 202 BC (in response to Punic wars and Hannibal) followed by spread across North Africa and Near East • Kings of East - Attila the Hun vs eastern Roman Empire and Gauls (5th century BC) • Britain - 43 AD • USA - n/a • India – May have had plans to under Emperor Traianus (98-117AD) • Holy Land - yes 	• n/a	• n/a	• Emperor worship. Takes over Middle East and had plans for India.
A.D. 554	1. Imperial Restoration	• Justinian (527-65) ⁴	• Justinian died of natural causes in 565. Married	• Eastern Empire re-took West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of South - Justinian's general, Belisarius, reconquered parts of North Africa • Kings of East – n/a • Britain - n/a • USA - n/a • India – n/a • Holy Land - yes 	•	• Close relations. But saw himself as a priest and king. He appointed 3 Popes. In his heavy-handed attempts at uniting the various Christian factions, he became a sort of persecutor of the RCC. ⁵	• 'Wounded' Roman system revived from the East. Confederation, not a totalitarian system. A few conflicts with the RCC over power.
A.D. 800	2. Frankish Kingdom (Carolingian dynasty) (751-987)	• Charlemagne (800-14) ⁶	• Charlemagne died in 814 of fever and pleurisy. Married	• Continued Western portion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of South - Muslim attacks countered by Charlemagne. Attacked Moors in northern Spain • Kings of East – n/a • Britain – n/a • USA – n/a • India – n/a • Holy Land - yes 	•	• Centuries of struggle for leadership over Europe ('love-hate') between Emperors and RCC.	•

¹ This demonstrates that the final Emperor will not be homosexual and in fact will be against political correctness/wokeness.

² The purpose of inserting this column for economic crises is to ascertain whether these crises had anything to do with the arise of Beast-like leaders and important political events.

³ "Francis I, Louis XIV, Napoleon, saw themselves as the Holy Roman Empire's legitimate heirs. Popes waged a thousand-year-long battle with emperors for the right to Rome." (Friedrich Heer, *The Holy Roman Empire*, p. 1). The conflicts between State and Church included Henry IV (1050-1106), Frederick I (1122-90 AD), Frederick II (1194-1250 AD) and others

4 1. JUSTINIAN

He partly realised the restoration of the western portion of the Roman Empire (*renovatio imperii*) via his general Belisarius including parts of north Africa.

"The most essential part of his imperial duty seemed to him [Justinian] to be the restoration of the Roman Empire whose fragments the barbarians had divided" (Charles Diehl, *Justinian. The Imperial Restoration in the West, Cambridge Medieval History, Vol. 2 - Foundation of the Western Empire*, p. 4).

He had disdain for the Sabbatarians and seventh-day observances etc (Keum Ahn, "538 A.D. and the Transition from Pagan Roman Empire to Holy Roman Empire: Justinian's Metamorphosis from Chief of Staffs to Theologian", *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 44-85).

⁵ Refer to <https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08578b.htm> for details. He forced Pope Silverius to resign. He then appointed Pope Vigilius and later had him arrested and taken to Constantinople Justinian then appointed the following 3 Popes. After a sham "election" he had Pelagius I appointed Pope (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Papacy).

6 2. CHARLEMAGNE

His title was *King of the Romans*. His royal seal stated *renovatio Romani imperii* (ie restoration of the Roman Empire). He was able to unite most of western Europe into one state and even issued a single currency for the Empire. Ever since he has been written about and discussed as a model for a united Europe.

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A.D. 962	3. German Kingdoms 3a. Ottonian dynasty (919-1024) 3b. Hohenstaufen dynasty (1155-1268) ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otto I the Great (936-67)⁸ • Otto III (996-1002)⁹ • Frederick I Barbarossa (1155-1190)¹⁰ • Frederick II (1220-50)¹¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otto I died of natural causes in 973. Married • (NB Frederick of Barbarossa was also very significant. He died from drowning in 1190). Married. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued Western portion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of South – 8 Crusades 1096-1291 AD. (response to Muslim invasions) • Kings of East – n/a • Britain – n/a • USA – n/a • India – n/a • Holy Land - yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14th century banking crisis (the crash of the Peruzzi and the Bardi family Compagnia dei Bardi in 1345). (<i>Wikipedia</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otto I attacked Rome in an attempt to depose the decadent Pope John XII. He and a court attempted to summons the Pope who refused. They consequently deposed him and elected Leo VIII as Pope. • Otto III deposed Popes and installed his own. (details in the Endnotes) • Frederick I Barbarossa and Frederick II had continued struggles with the Papacy. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This continues the friction between the RCC and the State.

⁷ 3a. OTTO I & OTTO III

⁸ “The lineage of the Roman emperors from Julius Caesar to Charlemagne, when Pope Leo III (Charlemagne’s “brother”!) crowned him, thereby transferring the Roman Empire to the “Germans.” The princes crowned Otto “the Roman ruler” at Aachen. The princes surrendered their lands to Otto I, who held the “Roman empire.”

“Otto the Great certainly deserves the appellation as the founder, perhaps re-founder, of the German “transfer” of the empire to the *Alamanni*. An amiable compromise to who should merit the designation of the “first,” **would be to establish a trinity of creators of the HRE: Charlemagne, Otto I, and Frederick I Barbarossa.**” (Thomas Renna, “Was Frederick Barbarossa the First Holy Roman Emperor?” *Quidditas*, Vol. 35, Article 6, 2014, pp. 67, 74-75). [emphasis mine]

⁹ “In the Middle Ages Otto III was called the ‘wonder of the world’... in the words of a contemporary ‘the handsomest offspring of the handsome emperor’... He envisaged the Europe of the future as a ‘league of nations’ in which the kings of the peoples then growing to adulthood as part of the western family, the Poles and the Hungarians, were linked to the Emperor and the Empire by ties of friendship, not as subjects but as partners” (Friedrich Heer, *The Holy Roman Empire*, pp. 43-44).

“It was Otto’s intention that Poland and the rest should become confederate states of varying status, like those which had surrounded the old Roman Empire. *Romanum Imperium* admittedly signified the hegemony of the Emperor; but the hegemon refrained from interfering in the internal affairs of his ‘friends’. Within their own boundaries, the friendly and confederate states of the Empire enjoyed a freedom not always found today within the confederacies of either east or west (where interference in the internal affairs of member states is not confined to vital economic matters). Otto III intended to develop this system of alliances and friendship still further” (Friedrich Heer, *The Holy Roman Empire*, p. 48)

“Otto III ... German king and Holy Roman emperor ... **planned to recreate the glory and power of the ancient Roman Empire in a universal state governed from Rome, in which the pope would be subordinated to the emperor in religious as well as in secular affairs**” - the pope was to be “his lieutenant in the spread of Christian dominion” (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Otto-III>).

“Crowned as emperor, Otto III put down the Roman rebellion and installed his cousin as Pope Gregory V, the first Pope of German descent. After the Emperor had pardoned him and left the city, Crescentius II again rebelled, deposing Gregory V and installing John XVI as Pope. Otto III returned to the city in 998, reinstalled Gregory V, and executed both Crescentius II and John XVI. When Gregory V died in 999, Otto III installed Sylvester II as the new pope. Otto III’s actions throughout his life further strengthened imperial control over the Catholic Church.” (“Otto III, Holy Roman Emperor”, *Wikipedia*)

¹⁰ 3b. FREDERICK I BARBAROSSA & FREDERICK II

The Holy Roman Empire was at its greatest extent in Europe under the German dynasties which ruled 1138-1208, 1212-1254.

“Frederick I Barbarossa (1152-90) was the first Holy Roman Emperor. It will be argued here that he was the first to give considerable attention to the meaning of the three attributes of the HRE ... I contend that Barbarossa joined the German heritage to the triple title, a connection which successor Emperors continued to develop ... Frederick I clearly stands out as the ruler who embodies the ideals and the destiny of the Empire, and, later, modern Germany, save for Charlemagne himself.”

“Everything about the historical Charlemagne became intertwined with Barbarossa and his successors. The election, anointment, coronation-site, and physical proximity to the Marian (actually only one of the four relics is of Mary, the mantle at the birth of Jesus; two of Jesus (swaddling clothes, loin cloth on the cross), and the cloth which held the head of John the Baptist) Shrine, relics, site of pilgrimage, Charles’ tomb and relics, and the “relics” of Roman Caesars, such as the cameo of Augustus. The chandelier donated by Barbarossa—still in place—is reminiscent of the celestial Jerusalem. It would be hard to imagine a more compelling integration of the HRE and its emperors with the traditions of Saint Charlemagne, Jerusalem (earthly and heavenly, with possible intimations of the legend of the Last Emperor)”.

“**Barbarossa was the first German emperor to attempt an extensive application of Roman law to the empire**, especially in northern Italy. Henry VI and Frederick II would continue to extend the reach of the Roman law, however sporadically. Frederick Barbarossa often refers to the Roman empire, a virtual identification with the HRE which would become a staple after his reign.”

“Barbarossa is a true Roman emperor in the descent of the Roman Caesars, with no constitutional need of papal coronation. Since the time of Charlemagne, the “Roman” *imperator* is fully German.”

“... the “crown” Barbarossa receives as king of the Romans bestows on him not only a sort of sacred office, but also full imperial authority and the prerogatives of the Roman emperor.” (Thomas Renna, “Was Frederick Barbarossa the First Holy Roman Emperor?” *Quidditas*, Vol. 35, Article 6, 2014, pp. 52, 53, 59, 60, 67, 72). [emphasis mine]

¹¹ Frederick II was “a man described by his contemporaries as ‘the terror of the earth’, the wonder-working transformer” (Friedrich Heer, *The Medieval World: Europe 1100-1350*, p. 267).

“Eschatological prophecies concerning his rule were now made, and the emperor considered himself to be a messiah, a new David. His entry into Jerusalem was compared with that of Christ on Palm Sunday, and, indeed, in a manifesto the emperor, too, compared himself to Christ.” (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Frederick-II-Holy-Roman-emperor/Years-as-a-Crusader>)

Date restoration commenced	Restored System	Main and other Important Leaders	Death and Marriage ¹ details	Two Legs of the System	Patterns of Wars & Invasions	Economic Crises ²	Vatican relationships ³	Comments & Issues
A.D. 1530	4. Habsburg Dynasty (1273-1806) ¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles V (1519-56) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles V died of natural causes in 1558. Married. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hapsburg's territories in the east formed the Eastern leg (Austria, Bohemia, Hungary etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of South – Habsburg/HRE wars against the Ottomans (1500s-1700s) Kings of East – Teutonic Knights invade Baltic area and part of Russia (1300s-1500s).¹⁴ Britain – Seven Years War (1756-1763) spanning Europe, Americas, West Africa, India, Philippines. It involved UK & allies vs France and Holy Roman Empire. (NB 100 years war England vs France 1337-1453AD) 1588 Spanish failed invasion; planned invasion by French in 1744; planned Spanish-French invasion in 1779 USA – n/a India – n/a Holy Land - yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kipper und Wipper (1618–22) financial crisis at start of Thirty Years' War (<i>Wikipedia</i>) The General Crisis (1640) Arguably the largest worldwide crisis in history (<i>Wikipedia</i>)¹⁵ Crisis of 1763 – started in Amsterdam, begun by the collapse of Leendert Pieter de Neufville and Johann Ernst Gotzkowsky, spread to Germany and Scandinavia Great East Indian Bengal Bubble Crash (1769) (India) Crash started by rapid overvaluation of East India company. (<i>Wikipedia</i>) Crisis of 1772 – started in London and Amsterdam, begun by the collapse of the bankers Neal, James, Fordyce and Down. (<i>Wikipedia</i>) War of American Independence Financing Crisis (1776) (United States) – The French Revolution was initiated by its 1.4 billion livre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1527 Rome was sacked and eventually the Pope taken captive.¹⁶ In 1708-09 Austrian troops invaded the Vatican.¹⁷ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NB: Thirty Years War (1618-48) begun by Emperor Ferdinand II – Protestant vs RCC and centred mainly around German states. France joined against the Habsburgs. In essence it was a European Civil War. 8 million died. The Ottoman Empire and Russia sided with the anti-Hapsburg coalition.

¹² Details of Frederick IIs clashes with the Pope is outlined here <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Frederick-II-Holy-Roman-emperor/Struggle-with-the-papacy> For example in March 1228 the Pope was forced to flee when a pro-Federick uprising occurred! Interestingly, Frederick II (King of Sicily, King of Italy, King of Germany and then Holy Roman Emperor 1220-50) crowned himself King of Jerusalem. He also opposed the Catholic Church due to its efforts to limit the power of the State. It was Pope vs Emperor again which meant war. He was even compared with the Ant-Christ due his enlightened views and that the religious and civil authorities must be completely separate.

¹³ **4. HABSBURG DYNASTY**

In 1273 Rudolph of Habsburg was elected King of the Romans.

¹⁴ Note that during the Holy Roman Empire, there was limited engagement between the regions that would eventually form Russia (Moscovia) and the Holy Roman Empire. This was due to geographic distance

¹⁵ The 30 Years War lasted 1618-48 (mainly centered in Germany). It started off as Catholic vs Protestant but later escalated to which group of nations would dominate Europe. At least 8-12 million souls died during the conflict! Nation states formed and the power of the Holy Roman Emperor was reduced. Austrian dominated central Europe (though losing ground); Catholic France emerged more powerful as did Protestant England and Sweden; but Spain began to lose power. The English and Dutch began vast overseas empires and banking became centered in Holland.

¹⁶ When elected many Emperors were apparently given the sceptre, ring and orb, the coronation robes of Charlemagne and the imperial crown of Otto the Great. Following this he sat on Charlemagne's throne and took Catholic communion.

A faction of Charles V's troops sacked Rome in 1527 for a period of months. Pope Clement VII fled while churches and villages were plundered, pillaged and destroyed. Women and nuns were raped and sold off. Over half of the city was dead or homeless. Later Emperor captured the Pope and held him for a number of months. Over 100 Swiss guards were killed in the process.

"Chastised, Pope Clement VII crowned Charles as emperor in Bologna on 24 February 1530 in the last such ceremony where a pontiff officiated. The venue was chosen to fit with Charles's campaign, but was still staged with great pomp and was intended to assist efforts to conclude the Italian Wars with a successful peace. Charles's triumphal entry into the city presented him as a victorious Roman emperor." (Peter Wilson, *Heart of Europe. History of the Holy Roman Empire*, p. 74).

¹⁷ "The last papal-imperial clash – and the first since 1527 – occurred in 1708–9 when Austrian troops invaded the Papal States to assert Habsburg and imperial feudal jurisdictions in Italy over the pontiff's counter-claims. There were also tense moments in the late eighteenth century when Emperor Joseph II championed the dissolution of the Jesuit order and secularized hundreds of Austrian monasteries." (Peter Wilson, *Heart of Europe. History of the Holy Roman Empire*, p. 76). [emphasis mine]

"Meanwhile, the era also saw the accession of Charles V, a truly pan-European monarch and arguably the best-remembered Holy Roman emperor after Charlemagne. Charles had already ruled Spain for three years prior to his election as emperor in 1519. His reign saw the co-existence of the Holy Roman Empire, rooted in Europe's medieval past, and Spain's expanding colonial empire, suggestive of Europe's future global dominance." (Peter Wilson, *Heart of Europe. History of the Holy Roman Empire*, p. 422). His empire included much of Central America, Caribbean Islands and western portions of South America covering some 4 million square kilometers of territory and was thereafter known as "the empire on which the sun never sets".

"The emperor's perpetual financial embarrassment contributed in its own way to the establishment of the first European common market ... Charles V, the most Catholic emperor the world has ever seen, found in the popes his most formidable adversaries." (Friedrich Heer, *The Holy Roman Empire*, pp. 150, 153)

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						investment here; Spain invested 700 million reales into fighting. (Wikipedia) • Panics of 1785, 1792, 1796-97.		
A.D. 1804-15	5. French domination (& Confederation of the Rhine which members were princes of the old Holy Roman Empire)	• Napoleon (1799-1815) ¹⁸	• Napoleon died on St Helena Island in exile of stomach cancer in 1821. Married, divorced and re-married.	• Included a north-western zone called 'Confederation of the Rhine'. Austria remained separate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of South – 1798-1801 (Egypt) • Kings of East – 1812 (Russia). NB: prior to this, In July 1807, Napoleon and Tsar Alexander I of Russia formalised the Treaties of Tilsit, which concluded the War of the Fourth Coalition and initiated a Franco-Russian alliance, although this alliance ultimately deteriorated over time. • Britain - Planned to in 1805 • USA - Planned to • India – Planned to • Holy Land - yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panic of 1866, was an international financial downturn (Wikipedia) 	• Napoleon took 2 Popes captive (Popes Pius VI and Pius VII). (NB Napoleon was a deist)	• Politically 'wounded' in 1814 and revived his chances in 1815. Non-German. Did not gain the Imperial regalia.
A.D. 1870-1945	6a. German & Austro-Hungarian Empires ¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilhelm II (1888-1918) • Franz-Joseph (1848-1916) & Charles I (1916-18) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bismark died in 1898 of natural causes; Garibaldi died 1882 of natural causes; Wilhelm II died of natural causes in exile in the Netherlands in 1941. • Al married 	• Cooperation of Germany and Austro-Hungarian Empire in WW 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of South - Assisted Turks in holy land • Kings of East – Invaded Russia in WW 1 (Ukraine). Prior to this Otto von Bismarck orchestrated the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia in 1887 to uphold a stable alliance framework and avert a two-front conflict, although this treaty was not renewed later on. Later, Kaiser Wilhelm II established treaties with Russia, including the Reinsurance Treaty of 1887 and the Treaty of Björkö in 1905; however, the latter was an unsuccessful endeavor, and the former was eventually discarded. • Britain - Planned to • USA - Planned to • India – Possibly • Holy Land - yes 	• Long Depression (1873–1896)	• Bismark – Wilhelm II - did not have a concordat with the RCC (unlike all the others). Bismarck Protestant, not Catholic. Prussian, Protestant north dominated the Empire, not the RCC Catholic south/Bavaria.	• NB: Bismarck undertook several wars to unify Germany, viz Danish War (1864) inc Franco War (1866); Austro War (1870).
	6b. German-Italian axis & East European allies ²⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler (1933-45)²¹ • Mussolini (1925-45) 	• Mussolini killed by partisans. Married.	• In WW 2 cooperation from fascist dictators in	• King of South – Libya 1940-42 (the Italians also controlled Ethiopia, Somalia; Vichy France controlled West Africa, Syria, Lebanon)	• Depression of 1920–21, a U.S. economic recession following the end of WW1	• Hitler signed a concordat with the RCC in 1933 but planned to emasculate it and take the	• Italy/Rome subservient to Hitler.

¹⁸ **5. NAPOLEON**

Refer to the article *Napoleon. A Roman Emperor* for detailed information and matching to a resurrected Roman head.

¹⁹ **6a. BISMARCK, WILHELM II**

Further information on Wilhelm's beastly characteristics is found in the article *Kaiser Wilhelm II. A Type of the Final Emperor*.

NB: Bismark & Garibaldi forged the unification of their nations but were not Beast leaders as such, but they set the scene for the successor Beast system.

²⁰ WW1 is sometimes called the 'second 30 Years War'. While the period of Bismark's wars (1866-71) to 1945 is sometimes called the 'second 100 Years War' (the original lasted 1337-1453 which was chiefly between England and France).

²¹ **6b. HITLER, MUSSOLINI**

"Hitler was himself a species of monarch...basically the *Fuhrerprinzip* was not so very different from that of the 'People's King'. Significantly, he felt a certain kinship with the elected Kaisers of the medieval Reich, apparently regarding them as his forerunners" (Desmond Seward, *Napoleon and Hitler. A Comparative Biography*, p. 121).

"After Hitler had annexed Austria and, in conscious or unconscious imitation of the medieval German emperors, travelled to Rome with fitting pomp to negotiate with Il Duce, **the German press erupted in headlines proclaiming the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation**" (George Bailey, *Germans: The Biography of an Obsession*, p.363). [emphasis mine]

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's probably shot himself and was cremated. Hitler married just prior to his death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the east. Absorbed Austria Italy forged another bloc, cooperating with Hitler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kings of East – Invasion of Russia 1941. Prior to this, Hitler entered into the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 (the Nazi-Soviet Pact or the Hitler-Stalin Pact). The accord encompassed a ten-year non-aggression agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union, along with provisions for economic collaboration and territorial expansion Britain - Planned to USA - Planned to India – Planned to jointly invade with the Japanese Holy Land - Planned to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Depression (1929–1939) the worst depression of modern history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pope captive (Pius XI detested Hitler but died 1939. Pius XII kept a low profile).²² (NB Hitler was a deist) Mussolini signed concordat in 1929, But tensions between Mussolini and the Vatican emerged.²³ (NB Mussolini was an atheist) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler militarily 'wounded' in war but revives his chances in Battle of the Bulge and smaller victories in the east. Literally wounded by a bomb and survives the assassination attempt.
A.D. 20??	7. Probably emerge out of the European Union (or successor organisation) with Germany dominating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown.²⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death in the lake of fire (Rev 20:10). Probably be married. But divorced? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be comprised 5 nations or groups of nations in each Western and Eastern Europe. Plus allies around the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of South - yes Kings of East – yes. First Woe Britain – yes – WW 3 USA – yes – WW 3 India – yes Holy Land - yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to occur, though there have been 'close misses' in 1973, 1979, 1982, 2001, 2008, 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He will likely have a concordant with the RCC and rule as a sort of Holy Roman Emperor initially and later as a sort of Roman Emperor. Turns on the RCC, destroying it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably will invade Russia and Middle East and also India. Full circle back to Roman Emperor worship and conflict with 'Christianity'. Probably be 'wounded' in some way.

Mussolini was antagonistic toward the Catholic Church. Hitler was more so and even had plans to take the Pope captive. David Kertzer's book, *The Pope at War: The Secret History of Pius XII, Mussolini and Hitler* provides insights and you can also read his article on this in "The Popes Secret Back Channel to Hitler," *The Atlantic*, 31 May 2022.

²² Refer to *The Myth of Hitler's Pope: How Pope Pius XII Rescued Jews from the Nazis* by rabbi David Dalin. Though the Pope knew about Nazi crimes, there was nothing much he could do. See <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/researchers-find-evidence-pope-pius-xii-ignored-reports-holocaust-180974795/> Also, see *A Special Mission: Hitler's Secret Plot to Seize the Vatican and Kidnap Pope Pius XII* by Dan Kurzman.

Hitler and his cohorts envisaged a National Reich Church in the image of the State with a whole new set of doctrines. Possibly merged with some aspects of old German paganism. See *Holy Reich* by Richard Steigmann-Gall.

"Hitler's closest advisers, Bormann, Himmler, Heydrich, systematically worked towards the 'final settlement' in church-state relations. The churches were to be subordinated to the 'new order', the clergy stripped of all privileges, and Christianity left to suffer what Hitler called 'a natural death'" (Richard Pierard, "An Age of Ideology", *Lion Handbook -The History of Christianity*, p. 600).

²³ Mussolini's relationship with the Vatican was not always smooth. Read Peter Kent, "How Pius came to regret his deal with the duce: The Pope and Mussolini", *The Irish Times*, 24 May 2014.

²⁴ **FINAL EMPEROR**

Detailed information about his characteristics and his empire's characteristics are found in the article *What will the Beast be like?*

Seven Restorations of the Roman System (repeated patterns)

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