

# 10. The Midnight Cry

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Tess Lambert, 03.10.2018

## Youtube Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rrYR2xSHoqI>

**[00:00:15.970]**

Amen this morning. We began by looking at the number ten. It's nothing new that we have this ten years prior to the time of the end. All we did was fill in the gaps and demonstrate a pattern. I don't mean that to be a strong argument for any case.

**[00:00:36.560]**

I just wanted us to recognize the pattern as a way of introducing the subject of 2019. We began that subject with the board on the left. Introducing the 490. 490 years prior to 2019 takes you to 1529 and the Diet of Spiers. We saw that this was when the Protestants received their name.

**[00:01:07.730]**

The reason for that is the protest of the princes at that Diet, where they were faced with a union of church and state. Three elements before this period had been restraining this union of church and state and the persecution of this new movement. Those three things being Islam, the King of the south, and the relationship between the Papacy and the kings, and the condition of the papacy itself. She describes them as France, the Pope himself and the armies of the Turk. That every time that their hand was raised to strike the Reformation, one of these would appear. At last, however, they had stifled their feuds that they might make common cause against the Reformers.

**[00:01:56.640]**

So they come together. At this point in time. The princes say, let us reject this decree. In matters of conscience, the majority has no power. To protect liberty of conscience is the duty of the state, and this is the limit of its authority in matters of religion. Every secular government that attempts to regulate or enforce religious observances by civil authority is sacrificing the very principle for which the evangelical Christians so nobly struggled.

**[00:02:28.540]**

*"We protest by these presents. Before God are only Creator, preserver, redeemer and Savior, and who will one day be our judge as well as before all men and all creatures, that we, for us and for our people, neither consent nor adhere in any manner whatsoever to the proposed decree, in anything that is contrary to God, to his holy Word, to our right conscience, to the salvation of souls." "Ellen White says the declaration had been made. It was written in the memory of thousands and registered in the books of*

*heaven, where no effort of man could now erase it.*" This also brought the Reformation into greater prominence before the mighty ones of the earth.

**[00:03:11.070]**

As Luther said, they were to speak before kings. We saw, "powerful foes uniting and ungodly pontiffs conspiring."

**[00:03:23.550]**

We also marked the siege of Vienna and the restraint of the Ottoman Empire. We moved to the 20th and saw in 1799 the setting up of Napoleon as dictator. The reversal of military fortunes in 1799 and ten years of revolutionary upheaval prompted plotters to revise the constitution in a more authoritarian direction. In Napoleon, the plotters found their man as well as nearly continual warfare until 1815. Citizens, he announced, the Revolution is established on the principles with which it began.

**[00:04:00.710]**

It is over. If you'll remember yesterday, we marked the beginning of that revolution at 911. 1868, I want to go back over this history a little. This is the first presidential impeachment. This is the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

**[00:04:20.050]**

*"On February 24, 1868, something extraordinary happened in the US. Congress. For the first time in history, the United States House of Representatives impeached a sitting president. Democrat Andrew Johnson. Now Johnson faced trial before the US Senate. If convicted, he would be removed from office."*

**[00:04:41.170]**

I said this morning that only two US Presidents have been impeached. That is technically correct as Richard Nixon resigned before those proceedings could begin. But I do want to include him with the three. If we list the characteristics of these three men. First is 1868, Andrew Johnson. And what was he impeached for?

**[00:05:37.030]**

Firing his Secretary of War and Edwin Stanton. Someone that Congress thought he did not have the right to fire.

**[00:05:58.590]**

The next presidential impeachment is Bill Clinton.

**[00:06:06.310]**

And this is 1998 to 1999. And what was he impeached for?

**[00:06:29.370]**

Clinton was impeached on December 19, 1998, by the House of Representatives on grounds of perjury to a grand jury and obstruction of justice. So perjury, and obstruction of justice. Connected with that was an affair and also sexual abuse, and he paid out nearly \$1 million to make that go away.

**[00:07:13.690]**

Clinton was the third seating president against whom the House of Representatives initiated impeachment proceedings since 1789. I want to include in this. The Senate trial began on January 7, 1999, and Clinton was acquitted. So the Senate trial going into 1999, when he's acquitted. The third, at which the House of Representatives initiated impeachment proceedings, was Richard Nixon in 1973. What was he impeached for? Watergate? This is to do with an election.

**[00:08:07.270]**

And if we could sum up a very complex issue simply, he had people who are willing to hack the DNC, whatever you would call hacking in 1973. How many years between 1868 and 2019? 151.

**[00:08:34.110]**

How many years between 1973 and 2019? 45. 151 and 45. And this would be 21, 20, depending on how you mark that.

**[00:09:02.670]**

I think all three impeachments or beginning of impeachments, if you combine what all three were being charged of, you have James Comey. Who were Trump's people that hacked the DNC? Russia. You have Russia. James Comey. You already have the affair.

**[00:09:23.700]**

It's all over the news. He is being charged or being investigated with allegations of sexual abuse, already being investigated for obstruction of justice related to James Comey. And perjury is a matter of opinion, but that's one that you could see being an issue in the future.

**[00:09:59.890]**

Okay, so that completes us looking at 1868. The first impeachment.

**[00:10:19.390]**

We looked at 1893 in quite a bit of detail. The Chicago World Fair, this controversy with the Protestant churches trying to enforce the closure of that fair on Sunday. AT Jones speaks before Congress. He attempts to block that maneuver claiming that it is unconstitutional. We see that those that come in defense of the Saturday Sabbath is a Catholic church, and this is something they've been waiting to do to

wield against Protestants for some time. AT Jones lists three important dates leading up to this event, 1863, leads up to 1888, which leads up to 1893. The next date I want to mark is 1938. This is 81 years.

**[00:11:32.870]**

In August of 1938, the German authorities announced that residents' permits for foreigners were being canceled and would have to be renewed. This included German born Jews of foreign origin. 1938 marks Kristallnacht. Crystal Night or what is known as the Night of Broken Glass. So named because of the glass that littered the streets.

**[00:12:08.190]**

With the approval of the government, gangs vandalized Jewish homes, schools and businesses and killed close to 100 Jews. Nazis in Germany torched synagogues and homes. In the aftermath of Kristallnacht, also called the Night of Broken Glass, some 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent to Nazi concentration camps. German Jews had been subjected to oppressive policies since 1933, when Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. However, prior to Kristallnacht, these Nazi policies had been primarily nonviolent.

**[00:12:44.870]**

After Kristallnacht, conditions for German Jews grew increasingly worse. This marked a turning point towards more violent and repressive treatment of Jews by the Nazis. By the end of 1938, Jews were prohibited from schools and most public places in Germany, and conditions only worsened from there. So this is a turning point towards violent persecution.

**[00:13:23.790]**

The next one I want to mark is 1989, and the 30 years. In our classes we have primarily just discussed the World Wide Web. But in the context of Daniel 11:40 what was 1989? The fall of the Berlin Wall. In the west the fall of the Berlin Wall became the symbolic marker of victory in the Cold War. The cover story for Time Magazine November 20, 1989 says. At midnight, East Germans were free to leave at any point along the country's borders, including the crossing points through the Wall in Berlin without special permission for a few hours, a day or forever. At what time?

**[00:14:29.950]**

At midnight. It began at 23:30h, when Checkpoint Charlie began to open and thousands of people pushed through. By midnight, all the gates had opened, and shortly after, people started taking to the wall with whatever implements they could find. At around 11:30 p.m.. A group of East Berliners pushed aside the screen fence in front of the border crossing and everyone swarmed into the checkpoint area en masse.

**[00:14:57.970]**

Within moments, thousands began to pour through the checkpoint. They simply walked in or in most cases ran into West Berlin. By midnight, all the border checkpoints had been forced to do open. At the invalidant stress masses invaded from the west and met the approaching Easterners in the middle.

**[00:15:28.370]**

What is the significance of 30 years?

**[00:15:37.530]**

I can hear Sister Kathy. Spot on. Numbers 4:35.

**[00:15:49.510]**

Something along the lines of this verse is repeated seven times in this chapter. I'm just picking out one of those times. Numbers 4:35 from 30 years old and upward, even unto 50 years old. Everyone that entereth into the service for the work in the tabernacle of the congregation. It was at 30 years of age that the priests were to begin their labor. From birth to 30.

**[00:16:49.350]**

TMK 155.3 gives us an example of this. "Jesus was our example in all things, and he was an earnest and constant worker. He commenced his life of usefulness in childhood. At the age of twelve he was about his father's business. Between the ages of twelve and 30, before entering upon his public ministry, he led a life of active industry." So at 30 he began public ministry.

**[00:17:21.310]**

Question when was this movement twelve?

**[00:17:32.340]**

9/11. When do we lead a life of active industry?

**[00:17:44.810]**

What was Jesus industry? Carpentry. Which is what model? Construction.

**[00:17:54.000]**

Construction. What are we constructing? Construction of the temple.

**[00:18:02.550]**

From twelve to 30, Jesus led a life of active ministering construction. This is the building of the temple. At age 30 he begins his Public Ministry.

**[00:18:24.670]**

Training is over. It is time to go to work. Active industry equals construction. Signs of the Times August 6, 1896, paragraph seven and an excerpt from paragraph ten. Throughout his childhood and youth he manifested the perfection of character that marked his afterlife.

**[00:19:01.070]**

When was Jesus perfection of character? Did it begin at age 30? Did it begin at age twelve? He grew in wisdom and knowledge that's the growth as he witnessed the sacrificial offerings. The Holy Spirit taught him that his life was to be sacrificed for the life of the world.

**[00:19:20.750]**

He grew up as a tender plant, not in the large and noisy city that is full of confusion and strife, but in the retired valleys among the hills. He was guarded from his earliest years by heavenly angels. Yet his life was one long struggle against the powers of darkness. Satanic agencies combined with human instrumentalities to make his life one of temptation and trial. Through supernatural agencies, his words, which were life and salvation to all who received and practiced them, were perverted and misinterpreted. From childhood to youth, from youth to manhood. His life was the outworking of the standard of righteousness.

**[00:20:05.820]**

When you bring things to a line, it makes the question so simple. Is there mistakes or error back in here? No, this isn't frailty. Also do we teach Christ? Our line is Christ. Ellen White says, speaking of herself, at the age of eleven years I was converted, and when twelve years old was baptized.

**[00:20:31.260]**

Twelve is baptism.

**[00:20:41.790]**

So 1989 birth. Then you have this growth in wisdom, in favor with God and man. Then at age twelve, begins a life of active ministry. Construction of the temple. Marking baptism. Twelve to 30 takes you to 2019 and the beginning of Public Ministry, when a priest is meant to go to work.

**[00:21:06.990]**

Question back to our line over here.

**[00:21:12.070]**

What day do we mark as a fall of the Berlin Wall?

**[00:21:19.010]**

November 9. What day was the night of broken glass?

**[00:21:26.850]**

November 9. What day did Napoleon take over the Directory and become dictator?

**[00:21:34.510]**

November 9.

**[00:21:41.690]**

We're going to go into a lot more detail with the day november 9, once we can finish with the years. It has a lot to teach us. We know in our lines when we consider the 2520, that number can be halved. And the midpoint of that prophetic number can also take you to another symbol. So some of our numbers here, the even numbers I want to have.

**[00:22:11.090]**

If we have the number 30, it takes you to 2004. And the foundations begin to be laid.

**[00:22:27.910]**

The next number I want to have, is the 126. This will take us to 1956.

**[00:22:41.970]**

And this one gives us some real food for thought. This is a 63. 1956 Stalin has been dead a few years now. Khrushchnov is now leading in the Soviet Union.

**[00:23:17.890]**

It's at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. February 24 to 25, 1956. Nikita Khrushchev delivered a report titled: On the Cult of Personality and Its Consequences. He shocked the Soviet Union by denouncing Stalin in a special address to Communist Party comrades. The text detailing the dictator's crimes was smuggled out of Moscow and later published in full in The Observer.

**[00:23:49.090]**

It was not published inside Russia until 1989. This was only three years after the death of Stalin, mourned by the great majority of Soviet citizens who saw him as a divine father due to the cult of personality that he had created. So soon afterwards, here was their new leader telling them that they had made a cataclysmic error. Far from divine Stalin was Satanic. The leaders who inherited the party from the old dictator agreed that Khrushchev should make the speech only after months of furious argument and subject to the compromise that it should never be published. Its consequences, by no means fully foreseen by Khrushchev, shook the Soviet Union to the core, but even more so, its communist allies, notably in Central Europe. Forces were unleashed that eventually changed the course of history. They

say this marked the downfall of the Soviet Union. It can be traced to 1956. At the time, the impact on the delegates was more immediate.

**[00:24:58.270]**

Soviet sources now say some were so convulsed as they listened that they suffered heart attacks. Others committed suicide afterwards,. Khrushchev's indictment that Stalin was a tyrant, a murderer and torturer of party members.

**[00:25:16.450]**

What he did was stand before this 20th Congress of the Communist Party and denounce Stalin at midnight. It's known as Khrushchev midnight speech.

**[00:25:34.290]**

Back in Moscow, everything continued as before. During that summer of 1956, Khrushchev thor blossomed. This would mark the thor in the Cold War and Muscovites relaxed a little more. But in Central Europe, the impact of the speech was growing. By autumn, Poland was ready to explode. And in Hungary, an anticommunist revolution overthrew the Stalinist party and government, replacing them with the short lived reformist. In Moscow the Soviet leaders were thrown into turmoil. For six weeks, not one appeared at any diplomatic function. When they reappeared, they looked haggard and older. But there were Communists who never forgot Khrushchev, and in particular, his secret midnight siege.

**[00:26:16.350]**

One was Gorbachev, who had been a student at Moscow University in 1956. When he came to power in 1985, he was determined to carry on Khrushchenev's work in reforming the Soviet Union and opening it to the rest of the world. More than once, he publicly praised his predecessor for his courage in making the speech and pursuing the process of destalinization. It's believed that the speech was leaked to the west through Poland, to Israeli intelligence, and then passed on to the CIA. The CIA passed it onto The New York Times, who published it in full.

**[00:26:51.580]**

They rushed to publish it, cutting almost everything out of the paper, including making the sacrifice of cutting seven pages of advertisements. They cut out their bottom line to make sure this speech was published. The paper sold out, and they had to begin reprinting. But it was never printed in Russia until 1989.

**[00:27:15.970]**

So this secret midnight speech is where the history and crimes of Stalin are laid open.

**[00:27:23.990]**



When we think of the war that we're facing. What is our mode of warfare? It's an information war. What happened in 1956 was what Stalin had done in secret was laid open. What has Vladimir Putin done in secret?

**[00:27:46.530]**

I wouldn't say he's poisoned people in secret. Collusion. Collusion. There are secrets that Putin has that are laid open at Raphia. And those secrets do damage to who? Only?

**[00:28:05.370]**

Isn't this a pyrrhic victory? This is the danger of playing an information warfare. There is an inherent danger to both sides. If Putin comes out and admits what he has done, both sides would suffer for it. Trump has a lot more to lose. But that doesn't mean that playing information warfare doesn't also affect Putin. At this point Stalin's secrets are laid open.

**[00:29:01.910]**

The 220 takes us to 1909. Ellen White's last general Conference session that she attends. She's 81 years old.

**[00:29:31.570]**

I want to read two quotes for you. Both of these are what she said at that 1909 general conference session. Life sketches 423.1

**[00:29:54.830]**

Thank you.

**[00:30:05.130]**

Life sketches 423.1: to us as God's servants, has been entrusted to Third Angel's message, the binding off message that is to prepare a people for the coming of our king. Time is short. The Lord desires that everything connected with his cause shall be brought into order. He desires that the solar message of warning and of invitation shall be proclaimed as widely as his messengers can carry it.

**[00:30:32.490]**

The means that shall come into the treasury is to be used wisely in supporting the workers. Nothing that would hinder the advance of the message is to be allowed to come into our planning. Skipping back a little. 421.1:

**[00:30:49.850]**

Just one more paragraph.

**[00:30:53.630]**

Mrs. White solemnly charged the brethren who had come to the meeting as representatives of the cause of present truth from every part of Europe, from Asia, Africa, South America, Australasia, and the islands of the sea, to prepare their hearts for terrible scenes of strife and oppression beyond anything they had conceived of, soon to be witnessed among the nations of Earth. Very soon, she declared, the strife and oppression of foreign nations will break forth with an intensity that you do not now anticipate. You need to realize the importance of becoming acquainted with God in prayer when you have the assurance that he hears you. You will be cheerful in tribulation. You will rise above despondency because you experience the quickening influence of the power of God in your hearts. What we need is the truth. Nothing can take the place of this. The sacred, solemn truth that is to enable us to stand the test of trial even as Christ endured.

**[00:31:53.550]**

They are to prepare their hearts for terrible scenes of strife and oppression that are soon to be witnessed among the nations of the earth.

**[00:32:06.670]**

The last one I want to half is the 490.

**[00:32:12.290]**

This would take you to 1774.

**[00:32:18.810]**

And what happened in 1774?

**[00:32:25.990]**

Not quite yet.

**[00:32:30.110]**

The First Continental Congress.

**[00:32:39.910]**

This is the First Continental Congress. Although the delegates were divided early on as to whether to break from Crown rule.

**[00:33:09.350]**

This is the First Continental Congress. The earliest beginnings of the US government.

**[00:33:26.250]**

I would suggest when we have a dictator in Napoleon, you could mark the end.

**[00:33:42.610]**

So I've studied our numbers in this history. This is a 245. And the 110. We have already pointed out that November 9 ends the French Revolution. And November 9 brings the Jewish persecution, the night of broken glass. And November 9 brings us to the fall of the Berlin Wall, our time of the end. Daniel 11:40, part A.

**[00:34:23.630]**

I would like to spend the remainder of the class having a look at November 9 and what it can teach us in history.

**[00:34:41.310]**

And most of these dates center around one common theme.

**[00:35:06.430]**

This is going to take us back to our study of 2014. If you can remember what we did there, particularly with the midpoints, with the French Revolution and the American Civil War. What period of time did we give to those dates, to those events?

**[00:35:52.210]**

I'll just remind us of what we looked at with 2014. If this is the French Revolution. It began in 1789 to 1799. We marked a midpoint at 1794. And saw that that was 2014, with a 220. 1789 marks the beginning. If this is 1794, or 2014, this is midway / midnight, then it's in between two points. And that's April 19, which becomes 911. This being October 22, which takes us to Raphia.

**[00:37:18.410]**

I made the comment then, and I hope you can see what I mean. We'll get to it in this study. That the French Revolution has more than one application, probably more than two. But we are going to study too, with this theme. We also looked at the American Civil War. Beginning in 1861, ending in 1865 with the assassination of Lincoln.

**[00:37:52.440]**

So the French Revolution ends with the setting up of Napoleon. And the American Civil War in 1865. You can also mark the assassination of Lincoln.

**[00:38:15.130]**

So we marked both the death and rise of a dictator. I would suggest that Trump can already be symbolized by a dictator. One form will die, one will rise up.

**[00:38:28.790]**

We mark the midpoint 1863. It's 2014. And again, if it's a midpoint, it's been between 911 and Raphia.

**[00:38:52.750]**

That's just our revision of that subject. I want to read to you a Time magazine article from 2016, November 16 of 2016. Time Magazine gave us a clear picture of 1989 of Reagan's alliance with Pope John Paul II, the fall of the Berlin Wall, et cetera. And it had some interesting thoughts regarding Trump's election victory in 2016. What day was Trump elected?

**[00:39:27.400]**

During the early hours of November 9. This Time magazine article is called Donald Trump and the 9 November. It was on the very early morning of November 9, 2016, that Donald Trump secured his historic election to the presidency of the United States. A number of commentators pointed out that November 9 was the anniversary of Kristallnacht, the anti Jewish program that erupted in Germany in 1938.

**[00:39:53.950]**

And one recent article on German reaction added that it was also the anniversary of the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall. But November 9 also has another meaning in German history. In Germany, November 9 is known as the Day of Fate, because it's the day that German history just seems to keep being made. The events of November 9, 1918, were more important, in a sense, than either Kristallnacht or the Fall of the Wall, since this day made both possible. On that day, the abdication of Emperor William II was announced, clearing the way for the armistice with the Allies, the Versailles Treaty, the foundation of the Weimar Republic, and nearly 15 years of intermittent political and economic chaos. Culminating in Hitler's seizure of power in 1933.

**[00:40:48.170]**

From 1871 to 1914, the German Empire had governed Germany very effectively. Its dissolution represented the end of an era. Donald Trump's election, a victory over the establishments of both political parties likewise represents the death of our old order, and we do not know what will replace it. They then go through the history of Germany leading up to World War I and World War II, the founding of it by Bismarck in 1871, after three victorious wars over seven years. They lined that up with the 1912 history of the United States. Then July 1914 and the beginning of World War One.

**[00:41:43.030]**

I'll skip that history, but it's an article worth reading. Going back to World War I. Eventually, in the first week of November, the government had no choice but to accept conditions that would leave Germany totally at the Allies mercy. Mutinies broke out in the German fleet and spread in the army, and a small

Communist party hoped to repeat Lenin's success in Russia. The opposition parties led by the Social Democrats demanded the abdication of the Emperor. On November 9 Kaiser Wilhelm agreed.

**[00:42:18.320]**

Two days later, new civilian leadership accepted the armistice. And seven months after that, it was forced to accept the Versailles Treaty. Destroying its prestige in the people's eyes. In the 14 years after the fall of the German Empire, no political leader managed to create a new consensus. Hitler ultimately imposed one, beginning in 1933. Here in the United States, decades of globalization, stagnant incomes, controversial immigration, and conflicts over values have led to gridlock and widespread disillusion with our political class.

**[00:42:52.720]**

The United States has been fighting an endless but incomparably less costly war for the last 16 years. It has suffered a serious economic crisis, though the worst of that is passed. Congressional Republicans, who have been fighting too hard to undo the legacy of the New Deal for a couple of decades now, are also in the ascendant. The nation's governing elite, of which Hillary Clinton was a quintessential representative, has also lost the confidence of about half of the American public. And Donald Trump will now be our president.

**[00:43:24.230]**

He and the team he is assembling seem determined to remake America. Our own nights of November, like the German one 98 years ago, is both an end and our beginning. Our future is equally uncertain. This New York Times article is written by David Kaiser. You won't find it in print.

**[00:43:44.830]**

This is something that the Times puts out only online where they have historians. David Kaiser being based out of both Harvard Carnegie Williams College and the Naval War College. What they have is they have historians write articles for them using history to explain the present. He's chosen the history of World War One and Kaiser Wilhelm.

**[00:44:14.070]**

So he's lining up November 9 in German history to November 9, 2016. November 9 in German history, marking a time of revolution. But when does the revolution end on our lines? Is it 2016?

**[00:44:34.630]**

I would suggest they're looking into the past because they can't look into the future. And if I'm going to the market at the end of a revolution, it's not 2016. It's Raphia. And my reason for doing that is based on two witnesses the French Revolution and the American Civil War. I've searched both online with friends and people with more knowledge than me with these things to understand the difference between a revolution and civil war. And I've never found an answer that satisfied.

**[00:45:06.770]**

For me they're two synonymous terms, and I can't identify a difference. The Syrian civil war is just as much a Syrian revolution. The American Revolution was as much a civil war, and the American Civil War was just as much a revolution. If somebody sees it differently. I'd like to see their logic, but when we discussed civil wars and revolutions in this history, I'm using them interchangeably.

**[00:45:37.550]**

So civil war or revolution ends at Raphia?

**[00:45:43.890]**

The above article was written in hindsight, they don't have the prophetic ability of foresight. So I disagree with their fundamental point. November 9 of 1918 is not directing us to 2016, but 2019. Napoleon didn't stand up in 2016, and the revolution didn't end then either. It was a stepping stone, but not the final destination.

**[00:46:09.690]**

So you have at the end of World War I, the German revolution. What I would ideally have liked to do was put these lines on top of these, but for space, I've had to split them. But this half period here is essentially this portion here as we drop things down. So this is the German revolution after World War I.

**[00:46:39.250]**

It begins on the 30 October 1918.

**[00:46:58.790]**

By the fall of 1918, the military leaders of Germany knew that they could not win World War I. In hopes of gaining more favorable terms, when they surrendered to the Allies, German generals urged the liberal Prince Max von Baden to form a new German government that was more democratic than the monarchy under the Kaiser. But Baden was unable to control the navy, whose leaders wanted to go down fighting rather than surrender. In October 1918, when Navy ships sailed to fight the British fleet, German soldiers refusing to begin a battle they were likely to lose, mutinied against their admirals. The news of the mutiny touched off uprisings in support of the sailors throughout Germany.

**[00:47:43.310]**

Ernst Toller, a German poet and playwright, described the demonstrations. He says, first Kiel, then Munich, then Hanover, Hamburg, the Rhineland Berlin. On November 9 of 1918, the Berlin workers left the factory and marched in their thousands from north, south, and east to the center of the city. Old gray men and women who had stood for years at the munitions benches, men invalidated out of the army, boys who had taken over their father's work. The processions were joined by men on leave war widows, wounded soldiers, students, and solid citizens.

**[00:48:22.340]**

No leader had arranged this uprising. The procession marched on in silence. There was no singing, no rejoicing. It came to a standstill before the gates of the Macau for barracks. The gates were barred.

**[00:48:36.440]**

Rifles and machine guns threatened from every window and lip hole. Would the soldiers shoot? But the men in field-gray were the brothers of these ragged, starving crowds. They flung down their weapons. The gates were opened and the people streamed into the barracks and joined forces with the Kaiser's army.

**[00:48:53.410]**

The ruling powers gave in without a struggle, the officers surrendered. As a result of the unrest, Kaiser Wilhelm, Baden and other German leaders in the monarchy abdicated or, gave up their power and left the country. On November 10, the Berliner Tageblatt, a conservative newspaper, summed up the events of the previous day. Yesterday morning, Everything was still there.

**[00:49:17.200]**

The Kaiser, the Chancellor, the chief of police yesterday afternoon. Nothing of all that existed any longer.

**[00:49:30.860]**

It begins on the 30 October with mutinies in the Navy, and it ends on the night of November, when the Kaiser abdicates. The end of the monarchy.

**[00:50:16.030]**

What effect did this day have on Hitler? Hitler, in writing his 1923 autobiography, describes his feelings as he learns of the Kaiser's abdication. He uses the biblical language of Jesus on the cross to describe his agony on that day and sense of betrayal, until finally reaching a moment of political epiphany which set him out on his future course to save Germany. You see, to tell a credible story about himself, he needed to connect the story of his own life to that of the nation. This is Hitler creating his cult of personality, as understood by the right wing extremists who was trying to lead.

**[00:50:56.810]**

Theirs was a story of a heroic nation, undefeated in war, which had been stabbed in the back by traders on the home front on November 9, 1918, the day of the German revolution. If you quote his autobiography, this is quoting Hitler in 1923. This man is speaking in the third person of himself. This man destined to eternal knight, who during this hour endured crucifixion on pitiless calvary, who suffered in body and soul one of the most wretched from among the crowd of broken heroes. This man's eyes shall be opened, calm shall be restored to his convulsed features in the ecstasy that is only granted to the dying seer.

**[00:51:37.300]**

His dead eyes shall be filled with new light, new splendor, new life. What Hitler is doing here is tying himself to the narrative of the nation. The story of his death and resurrection on the 9 November then became the entire climax of Mein Kampf. He says it was impossible for me to stay any longer. This is as those in the army hear of the abdication of the Kaiser.

**[00:52:05.800]**

While everything began to go black again before my eyes. Stumbling, I groped my way back to the dormitory, threw myself on my cot, and buried my burning head in the covers and pillows. He describes how in the nights and days after learning about this socialist revolution, while experiencing, quote, all the pain of my eyes, he decided upon his future. I, however, resolved now to become a politician. The previous 267 pages of Mein Kampf had been by the build up.

**[00:52:37.020]**

This one sentence is the most famous in the book.

**[00:52:42.070]**

How in agony, he threw himself on his bed and clawed himself through an exhausting emotional 24 hours, which he describes how he died and was resurrected a politician. All of the book is a build up to this epiphany moment, where he sees himself as Germany's savior and decides on his political path.

**[00:53:05.570]**

A large part of this narrative was formed in 1927 by Alfred Rosenberg, his chief ideologue. He codified Hitler's story of the two November 9's into a narrative that would form the backbone of Nazi propaganda for the next two decades. Labeling the date Germany's fateful Day, or Day of fate. In 1938, Goebels deliberately organized Kristallnacht on the same day to showcase the Nazis belief that Jews had stabbed Germans in the back by surrendering in World War I on November 9, 1918, and creating a German parliamentary democracy.

**[00:53:45.990]**

So there are a couple of other November nines in German history. The 1848 revolutions that swept through Europe. In Germany, they symbolically ended on November 9, when one of the leaders was executed. They consider that not the official end, but the symbolic end of the German revolution. So you can trace this fateful day to 1848. Then to 1918, the abdication of the Kaiser. And then next to the beer hall putsch when Hitler tries to take over, much the same way Mussolini did, by organizing a coup to march on the capital, which does not end well for him.

**[00:54:34.880]**



When it says in this paragraph that they codified Hitler's story of the two November 9's, they're using the abdication of the Kaiser and this beer hall putsch this attempted coup. In this beer hall putsch, this is November 9 1923, Hitler declared himself the leader and tried to take power by military force. This was his first attempt at leadership. He didn't actually plan this movement, but which modeled itself after Mussolini's march on Rome.

**[00:55:13.440]**

But when hearing that it was being planned, he and his allies gate crashed it and turned it into their own event, marching 2000 armed Nazis through Munich, the rebellion was crushed. Ten years later, he took power by election and quickly established a dictatorship. When he did that in 1933, he made November 9 a national holiday during all the years of Nazi rule, in honor of those who died in this attempt of a coup. It also became a useful day to stage an assassination attempt, as this was when Hitler usually engaged in public speaking.

**[00:55:53.910]**

What happened soon after the fall of the Kaiser? So we can mark this day as the abdication of the Kaiser, also as Hitler's political epiphany.

**[00:56:17.630]**

Soon after the Kaiser abdicated, the Chancellor, Max von Baden, also abdicated, he handed over the reins of government to Friedrich Ebert, making him Chancellor in Baden stead. This was controversial, as Baden had given away his position without approval from a monarchy, his cabinet, or the Reichstag. What you now have is the splintering of the government with a few different factions all claiming authority. In November of 1918, a group, the Spartacists, also proclaimed a new national government. In the last weeks of 1918, as Ebert's government was finalizing the armistice and organizing elections for a national assembly, the Spartacists were preparing for an armed uprising.

**[00:57:05.750]**

The revolution briefly reignited on Christmas Eve, 1918, when unpaid sailors occupied a government building. But it really began on January 5 of 1919. So what you're marking here is a period of preparation. The revolution ends. Then there is a period of preparation.

**[00:57:43.570]**

On January 5, 1919, the Spartacists began their revolution. They armed hundreds of industrial workers and unionists and attempted an armed takeover of Berlin, seizing critical points around the capital. Telegraph officers, police stations, government buildings, and the SPD headquarters were all occupied. They also barricaded or manned checkpoints on key roads and intersections. A general strike was called.

**[00:58:10.110]**

In the first few days of the revolution, the Spartacists won most of their street fights and managed to paralyze significant areas of Berlin. Meanwhile, the SPD government was building up political and military support to resist the revolution. Volunteer militias were mobilized of former soldiers and then heavily armed. Bloody street battles occurred throughout Berlin. With the rebels hopelessly outgunned, the Communist Revolution was crushed in three days and Berlin recaptured.

**[00:58:44.210]**

This, though, was not the end of the revolution. In April of 1919, Communists seized control of Bavaria and declared it to be an independent Soviet Republic. They named Munich as their capital, appointed ministers, and established contact with Bolshevik rulers in Russia. Nearly 40,000 soldiers or armed militias descended on Bavaria, and the revolution was crushed four weeks after it began. So what we're tracking, 30 October 1918 to November 9 1918, is the German Revolution.

**[00:59:19.730]**

Then you have a period of preparation. The following year, 5 January 1919 to May of 1919, you have the German Civil War. At the end of World War I.

**[01:00:10.650]**

The next revolution I want to look at is the Russian Revolution. This began on the 8 March 1918, when thousands of people took to the streets demanding an end to war and bread to feed their starving families. There were mass strikes across the country. The revolution continued for eight months until what is known as Red October, when the Bolsheviks take power.

**[01:00:42.850]**

So this begins on the 8 March 1917 with strikes and protests.

**[01:01:10.090]**

And this lasts until when? When does the Russian Revolution take place? When does it end?

**[01:01:25.650]**

We say the October Revolution or Red October, but that's slightly deceptive. The 14 February 1918, after this period, Russia adopted the Gregorian calendar, which has already been used across Western Europe. The US had changed to the Gregorian calendar from the Julian in 1752. In Russia, that calendar didn't change until 1918.

**[01:01:51.000]**

So when did the October Revolution take place?

**[01:01:59.830]**

November. The November revolution. Not Red October.

**[01:02:07.370]**

They stormed the Winter Palace. The Bolshevik storm the Winter Palace on the 25th and 26th October, taking control of the Winter Palace. This is the 7th and the 8 November. 7 November 1917, using the Gregorian calendar, the Bolsheviks seized control of Petrograd. On 8 November. In the early hours of the morning, the Bolsheviks take control of the Winter Palace, the last remaining holdout of the Provisional Government.

**[01:02:53.630]**

They declare the decrees on land proclaiming, abolition of private property and the redistribution of the land among the peasantry. And peace, proposing an immediate withdrawal of Russia from the First World War. These decrees are issued by the new Bolshevik government under Lenin. They also issue subsequent decrees for an eight hour workday, minimum wage and the running of factories and the abolishing of the death penalty. So you could mark this revolution ending on the 8 November. But what ever made Lennon a dictator?

**[01:03:32.330]**

What makes someone a dictator, what makes Trump a dictator at Raphia, and what turns any political party into a dictatorship? I would suggest Lennon became a dictator on November 9, 1917. This also being the 27 September, noting the number 27.

**[01:04:02.050]**

On the 9 November 1917, he issued the Decree on the Press, the first Bolshevik censorship decree in which he abolished the bourgeois press. I want to read it to you and tell me if any of this language sounds familiar.

**[01:04:27.650]**

November 9, 1917. Lennon says: in the trying critical period of the revolution and the days that immediately followed it, the Provisional Revolutionary Committee was compelled to take a number of measures against the counterrevolutionary press of different shades. Immediately outcries were heard from all sides that the new socialist power had violated a fundamental principle of its program by encroaching upon the freedom of the press. The workers and peasants government calls the attention of the population to the fact that what this liberal facade actually conceals is freedom for the property classes. Having taken hold of the lion's share of the entire press.

**[01:05:11.410]**

It's fake news. To poison unhindered the mind and obscure the consciousness of the masses. Everyone knows that the bourgeois press is one of the most powerful weapons of the bourgeois. Especially at the crucial moment when the new power, the power of workers and peasants, is only affirming itself. It was

impossible to leave this weapon wholly in the hands of the enemy. For in such moments it is no less dangerous than bombs and machine guns. That is why temporary, extraordinary measures were taken to stem the torrent of filth and slander in which the yellow and green press would be only too glad to drown the recent victory of the people. As soon as the new order becomes consolidated, all administrative pressure on the press will be terminated and it will be granted complete freedom within the bounds of legal responsibility, in keeping with a law that will be broadest and most progressive in this respect.

**[01:06:08.030]**

However, being aware that a restriction of the press, even at critical moments, is permissible only within the limits of what is absolutely necessary, the Council of People's Commissars resolve the general provisions on the press. Listed: only those publications can be suppressed which, 1) call for open resistance or insubordination to the workers and peasants government? 2) sow sedition through demonstrably, slanderous, distortion of facts, fake news. 3) instigate actions of an obviously criminal or criminally punishable nature. Publications can be prescribed temporarily or permanently only by decision of the Council of People's Commissars.

**[01:06:55.150]**

The present ordinance is of a temporary nature and will be repealed by a special decree as soon as normal conditions of social life set in. This being 1917 Russia, those normal conditions never set in. You can read into that hate speech against the fake news, the bourgeois, enemy of the people, that has been taken over by the liberal classes. This is the first step for each and every single dictator. It is what makes someone a dictator.

**[01:07:29.030]**

So what makes Trump Napoleon? What makes him a dictator at Raphia?

**[01:07:37.230]**

I would suggest one step to being a dictator is the abolishing of the free press.

**[01:07:58.750]**

I got that wrong. 27 October is November 9. After this period, after November 1917, this saw the consolidation and rise of the White Army. These were where the generals opposed to the Bolshevik Revolution began preparing for civil war. White generals formed the Volunteer Army in South Russia in November and December 1917.

**[01:08:32.550]**

However, that force did not engage in significant military action until the opening days of 1918. From November 1917 through the spring of 1918, and even beyond, those who would fight the Civil War began to choose sides. Overall, the White Armies were middle class in orientation, but were amazingly heterogeneous. Their ranks contained the false spectrum of former Russian society, from peasant to

noble. They were united only through their opposition to Bolshevism a political movement that they regarded as anti religious, anti property, anti business and anti Russian.

**[01:09:13.170]**

This inability to form one coherent political platform was where they really fell apart. So you have, from 1917 through to the end of 1918 preparation by the White Army. 1918 to 1922, is the Russian civil. This being revolution, this being civil war. 1918, the White Army face off against the Red Army, the Bolsheviks. And they engage in what is known as the White Terror.

**[01:10:22.010]**

If you want to know, that what the White Army did to civilians that they came across. You can research that. I don't really wish to read it twice. In 1922 that civil war ends, the Soviet Union is created.

**[01:10:47.130]**

For many Reds, the civil war certainly ended in 1922, after the last of the major peasant and internal rebellions had been fully crushed, and after the last of the foreign interventionists left Russian soil. 1922, also marking the creation of the Soviet Union.

**[01:11:08.770]**

I suggested before that the French Revolution has a secondary application. And one of the reasons I want to suggest that is that it can be divided into two portions.

**[01:11:31.070]**

We've developed the logic that it is the overturning of the American government from 911 to Raphia. But the French Revolution itself comes in two separate phases, the titles of revolution and civil war being somewhat interchangeable. I would like to suggest that we could call of this revolution and this counter revolution.

**[01:11:56.610]**

And that is what you can see. The two halves that you can divide the French Revolution into. From 1789 to 1794 was a period of the Jacobins where, led by Robespierre, they overthrew the monarchy and implemented a reign of terror. Guillotining any and all opposition and even many of their own. In their efforts to remove God entirely from their society, they introduced the French revolutionary calendar and the ten day week.

**[01:12:28.690]**

Robespierre and the revolutionary government conducted their Reign of Terror from 1789 to 1794.

**[01:12:52.110]**

You can mark the beginning of the Reign of Terror in different stages. Some people mark it in 1789 when the guillotine is introduced, but I'm not worried if you mark it later on.

**[01:13:06.910]**

And this is under the Jacobins.

**[01:13:18.170]**

In July of 1794, the Thermidorian reaction took place, which occurred on 27 July. Robespierre was denounced as a tyrant by members of the National Convention and his government overthrown. He was beheaded the following day. So this is July 27, 1794.

**[01:13:41.730]**

But what calendar are they using in 1794?

**[01:13:48.130]**

They're using the revolutionary calendar that Robespierre had introduced. And what's the date on the revolutionary calendar?

**[01:13:58.150]**

It's the 9th of Thermidor. What month is Thermidor in the revolutionary calendar?

**[01:14:11.390]**

The 9th of Thermidor. It's the 9th day of the 11th month in the Thermidorian calendar. This point is perhaps one of my favorite, because they were so determined to wipe God out of society that they introduced a calendar, the ten day week. God has a reason. All that they did to try and wipe him from society and the very people that created that, God overthrew. Using their date of their revolutionary calendar, which corresponds with our 9 November.

**[01:14:47.790]**

The Reign of Terror ended on the 9th of Thermidor the 9th day of the 11th month, year two. Also known as the 27 July 1794, when Robespierre and his associates were overthrown.

**[01:15:02.550]**

This marked a period of preparation. There was not an immediate reaction to his rule and for many months an unstable political climate prevailed before a new order emerged. It took time for Jacobine clubs to be outlawed, separate rebellions crushed and a full scale White Terror to be launched. So from 1794 to 1795, you have a period of preparation.

**[01:15:35.710]**

The White Terror took place in 1795 during the period known as the thermidorian reaction. In the aftermath of the Reign of Terror, it was organized by reactionary royalist forces and was targeted at the radical Jacobins and anyone suspected of supporting them. Throughout France, both real and suspected Jacobins were attacked and often murdered. These bans of Jesus, as they were termed, dragged suspected terrorists from prisons and murdered them, much as alleged royalists had been murdered during the September Massacres of 1792. Just as during the Reign of Terror, trials were held with little regard for due process.

**[01:16:16.090]**

In Paris, the muskerdins, gangs of youth roamed the streets attacking Jacobins and Sanskolots.

**[01:16:25.370]**

A new Terror, far more productive of crime than that which they claimed to be freeing themselves, now spread like a devouring lava flood in the departments of the Midi. There was not one commune where, following Messiah's example, daggers were not plunged with joy into republican hearts. Everywhere a kind of rivalry stirred up the furies, a contest for a prize to outdo all the rest in massacres. After this, it was not hard to excite people's minds to a fury against anyone who could be called a terrorist. The image of the dangers Marsai had just miraculously escaped obsessed everyone's thoughts.

**[01:17:04.560]**

It was necessary in some way to turn the people into criminals. Popular hatred was directed against the ex terrorists held in Fort Jean in Masai. Some of the people joined the gangs of hired murderers who went by the name of campaign de Jesus, company of Jesus or Company of the Son. 1795, after this period of preparation, this white terror begins known as the reaction. And it lasts until 1799, the end of the French Revolution.

**[01:17:44.550]**

Again, like the Russian Revolution, you have what is called a white terror.

**[01:18:05.710]**

That's all the revolutions I wanted to cover today. What we can see is this period here showed us that there is from 911 to Raphia, where the US government is overturned. That is what the French Revolution in one context and the Civil War gives us. And then in another context that's what they give us. But then when we see the German Revolution, the Russian Revolution and the French Revolution, we can unite them around one common date.

**[01:18:52.680]**

They all can take you to an eleven nine.

**[01:18:58.250]**

First you have revolution as shown in these two. Then it takes you to an eleven nine. The rest of that year marks preparation. The following year begins counterrevolution.

**[01:19:13.410]**

I would suggest this is a period of the American Civil War. Tomorrow I want us to look at where the American Revolution fits into this history.

**[01:19:26.650]**

We'll close with a prayer. Dear Father in heaven, thank you Lord, for all of your blessings. Thank you Lord, that you don't leave us ignorant. That you haven't left us ignorant, Lord, over these 29 years as you've led this movement. I pray, Lord, for each had bowed and for our loved ones and our families.

**[01:19:48.080]**

The friends we want to meet, Lord, those that we hope will be Levites, those that we hope will be 11th our workers, that you will continue to work with them and guide them. And that we might know what we can do, Lord, so that no one would be lost by our ignorance or by our failure in any way with these people. May we complete the task that you've set us to do. And thank you Lord, for the honor of letting us travel through this time, for handling these lines, Lord. For being a part of this movement. Thank you Lord. I pray this in Jesus name, Amen.