

GLOBE D - SECTION 10

1837 C.E – 1914 C.E.

Root Race 6: sub-race 7 - Root Race 7: sub-race 4

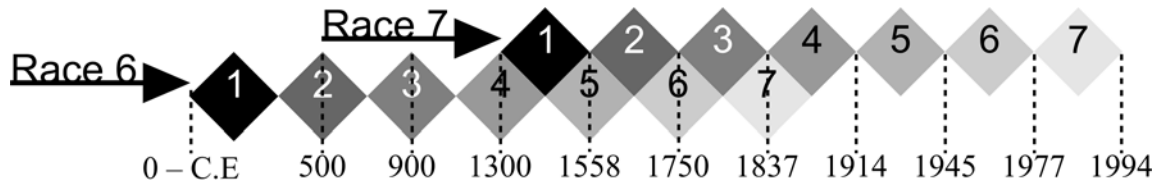


Diagram of the Root Races and approximate dates of their sub-races

This “upstepping” is unique as it is the first time in Globe D that at the mid-point of a Root-Race there is no other Root-Race to transform into. This “upstepping” also marks two important benchmarks in Spiritual Evolution, the end of the Age of the Angel of the Moon and the start of the Angel of the Sun, which caused the materialization of the Tree of Truth. One figure dominates this “upstepping” and because her reign extends for 63 of the 87 years this “upstepping” starts with the coronation of Queen Victoria.

CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Queen Victoria came to the throne of England on June 20th 1837 at the tender age of 18 years of age. Although she was the granddaughter of George (III), her father was never the heir to the throne. Her entry on Wikipedia relates the complicated way she came to be crowned the Queen of England:

Victoria, who was of almost entirely German descent, was the daughter of Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and granddaughter of George III and the niece of her predecessor William IV...

At the time of her birth, her grandfather, George III, was on the throne, but his three eldest sons, the Prince of Wales (later George IV), the Duke of York, and the Duke of Clarence (later William IV), had no surviving legitimate children...

The young Princess Victoria, as the only legitimate child of the fourth son of George III, the Duke of Kent, who died in 1820, became heiress presumptive after the death of George IV in 1830. The law at the time made no special provision for a child monarch. Therefore, a Regent needed to be appointed if Victoria were to succeed to the throne before coming of age at the age of eighteen. Parliament passed the Regency Act 1830, which provided that Victoria’s mother, the Duchess of Kent, would act as Regent during the Queen’s minority, if she acceded to the throne while still a minor...

Raised by her governess, Baroness Louise Lehzen, from Hanover, Victoria was taught only German until she was three years old. She was subsequently taught French and English as well, and became virtually trilingual...

On 24 May 1837 Victoria turned 18, and the regency was avoided. On 20 June 1837, William IV died from heart failure at the age of 71, and Victoria became Queen of the United Kingdom...

Under Salic law, however, no woman could be heir to the throne of Hanover, a realm which had shared a monarch with Britain since 1714. Hanover passed to her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, who became King Ernest Augustus I. (He was the fifth son and eighth child of George III.) As the young queen was as yet unmarried and childless, Ernest Augustus also remained the heir presumptive to the throne of the United Kingdom until Victoria’s first child was born in 1840...

Because Victoria was so young, she relied on others to advise her. One of the predominant advisors according to her entry was “The Whig Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne.” Victoria relied on Lord Melbourne so much that some people referred to the young queen as “Mrs. Melbourne.”

Politics is fickle and with the two-party system, which I said was instigated by the “Shadow” to create conflict, meant that the opposition was always looking for an opening to cause the downfall of the other party. However, at the time the English Parliament had three parties, the Whigs, the Tories and the Radicals. After the opposing parties “joined together” in 1839, just two years after Queen Victoria’s coronation, Lord Melbourne resigned as Prime Minister.

Although Queen Victoria was not married when she was crowned Queen of the United Kingdom, she had already “met her future husband”, namely her cousin Prince Albert at the age of “seventeen in 1836.” Nonetheless, Victoria according to the entry was not smitten with Albert “until a second meeting in 1839.” After this meeting, the young queen “said of him: ‘...dear Albert... He is so sensible, so kind, and so good, and so amiable too. He has besides, the most pleasing and delightful exterior and appearance you can possibly see.’” Foregoing the normal protocol, where the man proposes to the woman, as queen “Victoria had to propose” to her future husband. Not surprisingly, Albert said yes and he became her Prince Consort in 1840.

Prince Albert became the love of Victoria’s life fulfilling the role not only as “the Queen’s companion, but an important political advisor.” The queen quickly conceived and was pregnant that same year when a mentally deranged young man “attempted to assassinate the Queen while she was riding in a carriage with Prince Albert in London.” This was not the only attempt on her life in the first decade of her reign. There were two more attempts in 1842. In all three attempts, neither Queen Victoria nor Prince Albert was hurt, but in 1850, “when she was assaulted by a possibly insane ex-Army officer, Robert Pate...” the Queen was struck by “his cane, crushing her bonnet and bruising her.”

When I considered the influence on the reign of Queen Victoria, like so many other leaders it was ambiguous. That said, an incidence concerning the devastating “Irish Potato Famine” that began in 1845 and lasted for seven years until 1852 indicated that Queen Victoria was different from Queen Elizabeth (I) when it came to compassion. Her entry relates that on learning of the starving Irish people Victoria wanted to help and “personally donated £2,000 sterling (two thousand pounds) to the starving Irish people.”

The above notation is admirable and demonstrates Victoria’s compassion. However, her reaction to learning that an Ottoman sultan intended to donate £10,000 five times as much as Victoria demonstrates that she very much had an ego. Evidently “Queen Victoria requested that the Sultan send only £1,000, because she had sent only £2,000.” Although, the Muslim sultan acceded to the queen’s request, by only donating £1,000, he went further by “secretly” dispatching “3 ships full of food” to Ireland. Appallingly, “The English courts tried to block the ships”, nonetheless, the ships were able to dock in “Drogheda harbour” and the food was offloaded and “left there by Ottoman sailors.”

There are times in my countries history that I am embarrassed to say that I am English, but in working on this thesis, I have learned that we have had to evolve and grow and that the greatest growth comes from first making mistakes. As for Queen Victoria, her

actions in the Irish Potato Famine disqualifies her as a representative of the “Light”, however, whether or not her reign was influenced by the “Shadow” is still to be determined.

DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNE

A year after the Great Irish Famine began another planet was discovered, the Planet Neptune discovered on September 23rd 1846. The date in itself is relevant, because the 23rd of September falls around the Autumnal Equinox, which is a powerful astrological time energetically. Neptune was the higher octave of Venus and represented the sun-sign Pisces; this meant that the planet of the Age of Pisces’s influence would now be felt. In the natal chart, the twelfth house, which is assigned to Pisces, represents the Mystical Christ. This will be extremely relevant later in respect to America. For now let us examine what astrologers have to say about Neptune. Again, the interpretation comes from the professional astrologers of Solar Fire:

♆-Neptune The trident of the Roman sea-god suggests the oceanic quality of Neptune. Whereas Uranus cracked open the rigid shell of Saturn, Neptune furthers the process by dissolving the shell entirely. Neptune is the urge within you to go beyond all the boundaries and limitations that make you a particular human being and return into the vast and formless ocean of oneness with the universe. When people are insufficiently grounded, Neptune can bring weakness, dishonesty, illusion, addiction and an inability to cope with everyday life. But once their egos are fully developed, Neptune can bring empathy, selfless service to others, and transcendent knowledge and bliss. Neptune is the soothsayer, who brings knowledge from the world of dreams; or the religious hermit, who bypasses the archbishop’s church and is in direct contact with God.

I was intrigued to learn that Neptune is associated with a “fully developed” ego leading to “selfless service to others.” That would certainly be beneficial, however, rather than a “fully developed ego”, the goal of Spiritual Evolution is to achieve a “fully integrated ego”, which is directed by the Spirit. For the purpose of this thesis, the most pertinent result of Neptune’s discovery was the access to the Astral Plane. Neptune enhances the psychic abilities, particularly in visions and dreams; we will see this later in the development of new sects with revelatory visions.

Obviously, the discovery of Uranus and Neptune concerns the Melchizedek and Sophia consciousness and energy. Uranus as the higher octave of Mercury and Neptune as the higher octave of Venus bring in both the vibrations of Melchizedek and Sophia. Ultimately, as the consciousness of Humanity was “upstepped”, it brought in more and more energy from the Astrological powers, which from this time began helping the Human Race to spiritually evolve.

I said earlier that the discovery of Uranus as the “paradigm buster” was utilized by both the “Light” and the “Shadow.” As stated, the influence of all the planets is neutral and can be used by either the “Light” or the “Shadow.” There is one more point I need to make concerning this that although the energy of the planets are neutral, the Divine consciousness behind the planetary bodies always promotes peace. Even when their energies incite the desire to correct a wrong as in the case of the French Revolution, their hope is always that we do it peaceably.

Because of the Great Irish Potato Famine, over a million Irishmen, women and children lost their lives. Out of desperation a further million immigrated to the United States. Talking of the United States, in the previous “upstepping” I discussed Thomas Jefferson’s

role as president of the American Philosophical Society, which included several distinguished foreign members. Some of the members were English and as one of the men President Thomas Jefferson admired was Sir Isaac Newton, I wondered if Newton was a member of Jefferson's society. Considering the possible connection philosophically between England and America made we wonder what happened after the War of 1812. As stated, because of the hurricane and tornados that swept through Washington, the British army and fleet abandoned America and returned to Britian. At this time it was accepted that Great Britain had forever lost the thirteen colonies of America.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

Because I connected the beginning of the 19th century to the "Shadow", I did not think that the "Light" was involved at this time. However, I was forgetting the affect Queen Elizabeth I's reign had on the energy of Britain. For her entire reign, of 45 years she promoted the "Light's" agenda and despite the later infiltration of the "Shadow" through the Civil War, Britain still maintained the "Light" in its ancient sites. Consequently, when the "Shadow" took over Europe with the Reign of Terror and possessed Napoleon Bonaparte, the energy of the "Light" lay dormant just waiting for the right time to emerge. It first emerged in 1807 through the Abolitionist movement who "lobbied" the British parliament to outlaw the slave trade. Because at the time Britain held influence in several other nations, it pressured them to also outlaw the slave trade. According to the entry on Wikipedia for the History of Slavery:

In 1807, following many years of lobbying by the Abolitionist movement, the British Parliament voted to make the slave trade illegal anywhere in the empire. Thereafter Britain took a prominent role in combating the trade, although it took another generation before slavery itself was abolished in the British Empire. Between 1808 and 1860, the West Africa Squadron seized approximately 1,600 slave ships and freed 150,000 Africans who were aboard. Action was also taken against African leaders who refused to agree to British treaties to outlaw the trade, for example against 'the usurping King of Lagos' deposed in 1851. Anti-slavery treaties were signed with over 50 African rulers."

Reading about Great Britain abolishing slavery in 1807, I wondered when it had been out-lawed worldwide. Surprisingly, I learned from an entry on Wikipedia that it was a Middle Eastern country that first recognised the inhumanity of slavery. Evidently, Persia, modern day Iran banned slavery before the common era. Wikipedia's entry reports:

The Persian Empire was the first civilization to ban slavery from its foundation and used paid labor for all of the empire's constructions and army. Cyrus the Great banned slavery in his charter of human rights, now kept in the British Museum:

"... And until I am the monarch, I will never let anyone take possession of movable and landed properties of the others by force or without compensation. Until I am alive, I prevent unpaid, forced labor. To day, I announce that everyone is free to choose a religion. People are free to live in all regions and take up a job provided that they never violate other's rights. No one could be penalized for his or her relatives' faults. I prevent slavery and my governors and subordinates are obliged to prohibit exchanging men and women as slaves within their own ruling domains. Such a traditions should be exterminated the world over. ..."

Considering the world's view on Iran today, the above is amazing. It completely encapsulates the philosophy of the "Light's" energy. Cyrus the Great lived (c. 590 BC or 576 — August 530 BC), at least 2000 years before the start of Western civilization and it took "modern civilization" three hundred years to realize that a person is not a possession (hmm). Nonetheless, as I said, Britain was the catalyst for the abolition of slavery in the 19th century. The entry on Wikipedia relates how slavery came to be abolished in Britain:

Following the work of campaigners in the United Kingdom, the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was passed by Parliament on March 25, 1807. The act imposed a fine of £100 for every slave found aboard a British ship. The intention was to outlaw entirely the slave trade within the whole British Empire.

The Slavery Abolition Act passed on August 23, 1833, outlawed slavery itself in the British colonies. On August 1, 1834 all slaves in the British Empire were emancipated, but still indentured to their former owners in an apprenticeship system which was finally abolished in 1838...

Slavery is so opposed to the philosophy of the "Light" and the consciousness of Melchizedek and Sophia that I was confronted with a quandary. I said in the previous "upstepping" that the reason the Founding Fathers were not opposed to slavery was because they still had egos. To recap what I said: "Many people would argue that the Founding Fathers owned slaves and of course they are right. However, all members of the "Orders of the Quest" still had to deal with their egos and counterfeit spirits. As such, they often engage in unconscious practices that are detrimental to their spiritual progress. Even so, they are still a part of the mass consciousness and unconsciously help dissipate negative emotions."

Nonetheless, I was still uncomfortable with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson keeping slaves, but I was only looking at it from the human moral perspective. Once I opened my mind to thinking a different way, the answer I received amazed me, because it involves the goal of Spiritual Evolution to fully integrate and unite all the ethnicities of the world.

A colloquism I always had trouble with was "every cloud has a silver lining." Whenever I heard those words, I would immediately think of slavery and ask, "Where is the silver lining in treating human beings like animals?" Of course no one could give me an answer and so it remained unresolved that is until we read *The Secret Destiny of America*, by Manly P Hall. With regard to one of the reasons for secret societies, he said, "A second purpose for secret societies was to create a mechanism for the perpetuation from generation to generation of policies, principles, or systems of learning, confined to a limited group of selected and initiated persons."¹

I originally thought Mr. Hall was talking of the European secret societies, such as the Rosicrucians or Freemasons, but secret societies are not and never were restricted to just the European Continent, Great Britain and America. It seems that there are secret societies throughout the world. Mr. Hall explained, "Primitive secret orders exist among African tribes, among the Eskimo, and throughout the East Indies and Northern Asia. The American Indian, the Chinese, Hindus, and Arabs have elaborate religious and fraternal organizations..."² Could it be that the "silver lining" to slavery was to bring the wisdom of the "African tribes" to America?

I reported earlier that David Ovason said Washington D.C. was initially planned by Pierre Charles L'Enfant. Another author, David A. Shugarts also writes of the original planners of the Federal City. He relates that during the founding of Washington D.C., "Congress picked a committee, which in turn picked city designer Pierre Charles L'Enfant to

make the city plan, and engaged Andrew Ellicott for the surveying. Ellicott was assisted by Benjamin Bannecker...He was locally famous already as a free black man who was skilled in mathematics and astronomy...”³

PRINCE HALL MASONS

As the Freemasons had dominated the establishment of Washington D.C., I wondered if the three men involved in the original design of Washington were Freemasons. Although all three men are connected to the masons George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, there is no evidence that any of them were officially Freemasons. However, in researching Benjamin Bannecker, I came across an article on the web of a branch of Freemasons known as the Prince Hall Masons. Unfortunately, space does not allow for the full article, however, it is well worth reading:

The Prince Hall Masons have a proud and storied history...In 1775 Prince Hall, a free black man of East Indian extraction, along with fifteen other black men, was inducted into a lodge in Boston. The lodge consisted primarily of members of the British Army who were stationed in Boston. These soldiers were attached...to the Grand Masonic Lodge as Lodge No. 441 Irish Constitution. The name given to these freemen's lodge after the departure of the British in 1776 was the African Lodge No. 1. The new society there established was one of as stringent moral value and exclusivity of character of any other white lodge of the day...Prince Hall applied to the Grand Lodge of England itself on March 2, 1784. Mr.Hall was forced to resort to appealing to a foreign lodge for a charter in much the same way as did the largely Semitic lodges in Germany. After repeated applications to domestic lodges, these freemen and Jews were forced by necessity to seek recognition from a higher and possibly more egalitarian Grand Lodge. The petition was granted on September 29, 1784. It was delivered to Boston on April 29, 1787 by James Scott, John Hancock's brother-in-law and thus African Lodge No. 459 was formally organized one week following on May 6th 1787

Not surprisingly Wikipedia also contains an entry for the Prince Hall masons. Again, I excerpt the most relevant points to our discussion:

When the British Army left Boston in 1776, the black Masons were granted a dispensation for limited operations as *African Lodge No. 1*. They were entitled to meet as a Lodge, to take part in the Masonic procession on St. John's Day, and to bury their dead with Masonic rites, but not to confer degrees or perform other Masonic functions. Excluded by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, they were granted a charter by the Premier Grand Lodge of England in 1784 as African Lodge No. 459 (but, due to communications problems, did not receive the actual charter until 1787).

Shortly after that, black Masons elsewhere in the United States began contacting Prince Hall with requests to establish affiliated Lodges in their own cities. Consistent with European Masonic practice at that time, African Lodge granted their requests and served as Mother Lodge to new black Lodges in Philadelphia, Providence and New York...

I was intrigued to learn that Prince Hall masonry gained acceptance from the Premier Grand Lodge of England. This “Lodge” was formed in 1717 and in 1813 it joined with the Ancient Grand Lodge of England, their former rivals, to become the first Masonic Grand Lodge. An entry on Wikipedia about The Premier Grand Lodge of England explains that “...basic principles...were inspired by the ideal of tolerance and universal understanding of the Enlightenment and by the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century” (Age of Reason). In researching this body, I was led to the first masonic constitution:

The Halliwell Manuscript, also known as the Regius Poem, is the first known Masonic text. It consists of 64 written pages in poetic form. The poem begins by evoking Euclid and his invention of geometry in ancient Egypt and then the spreading of the art of geometry in “divers lands”. This is followed by fifteen points for the master concerning both moral behaviour...and the operation of work on a building site.... There are then fifteen points for craftsmen which follow a similar pattern.

The general consensus on the age of the document dates it’s writing to between the late 1300s and the middle of the 15th century...The manuscript was donated to the Library of the British Museum in 1757 by King George II.

The significance of the document as relating to Freemasonry was not realized until it was featured in an article on Freemasonry by James Halliwell in 1840.

The text of the document states that Freemasonry was brought to England during the reign of King Athelstan from 924 to 939.

The above reveals the “silver lining” of the “black cloud” of Slavery. Being the consummate opportunists, the “Light” took advantage of the heinous actions of human beings, inspired by the “Shadow” to integrate the various factions of the “Orders of the Quest” from the Eastern Hemisphere with the Western orders. Consequently, through the Western “Orders of the Quest”, (Freemasons and other philosophical groups in America) the African and East Indian “Orders of the Quest” came to be in the New World. This meant that there could be an introduction of the wisdom and philosophy from not only the African tribes, but also other Eastern Hemisphere philosophies.

My question is “why didn’t the Founding Fathers of America outlaw Slavery sooner?” The answer is they had to wait for the right time. That time was after the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846. It was the discovery of Neptune that triggered the rise in consciousness to the mid-point in the 7th Root Race, the 4th sub-race. So what was happening in America in the 1840s? James Knox Polk had been elected in 1845. His presidency was defined by one word, expansion. The entry on Wikipedia reports:

James Knox Polk...the eleventh President of the United States, serving from March 4, 1845 to March 4, 1849...was born in North Carolina, but mostly lived in and represented the state of Tennessee. A Democrat, Polk served as Speaker of the House (1835–1839) and governor of Tennessee (1839–1841) prior to becoming president.

A firm supporter of Andrew Jackson and his beliefs, Polk was the last strong pre-American Civil War president. Polk is noted for his foreign policy successes. He threatened war with Britain then backed away and split the ownership of the Northwest with Britain. He is even more famous for leading the successful Mexican-American War. He lowered the tariff and established a treasury system that lasted until 1913. A “dark horse” in 1844, he was the first president who retired after one term and did not seek re-election. He died three months after his term ended.

As a Democrat committed to geographic expansion (or “Manifest Destiny”) he overrode Whig objections and was responsible for the largest expansion of the nation’s territory (exceeding even the Louisiana Purchase). He secured the Oregon Territory (including Washington, Oregon and Idaho), then purchased 1.2 million square miles (3.1 million km²) through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War. In the end, Polk completed the acquisition of most of the current contiguous 48 states. The expansionism, however, opened a furious debate over slavery in the new territories that was resolved by the Compromise of 1850...

Of course, as the colonists expanded west, who would control the newly acquired land became the issue. This in turn brought in the politics of slavery. Because this is such an important time, I must briefly address the events that led up to the American Civil War. Once again, an entry on Wikipedia provides the key points:

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which expressly repealed the limits on slavery's spread that had been part of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, drew Lincoln back into politics. Illinois Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, the most powerful man in the Senate, proposed popular sovereignty as the solution to the slavery impasse, and he incorporated it into the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Douglas argued that in a democracy the people of a territory should decide whether to allow slavery and not have a decision imposed on them by Congress...

In 1857-58, Douglas broke with President Buchanan, leading to a fight for control of the Democratic Party. Some eastern Republicans even favored the reelection of Douglas in 1858, since he led the opposition to the administration's push for the Lecompton Constitution which would have admitted Kansas as a slave state. Accepting the Republican nomination for the Senate in 1858, Lincoln delivered a famous speech in which he stated, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." (Mark 3:25) I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other." The speech created a lasting image of the danger of disunion because of slavery, and rallied Republicans across the north...

During the debates of 1858, the issue of race was often discussed...Lincoln's opposition to slavery was opposition to the Slave Power. But the Civil War changed many things, including Lincoln's beliefs in race relations...

On November 6, 1860, Lincoln was elected the 16th President of the United States, beating Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge of the Southern Democrats, and John Bell of the new Constitutional Union Party. Lincoln was the first Republican president. He won entirely on the strength of his support in the North...Lincoln had a majority vote in all but two of the states in which he won the electoral votes and would still have won the electoral college and the election.

History records that Abraham Lincoln's election divided the country, which resulted in the American Civil War. When I determined that the "Light's" agenda included the abolition of slavery, I wondered if the "Orders of the Quest" had any part in causing the conflict. For instance George Washington had fought in the American Revolution, did any of them support the American Civil War? Of course the answer is no simply because by the time Abraham Lincoln was elected all seven Founding Fathers were dead: Benjamin Franklin 1790, George Washington 1799, John Adams 1826, Thomas Jefferson 1826, John Jay 1829, James Madison 1836, and Alexander Hamilton 1804.

You must forgive me for not knowing that by the mid-19th century all of the Founding Fathers had left the earth, but I am British. Anyway, once I learned that the Founding Fathers were out of the picture, I wondered about their successors, other members of the "Orders of the Quest" stance on the American Civil War.

One of the most important pillars I was given was that "Anything that creates fear, hatred and or division is Never of Divine origin." However, although the "Light" would never instigate conflict, they would most definitely exert influence by guiding the individuals involved to promote their agenda. In order to understand how the Divine powers guide us in such situations, I need to reiterate what I said earlier about Craig's comment on fighting injustice: "The key is to fight for justice, not fight against injustice...Whenever we are pro something as in pro-peace then we receive divine guidance, but if we are anti something as in anti-war then we revert back to our egos."

Surprisingly, the American Revolution fell into the category of fighting injustice instead of being motivated by pro-justice. It was the energy generated from revenge in the massacres perpetrated by Miles Brandish that brought the influence of the "Shadow" into the American Revolution.

I realize that there are many people who believe that neither the liberation of America nor the abolition of Slavery could have been achieved peacefully, but history would prove

them wrong. A perfect example of this is Mahatma Ghandi. This incredible man managed to end British rule in India, by what is termed “passive resistance.” However, as this event did not occur until the 20th Century, I will leave that discussion until later.

If the Divine does not cause wars to right a wrong, then how do they influence events? They do it by inspiration and what we refer to as miracles. For instance, Manly P. Hall relates that George Washington appeared to Union General McClellan in a dream, warning him that the Confederate troops knew of his plans and planned to ambush him. Evidently, he had fallen asleep while studying a map for military manoevers the following day, when he had the dream. When he woke up, Mr. Hall related “...his map was covered with marks and signs and figures, indicating the strategy that prevented the capture of the nation’s Capitol...”⁴

Manly P Hall believed that this dream prevented the death of Abraham Lincoln. Nevertheless, he was still assassinated a few years later, so why was it necessary to protect him then. The simple answer is that Lincoln had not signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which led to the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. I should restate that many times individuals are inspired for a specific period and does not necessarily mean that all these individuals are working for the “Light” or even the “Orders of the Quest.”

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

At first, because of what Abraham Lincoln achieved, I had thought that he was a member of the “Orders of the Quest” and so God led me to a section about Lincoln and other American presidents treatment of the Sioux nation on Wikipedia, but before that let us review this remarkable man who was so instrumental in the development of America. Lincoln’s entry on Wikipedia covers his life extensively, but I was interested in his role of fulfilling the “Light’s” agenda:

In 1846 Lincoln was elected to one term in the U.S. House of Representatives. A staunch Whig, Lincoln often referred to party leader Henry Clay as his political idol...

The 1858 campaign featured the Lincoln-Douglas debates, a famous contest on slavery. Lincoln warned that ‘The Slave Power’ was threatening the values of republicanism; while Stephen A. Douglas emphasized the supremacy of democracy...Lincoln’s speeches on the issue transformed him into a national political star. New York party leaders invited him to give a speech at Cooper Union in February 1860 to an elite audience that was startled by the poorly dressed, ugly man from the West. He stunned the audience with the most brilliant political speech they had ever heard. Lincoln was emerging as the intellectual leader of the Republican Party, and its best speaker...

As Lincoln’s election became more likely, secessionists made it clear that their states would leave the Union. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina took the lead. By February 1, 1861, South Carolina was followed by six other cotton-growing states in the Deep South. The seven states soon declared themselves to be a new nation, the Confederate States of America...

Lincoln maintained that the powers of his administration to end slavery were limited by the Constitution. He expected to bring about the eventual extinction of slavery by stopping its further expansion into any U.S. territory...Guelzo says Lincoln believed that shrinking slavery in this way would make it uneconomical, and place it back on the road to eventual extinction that the Founders had envisioned...

In July 1862, Congress passed the Second Confiscation Act, which freed the slaves of anyone convicted of aiding the rebellion. The goal was to weaken the rebellion, which was led and controlled by slave owners...In that same month, Lincoln discussed a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation with his cabinet...Lincoln had decided at this point that he could not win the war without freeing the slaves, and so it was a necessity ‘to do more to help the cause’:

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was."... My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my off-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

The Emancipation Proclamation, announced on September 22, 1862 and put into effect on January 1, 1863, freed slaves in territories not already under Union control...Lincoln later said: 'I never, in my life, felt more certain that I was doing right, than I do in signing this paper.' The proclamation made the abolition of slavery in the rebel states an official war goal. Lincoln then threw his energies into passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to permanently abolish slavery throughout the nation... Although the Battle of Gettysburg was a Union victory, it was also the bloodiest battle of the war and dealt a blow to Lincoln's war effort...

The Gettysburg Address is one of the most quoted speeches in United States history. It was delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 19, 1863...Abraham Lincoln's carefully crafted address, secondary to other presentations that day, came to be regarded as one of the greatest speeches in American history. In just over two minutes, Lincoln invoked the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle not merely for the Union, but as 'a new birth of freedom' that would bring true equality to all of its citizens, and that would also create a unified nation in which states' rights were no longer dominant...

In March 1860 in a speech in New Haven, Connecticut, Lincoln said, with respect to slavery, 'Whenever this question shall be settled, it must be settled on some philosophical basis. No policy that does not rest upon some philosophical public opinion can be permanently maintained.' The philosophical basis for Lincoln's beliefs regarding slavery and other issues of the day require that Lincoln be examined 'seriously as a man of ideas.' Lincoln was a strong supporter of the American Whig version of liberal capitalism who, more than most politicians of the time, was able to express his ideas within the context of Nineteenth Century religious beliefs.

There were few people who strongly or directly influenced Lincoln's moral and intellectual development and perspectives. There was no teacher, mentor, church leader, community leader, or peer that Lincoln would credit in later years as a strong influence on his intellectual development. Lacking a formal education, Lincoln's personal philosophy was shaped by 'an amazingly retentive memory and a passion for reading and learning.' It was Lincoln's reading, rather than his relationships that were most influential in shaping his personal beliefs.

Even as a child, Lincoln largely rejected organized religion, but the Calvinistic 'doctrine of necessity' would remain a factor throughout his life. In 1846 Lincoln described the effect of this doctrine as 'that the human mind is impelled to action, or held in rest by some power, over which the mind itself has no control.' In April 1864, in justifying his actions in regard to Emancipation, Lincoln wrote, 'I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years struggle the nation's condition is not what either party, or any man devised, or expected. God alone can claim it.'

As Lincoln matured, and especially during his term as president, the idea of a divine will somehow interacting with human affairs more and more influenced his public expressions. On a personal level, the death of his son Willie in February 1862 may have caused Lincoln to look towards religion for answers and solace. After Willie's death, in the summer or early fall of 1862, Lincoln attempted to put on paper his private musings on why, from a divine standpoint, the severity of the war was necessary:

The will of God prevails. In great contests each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, and one must be, wrong. God cannot be for and against the same thing at the same time. In the present civil war it is quite possible that God's purpose is something different from the purpose of either party—and yet the human instrumentalities, working just as they do, are of the best adaptation to effect his purpose. I am almost ready to say this is probably true—that God wills this contest, and wills that it shall not end yet. By his mere quiet power, on the minds of the now contestants, He could have either saved or destroyed the Union without a human contest. Yet the contest began. And having begun He could give the final victory to either side any day. Yet the contest proceeds.

Lincoln's religious skepticism was fueled by his exposure to the ideas of the Lockean Enlightenment and classical liberalism, especially economic liberalism. Consistent with the common practice of the Whig party, Lincoln would often use the Declaration of Independence as the philosophical and moral expression of these two philosophies. In a February 22, 1861 speech at Independence Hall in Philadelphia Lincoln said:

I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. ... It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the motherland; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

He found in the Declaration justification for Whig economic policy and opposition to territorial expansion and the nativist platform of the Know Nothings. In claiming that all men were created free, Lincoln and the Whigs argued that this freedom required economic advancement, expanded education, territory to grow, and the ability of the nation to absorb the growing immigrant population. It was the Declaration of Independence, rather than the Bible, that Lincoln most relied on in order to oppose any further territorial expansion of slavery. He saw the Declaration as more than a political document. To him, as well as to many abolitionists and other antislavery leaders, it was, foremost, a moral document that had forever determined valuable criteria in shaping the future of the nation... Lincoln's death made the President a martyr to many. Repeated polls of historians have ranked Lincoln as among the greatest presidents in U.S. history, often appearing in the first position. Among contemporary admirers, Lincoln is usually seen as personifying classical values of honesty and integrity, as well as respect for individual and minority rights, and human freedom in general...

Although Abraham Lincoln stated that all people should be treated equally, his policies towards the Native Americans seemed to contradict that statement. Even though, he was probably absorbed by the Civil War and may have delegated the Indian Affairs to others. Nonetheless, any and all treaties or policies had to be agreed and signed by him as the president. That said President Lincoln's involvement with the Native Americans was peripheral at best. This cannot be said for his five predecessors James Polk who served as president from 1845-1849, Zachary Taylor 1849 to 1850, Millard Fillmore, 1850 to 1853, Franklin Pierce 1853 to 1857, James Buchanan 1857 to 1861.

NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

These five presidents mentioned above presided over the expansion into the west, which collided with the original habitants. There has been much written about the plight of the Native Americans in the 19th century. For this thesis purposes, I have selected an excerpt from Wikipedia on the Lakota (also known as the Sioux) of South Dakota:

In 1851, the U.S. and Dakota leaders negotiated the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux and Treaty of Mendota, ceding vast amounts of land in Minnesota Territory. In exchange for money and goods, the Dakota agreed to live on a twenty mile (32 km) wide reservation centered on a 150 mile (240 km) stretch of the upper Minnesota River. The deal immediately began to turn sour as the United States Senate deleted Article 3 of each treaty during the ratification process. Much of the promised compensation never arrived, lost or effectively stolen due to corruption in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and wrongful conduct by traders.

As Minnesota became a state in 1858, representatives of several Dakota bands led by Chief Taoyateduta (commonly known as Chief Little Crow) traveled to Washington D.C., to make further negotiations. Again, events did not transpire in the Indians' favor. The northern half of the reservation along the Minnesota River was lost, and rights to the quarry at Pipestone Minnesota, were also ceded. This was a major blow to the standing of Little Crow in the Dakota community.

In the meantime, the ceded land was quickly being divided up into townships and individual plots for settlement. The forest, prairie, and other wild lands used in the traditional Dakota yearly cycle of farming, hunting, fishing, and gathering wild rice was unalterably interrupted as timber was stripped to make way for new farms plowed by white settlers. In addition, wild game like bison, elk, whitetail deer, and bear had been hunted so intensively that populations were tiny compared to the populations before Euro-American settlement. The Dakota people of southern and western Minnesota relied on the sale of valuable furs to American traders to earn cash needed to buy necessities.

Payments guaranteed by the treaties were not made, due to Federal preoccupation with the American Civil War. Most land in the river valley was not arable, and hunting could no longer support the Dakota community. Losing land to new white settlers, non-payment, past broken treaties, plus food shortages and famine following crop failure led to great discontent among the Dakota people. Tension increased through the summer of 1862.

On August 4, representatives of the northern Sisseton and Wahpeton bands met at the Upper Sioux Agency in the northwestern part of the reservation. They successfully negotiated to obtain food. However, when the southern Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Dakota turned to the Lower Sioux Agency for supplies on August 15, they were rejected. Indian Agent (and Minnesota State Senator) Thomas Galbraith managed the area and would not distribute food without payment. At a meeting arranged between the Indians, the government, and local traders, the Dakota asked lead trader Andrew Myrick to support their cause. His response was blunt. "So far as I'm concerned, if they are hungry, let them eat grass or their own dung."

Obviously, this incensed the "hungry" Sioux and it resulted in an insurrection, which quickly spread throughout the region. Let me state that I do not for one second condone violence of any kind, as it adds fuel to the flames, which feeds the "Shadow." Nevertheless, in the cause of justice it is hard to see the United States as acting in a fair manner in the treatment of the original inhabitants of the land.

It would be a fair question to ask, "Where was God in all this? How could the cause for justice and equality, stand by and let these atrocities happen?" The simple answer is always "Freewill is sacrosanct." The Divine can only advise and guide Humanity to change the world. Ultimately, it is always up to us, whether or not we stand back and look at both sides objectively, or get caught up in the fervor of revenge. This is exemplified in Abraham Lincoln. He was incensed at the injustice of slavery, yet did not see the treatment of the "original owners" of America as unjust. Consequently, when white settlers started to die, he sent in the military, instead of the peace makers to settle the issue. The Wikipedia entry reports the end of hostilities:

The fighting lasted for six weeks. The final large-scale fighting took place in the Battle of Wood Lake on Sept 23, 1862...

Some Dakota fighters surrendered at Camp Release on September 26. The place was so-named because it was the site where 269 captives of the Dakota were released to the troops commanded

by Col. Henry Sibley. The captives included 162 mixed-bloods and 107 whites, mostly women and children ...

Six weeks later, 303 Sioux prisoners were convicted of murder and rape by military tribunals and sentenced to death. Some trials lasted less than 5 minutes, and the Dakotas had no one to explain the proceedings to them or to represent them. President Lincoln...approved of the execution of 39...and commuted the death sentences of the others, largely due to the pleas from Bishop Henry Whipple for clemency. The 38...were executed by hanging in a single day on December 26, 1862, in Mankato.

The mass execution was performed for all to see from a single scaffold platform. It was, and still is, the largest execution in the history of the United States...Before they were buried; however, a "Dr. Sheardown" supposedly removed some of the Indians' skin. Little boxes containing the skin were sold in Mankato after the hangings...

The remaining convicted Indians stayed in prison that winter. The following spring, they were transferred to Rock Island, Illinois (near Davenport, Iowa) where they were held in a prison for almost four years. By the time of their release, one third of the Indians had died of disease. The survivors were sent with their families to Nebraska...

Unfortunately, this was only the start of the conflict with the native inhabitants of America. The entry on Wikipedia explains the Aftermath of the Dakota War of 1862:

As a result of the war, the U.S. government abolished the reservation, declared all previous treaties with the Dakota null and void, and undertook proceedings to expel the Dakota people entirely from Minnesota. To this end, a bounty of \$25 per scalp was placed on virtually any Dakota found free within the boundaries of the state. The only exceptions to this were 208 Mdewakanton "friendlies" that sat out and even helped to protect a few white settlers in the conflict.

1,300 to 1,700 Dakota people were rounded up and held through the winter of 1862–1863 in a compound described as a "log jail" by contemporary observers, and as a "concentration camp" by some modern revisionists...In the spring, the camp was moved southwest toward the current site of the Mall of America, prior to the mass removal of these people to Nebraska and South Dakota including the Crow Creek Indian Reservation on the Missouri River on May 4, 1863. More than 130 Dakota died in the camp and subsequent removal.

Alas, the plight of the Native Americans did not stop there. The systematic genocide of the former owners of America continued for several more decades. This was such a far cry from the friendly Native Americans who saved the first Pilgrims from starvation that I wondered what had happened. In the War of 1812, many Native tribes fought with the British against the Americans. The entry on Wikipedia lists the tribes and which side they fought on. Under the list of commanders for the British is one Native American Chief, whose name became famous for his curse in 1841 on all future presidents that were elected in a year ending with zero. This became known as the "twenty-year curse" or the curse of Tecumseh.

TECUMSEH'S CURSE

When I learned of this curse, I was reminded of the Grand Master of the Knight's Templar, Jacques de Molay's curse. Remembering that the Native tribes of North America held the "Light" for future generations, we can see the similarity between the two incidents. The entry for Tecumseh's Curse on Wikipedia gives the nuts and bolts of the legend:

The term Curse of Tippecanoe (also known as Tecumseh's curse, the presidential curse, zero-year curse, the twenty-year curse, or the twenty-year presidential jinx) is sometimes used to describe the pattern where from 1840 to 1960 each American President who had won election in a year ending

in zero (such as 1880 or 1900) died in office. It was broken by Ronald Reagan, who survived being wounded in a March 1981 shooting.

The curse ...began with the death of William Henry Harrison, who died in 1841 after having been elected in 1840. For the next 120 years, presidents elected during years ending in a zero ultimately died while serving in office, from Harrison to John F. Kennedy (elected 1960, died 1963).

The name "Curse of Tippecanoe" derives from the 1811 battle. As governor of the Indiana Territory, William Harrison bribed Native Americans to cede their lands to the U.S. government and handed out whiskey that caused alcoholism to run rampant among Indians. These hostile acts angered the Shawnee chief Tecumseh, and brought government soldiers and Native Americans to the brink of war in a period known as Tecumseh's War. Tecumseh and his brother organized a defensive group of Indian tribes designed to resist white westward expansion. In 1811, Harrison successfully attacked Tecumseh's village along the Tippecanoe River, earning fame and the nickname "Old Tippecanoe" Harrison strengthened his reputation even more by defeating the British at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812. Tecumseh's brother Tenskwatawa, known as the Prophet, supposedly set a curse against Harrison and future White House occupants who became president with the same end number as Harrison.

Considering the above, I was curious as to why it was called the Curse of Tecumseh and not the Curse of Tenskwatawa. I realized that to understand the spiritual implications of the curse, I needed to investigate the brother. Under the entry for Tecumseh, I found this excerpt on his prophet brother:

Tecumseh eventually settled in what is now Greenville, Ohio, the home of his younger brother, Lowawluwaysica ('One With Open Mouth') who would later take the new name of Tenskwatawa ('The Open Door'), and achieved widespread fame as 'The Shawnee Prophet'. In 1805, a religious revival led by Tenskwatawa emerged following a series of witchhunts that ensued following an outbreak of smallpox. His beliefs were based on the earlier teachings the Lenape prophets Scattamek and Neolin who predicted a coming apocalypse that would destroy the European settlers.

Tenskwatawa urged natives to reject the ways of the Europeans, give up firearms, liquor, European style clothing, to only pay traders half the value of their debts, and to refrain from ceding any more lands to the United States. The teachings led tensions to rise between the settlers and his followers. Opposing Tenskwatawa was the Shawnee leader Black Hoof, who was working to maintain a peaceful relationship with the United States.

The earliest recording of Tecumseh's interaction with the Americans was in a 1807 with Indian agent William Wells who met with Blue Jacket and other Shawnee leaders in Greenville to determine their intentions after the recent murder of a settler. Tecumseh was among those who spoke with Wells and assured him that his band of Shawnee intended to remain at peace and only wanted to follow the will of the Great Spirit and his prophet. According to Well's report, at the meeting Tecumseh informed him of the Prophet's intention to move with his followers to a new village deeper into the frontier.

By 1808, tensions with the settlers and Shawnees compelled Black Hoof to demand that Tenskwatawa and his followers leave the area. Tecumseh was among the leaders of the group and help decided to move further northwest and establish the village of Prophetstown near the confluence of the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers (near present-day Battle Ground, Indiana). The site was in Miami tribe territory, and their Chief Little Turtle warned the group not to settle there. Despite the threat, they moved into the region and the Miami did not take action against them. According to his brother, Tecumseh was already at that time contemplating a pan-tribal confederacy to counter American expansion into Indian held lands and held an important place in the group.

Tenskwatawa's religious teachings became more widely known as did his predictions on the coming doom of the Americans. His teachings attracted numerous members of other tribes to Prophetstown and formed the basis of a sizeable confederacy of tribes in the southwestern great lakes region. Tecumseh eventually emerged as the primary leader of this confederation, though it was built upon a foundation established by the religious appeal of his younger brother. Relatively

few in confederacy were Shawnees; although Tecumseh is often portrayed as the leader of the Shawnees, the confederacy was made up primarily of other tribes.

Tecumseh's brother being a prophet suggests that he was familiar with the ancient spiritual teachings. If so then he was also able to invoke forces in ceremonies. Like Jacques de Molay, as a protector of this knowledge, he knew that it was forbidden to invoke these forces for personal reasons; especially revenge. Although Tenskwatawa was looking out for the interests of his followers, he still invoked the curse on William Harrison and future presidents in retaliation for Harrison's actions.

The fact that for 120 years every president elected in a year ending in zero died in office, speaks to the efficacy of the curse. As stated it was not until Ronald Reagan survived his assassination attempt that the curse was broken. Like the Knights Templars and their successors the Freemasons were affected by Jacques de Molay's curse, the Native Americans of North America were corrupted and lost their connection to the land. This is seen in the multiple casinos that have sprung up on Native American owned land.

Obviously, there were and are certain tribes, like the Hopi that were able to maintain their spiritual connection to the land and hold the sacred Mysteries for future generations. Since the curse was broken, these tribes have been able to begin disseminating the knowledge among the tribes.

In *My Lost Love*, we described how at the top of the Bighorn mountains, I had a vision of a wagontrain crossing the plain below and realized that I was remembering an experience from a past life as a Native American. In our third book *The True Philosophers' Stone*, we related how we had later learned that Craig and I were the son and daughter of the Lakota Sioux Chief, Red Cloud, who had been involved in the conflict over the Bozeman Trail. Coincidentally, where I had my vision was the exact point that the Bozeman Trail crossed the Bighorn Mountains. After discovering this, we were curious as to the spiritual connection with the Lakota Sioux. We wondered if the Lakota Sioux tribes of the plains were of the same consciousness as the Native Americans that helped the Pilgrims. The Sioux had not run into Europeans until the Lewis and Clark expedition had initiated contact with the plains tribes back at the beginning of the 17th century. As I have covered the fighting between the Sioux braves and the American cavalry above, I will not repeat it here, and instead I will focus on the Lakota Sioux's view of their lands. An entry on Wikipedia provided an insight to who these proud people were:

The Lakota are closely related to the western Dakota of Minnesota. After their adoption of the horse...in the early 18th century, the Lakota became part of the Great Plains culture with their eventual Algonkin-speaking allies, the Tsistsistas (Northern Cheyenne), living in the northern Great Plains. Their society centered on the buffalo hunt with the horse. There were 20,000 Lakota in the mid-18th century...

Initial contacts between the Lakota and the United States, during the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804–06, were friendly. But as more and more settlers crossed Lakota lands, this changed...

Because the Black Hills are sacred to the Lakota, they objected to mining in the area, which had been attempted since the early years of the 19th century. In 1868, the US government signed the Fort Laramie Treaty, exempting the Black Hills from all white settlement forever. 'Forever' lasted only four years, as gold was publicly discovered there, and an influx of prospectors descended upon the area, abetted by army commanders like Lt. Colonel George Armstrong Custer. The latter tried to administer a lesson of noninterference with white policies, resulting in the Black Hills War of

1876–77. Hunting and massacre of the buffalo were urged by General Philip Sheridan as a means to “destroying the Indians’ commissary”...

The Lakota were compelled to sign a treaty in 1877 ceding the Black Hills to the United States, but a low-intensity war continued, culminating fourteen years later, in the killing of Sitting Bull (December 15, 1890) at Standing Rock...

The climax to the “Indian Affair” occurred with a massacre of the Lakota Sioux at Wounded Knee. Although the massacre took place in 1890, the causes for it began two decades earlier in 1876. This was also the year of the centennial of the Declaration of independence. According to David Ovason, Washington marked the centennial with the commemoration of the Washington Monument one day after George Washington’s birthday on February 21st 1885.

I will return to the fate of the Native Americans, plus the spiritual ramifications of both Tecumseh and Jacques de Molay’s curses in a later “upstepping”, but for now I want to move onto a powerful feminine force that arose in the mid-19th century that gave a the voice to women for the first time in America; Susan B. Anthony.

SUSAN B ANTHONY

Up till now, I have only noted the male members of the “Orders of the Quest” in America. However, in the mid-19th century, a female member became prominent in the Daughters of Temperance that lobbied the American government for those disenfranchised individuals that were victims to the greed and selfishness of others. This organization was originally known for its advocacy of abolishing slavery, but it later became famous for its fight for the rights of women. The name of the female member of the “Orders of the Quest” was Susan B. Anthony. Her entry on Wikipedia relates her role in the Daughters of Temperance:

In the decade before the American Civil War, Anthony took a prominent role in the New York anti-slavery and temperance movements. In 1849, at age 29, Anthony became secretary for the Daughters of Temperance, allowing her a forum to speak out against alcohol abuse, and beginning a movement towards the public limelight.

In 1851, on a street in Seneca Falls, Anthony was introduced to Elizabeth Cady Stanton by mutual acquaintance and fellow feminist Amelia Bloomer. Anthony joined with Stanton in organizing in 1852, the first women's state temperance society in America. Stanton remained a close friend and colleague of Anthony's for the remainder of their lives, but Stanton longed for a broader, more radical women's rights platform. Together, the two women traversed the United States giving speeches and attempting to persuade the government that society should treat men and women equally.

After the first American women's rights convention took place on July 19 and July 20, 1848, in Seneca Falls, New York, Anthony took the opportunity to attend and support the women's rights convention held in Syracuse, New York, in 1852. It was around this time that Anthony began to gain widespread notoriety as a powerful public advocate of women's rights and as a new and stirring voice for change...

Speaking at the Ninth National Women’s Rights Convention on May 12, 1859, Anthony asked ‘Where, under our Declaration of Independence, does the Saxon man get his power to deprive all women and Negroes of their inalienable rights?’

In 1869, long time friends Frederick Douglass and Susan B. Anthony found themselves, for the first time, on opposing sides of a debate. The Equal Rights Association, which had originally fought for both blacks’ and women’s right to suffrage, voted to support the 15th Amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to black men, but not women...Partially as a result of the decision by

the Equal Rights Association, Anthony soon thereafter devoted herself almost exclusively to the agitation for women's rights.

On January 1, 1868, Anthony first published a weekly journal entitled *The Revolution*. Published in New York City...The main thrust of *The Revolution* was to promote women's and African Americans' right to suffrage, but it also discussed issues of equal pay for equal work, more liberal divorce laws, and the church's position on women's issues...

Before continuing with the discussion on the 19th century, I want to relate some key developments in Washington, which were designed by the "Orders of the Quest" to set the energy in the Federal City. As I said above, although the British had burnt Washington in 1814, the cornerstone and foundation stones laid in the masonic ceremonies remained intact. This was vital because Charles L'Enfant had planned for the President's House (Whitehouse), Capitol Building to form two points of a right-angled triangle according to Mr. Ovason the reason for the triangle was to "permeate" the Capital with "Virgoian symbolism." The points of the Triangle designed by L'Enfant mirrors the three stars "Bootes/Arcturus, Leo/Regulus, and Spica/Virgo" surrounding the constellation of Virgo.⁵

AS ABOVE, SO BELOW

Although the right-angled triangle was carefully planned, when they came to erect the third point of the triangle, the Washington Monument where L'Enfant proposed, the engineers discovered the ground was unstable and would not support the Monument. Consequently they moved the site a considerable distance from the proposed site. One would think that this would derail the intended purpose for the three buildings, but the really curious thing was that the new site according to Mr. Ovason was far more accurate placement, because it almost exactly corresponds with the Stella alignment of the three stars surrounding the constellation Virgo.⁶

As for the actual Monument, Mr. Ovason has some very interesting things to say about it. For instance, the foundation stone for the Monument was placed on July 4th 1848 when the Moon was in Virgo in "the northeast corner".⁷ The ceremony for the laying of the "cornerstone" on August 7th 1880 was exactly timed to coincide with the rising of the star Virgo-Spica with the "Moon, Mars and Uranus."⁸

Mr. Ovason relates that the Washington Monument "reflects the struggle between light and darkness."⁹ This is curious because he also tells us that a certain Thomas Lincoln Casey took out a representation of the Egyptian god Horus "from the monument".¹⁰ He adds that Casey's name is on the alluminum pyramid at the top of the Monument, where on the "east side" are the words "Praise to God in latin".¹¹ On the "Completion Ceremony" for the Washington Monument "Jupiter was in Virgo".¹²

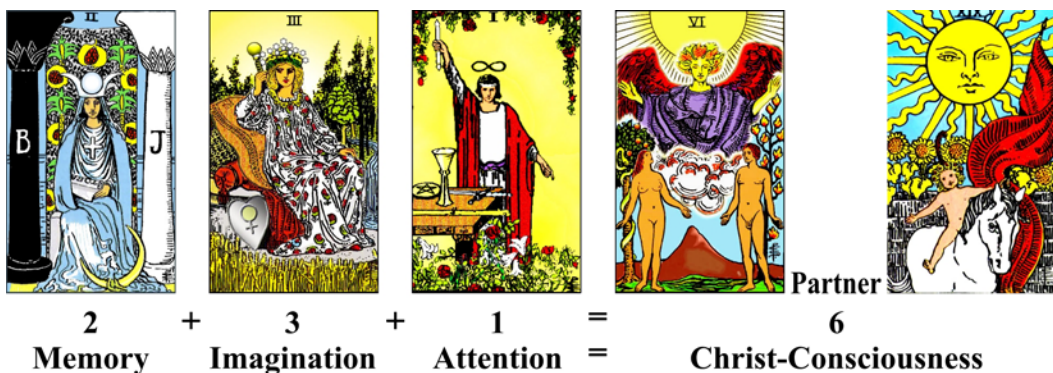
The completion ceremony on February 1885 took place four years after the age of the Angel of the Moon was replaced with the age of the Angel of the Sun in 1881. Writings at the time associate the Angel of the Sun with the Archangel Michael. However, although Michael is named as the angel representing the Sun, he is not the chief angel, the Archangel Raphael is. This is particularly relevant, because it is the Archangel Raphael that presides over the man and woman in the Major Arcana Tarot Card 6 - The Lovers. In the the *Door or Stargate of Full Circle part one*, I connected The Lovers with Globe D. To recap:

... something very different occurred at the change over to the Common Era, and that had to do with the nature of time; once again Daphna Moore provided the answer for me in card 6 – The Lovers of the Tarot. Concerning the man and the woman in The Lovers “standing on undulating ground” she expounds that in the Tarot it “...depicts cyclic action.” She continues, “All progress of the individual and of civilization comes in waves. There are times when this cannot be done. Now these times are dictated astrologically. It is not that the stars influence these times. They are influenced by these waves. Stars do not make them. They respond to them...These times are beyond the stars. Everything, all forms, everyone is, submerged in the pulsating sea of electromagnetic energy, and everything in this sea responds to the pulsations of the sea according to its gearing.” In other words, these pulsations are driven by something above Creation...

I had ascertained that esotericists know the Age of Pisces as the Age of the Sword. According to Daphna Moore, there are three swords in the Major Arcana of the Tarot, “the sword of processes in card 1 - The Magician, the sword of elimination in card 11 - Justice and the sword of discrimination in card 6 - The Lovers...

In the Tarot as stated, card 6 is The Lovers. The master esotericists used to conceal secret meanings in the combination of numbers. For instance, assigning the number 358 to both Nahash, the serpent in the Garden of Eden and Nechesh, meaning messiah or redeemer conceals a valuable secret to spiritual evolution...

When I had been formulating the Hidden Codes of Life, in determining the chief trump, I had added all 22 numbers in order to reduce the sum to a single digit. To my surprise, when I did this, the total was 231, which of course reduces to 6 - 2+3+1 = 6 - The Lovers. Although, I was later shown that card 1 - The Magician was the chief trump; I still felt that the number 231 held additional information. I was then moved to break down the sum into single digits, and apply the numbers to their respective Tarot cards. After doing this, I discovered that the message of the sum of 2+3+1 is 2 - The High Priestess (Memory), plus the 3 - The Empress, (Imagination) plus 1 - The Magician (Attention) results in the ability to discriminate, which in turn points to the Christ Consciousness, or the child in card 19 – the Sun, which is the partner to the Angel in The Lovers.



The Lovers represents the choice between the physical and the spiritual. If we listen to the Higher Self, symbolized by the woman listening to the angel in the card, we will walk the spiritual path. Because the zodiacal sign this card represents is Gemini, the planets Mercury and Venus both represent this card.

The couple in the card incorporates card 3 - The Empress and card 1 - The Magician. However, because of the connection of Yod, the Hebrew letter assigned to The Hermit with Zain, the Hebrew letter assigned to The Lovers the energies of card 9 - The Hermit are also brought in. This is because, as Daphna Moore relates, the letter Zain is a combination of a Yod, 10 - The Hermit and Vav, 6 - The Hierophant, making the secret value of Zain 16.

Having a secret value of 16 connects card 6 - The Lovers to card 2 - The High Priestess, but The Lovers are also connected to two other cards. The first, card 16 – The Tower was obvious, but the second, card 15 – The Devil is less obvious. The explanation is that both cards represent the World Soul. I’ve already associated, the World Soul to The Devil, and as The Tower represents the planet Mars, which is the active/masculine energy, it too represents the World Soul. (Note: it is important to remember that in Globe D, the World Soul has been purified and its lowest elements expelled as the “prince of this world”, referred to in the thesis collectively as the “Shadow”.)

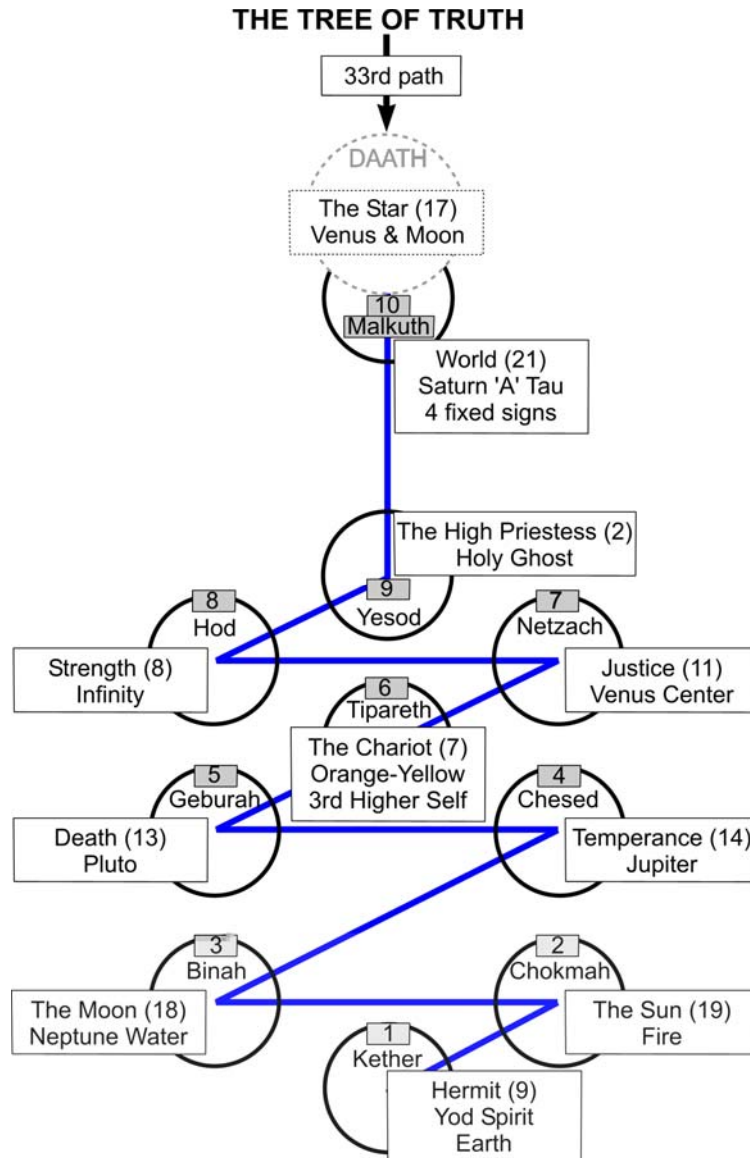
In contemplating this, I wondered why Humanity appeared to be handicapped by being saddled with The Lovers. The answer is “rules.” As Globe D was isolated from the rest of evolution, it could act as a kind of playing field or checkerboard for both sides to vie for supremacy over the Human Race, and therefore all creation. Ms. Moore reminds us that there are 16 white and 16 black squares to each side of a checkerboard, and in the game of chess, each player has 16 pieces.

The Lovers portray the Garden of Eden allegory and is linked to so many other aspects and cards; consequently, it is depicting the start of a different type of human being. Some time ago, I was told that the Human Race had reached the conscious level of card 18 - The Moon. As this card is assigned to the sun-sign of Pisces, which is the present Age, this had made sense; however, I learned that wasn’t the main reason. It mainly concerns the representation of the Snakes & Ladders board game I discussed in *Spiritual Evolution Or From the Fool to the Hermit Part One*. In my vision, the board game depicted multiple “rounds” or “cycles.” In thinking about this, I questioned “if the conscious level of Humanity was at card 18 - The Moon, what had triggered the move of the Life Principle to Globe D, and the start of the Common Era?” I discovered that the answer is in the activation of The Fool or the Spiritual Soul.

One of my favorite Christmas carols is O Holy Night. I can’t remember the exact words, but the line, “then he appeared and the soul felt its worth” had always struck me. Throughout this thesis, I have tracked the appearance and influence of The Christ and Sophia. When they incarnated as Osiris and Isis, I’d ascertained that they were not fully human, appearing as demigods. From a spiritual evolution perspective, this equates with card 5 - The Hierophant or the first stage of the Higher Self. Their incarnations as Akhenaten and Nefertiti equated to card 6 - The Lovers and the angel. When they incarnated just before the Common Era, it was representative of the Christ child in card 19 - The Sun. Because the human being contains the Christ Consciousness within them, it was the perfect time for the Human Race to enter the field of play or the chess game to correct the “watchers mistake.”

Associating the Archangel Raphael in Card 6 – The Lovers with the Age of the Angel of the Sun showed why Washington was laid out to reflect the constellation Virgo. In 1881, Virgo was ruled by Mercury and The Lovers are assigned to the sun-sign Gemini, which is also ruled by Mercury. Mercury is a lower aspect of Melchizedek and in 1881 the

construction of the Washington Monument created a connection astrologically with the constellation Virgo. This was a very powerful event as it brought in the next stage in Spiritual Evolution, the Materialization of the Tree of Truth.



In spite of this auspicious time, in the western states of America the plight of the Native Americans was deteriorating fast. As stated, the shameful episode relating to the European settlers and the original owners of the land culminated in the Wounded Knee Massacre. An entry on Wikipedia explains how the massacre came about. Things had begun to deteriorate when gold was found in the Black Hills of Dakota, spurring a “gold rush in the 1870’s”, which “brought hordes of prospectors and settlers.” The discovery of gold made the prospectors and settlers push to be able to legally mine for gold, but the Black Hills were sacred to the Lakota and had been “given” to them in “the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.”

To mollify the settlers and prospectors, President Ulysses S. Grant “ordered the Lakota confined to their reservation.” The Lakota complied, but they were dependent on the US government to feed them. The entry for the Wounded Knee massacre of the Lakota has:

In 1876, frustrated by the refusal of the Lakota to give up the Black Hills, the government ordered the Lakota confined to their reservation; Indians found off the reservation were to be returned by force. By 1889, the situation on the reservations was getting desperate. The U.S. failed to honor its promise to increase the amount of food and other necessities for the Lakota after reducing their land area...

In February 1890, the United States government broke a Lakota treaty by adjusting the Great Sioux Reservation of South Dakota, an area that formerly encompassed the majority of the state, into five relatively smaller reservations...Once on the half-sized reservations, tribes were separated into family units on 320 acre plots, forced to farm, raise livestock, and send their children to boarding schools that forbade any inclusion of traditional Native American culture and language.

To help support the Sioux during the period of transition, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was delegated the responsibility of supplying the Sioux -- traditionally a hunter-gatherer society -- with food, and hiring white farmers to teach them agriculture. The farming plan failed to take into account the difficulty Sioux farmers would have in trying to cultivate crops in the semi-arid region of South Dakota. By the end of the 1890 growing season, a time of intense heat and low rainfall, it was clear that the land was unable to produce substantial agricultural yields. Unfortunately, this was also the time when the government's patience with supporting the so-called “lazy Indians” ran out. Rations to the Sioux were cut in half. With the American bison virtually eradicated from the plains a few years earlier, the Sioux began to starve. Increased performances of the Ghost Dance religious ceremony ensued, frightening the supervising agents of the BIA, who requested and were, granted thousands more troops deployed to the reservation.

On December 15, an event occurred that set off a chain reaction ending in the massacre at Wounded Knee. Chief Sitting Bull was killed at his cabin on the Standing Rock Reservation by Indian police who were trying to arrest him on government orders...

On December 29, the Lakota were informed that it was necessary to turn in any weapons they possessed to prevent violence. A search was ordered, which turned up a few weapons. A medicine man called Yellow Bird began to perform the ghost dance, reminding the Lakota that the ghost shirts were bullet-proof. As tension mounted, a scuffle broke out ...At that moment, a firearm discharged, and at the same moment Yellow Bird threw some dust into the air. Indian bystanders said he meant it as a ceremonial gesture but the hairtriggered soldiers took it for a signal to attack...At first, the struggle was fought at close range, but when the Indians ran to take cover, the Hotchkiss cannons started shooting and shredding tipis. A few Lakota were able to produce concealed weapons.

By the end of fighting, which lasted less than an hour, 153 Lakota had been killed and 50 wounded. In comparison, army casualties numbered 25 dead and 39 wounded...

The Wounded Knee Massacre was the death knell to the Lakota or for that matter any plains Indians from being able to freely roam the Great Plains. The Buffalo were gone and as more and more European settlers moved west the “Indian Reservations” grew smaller and smaller. This was confirmed in a documentary on the Lakota that added the fact these smaller reservations were not on arable land, because that land was required by the settlers.

In the late 19th century, the questionable treatment of the Native inhabitants of a country was not confined to the Americas. Another race of Indians was also confronted by invaders of their homeland. These Indians were the Asian Indians from the sub-continent country of India and the invaders were the British Empire under Queen Victoria.

EMPRESS OF INDIA

When America celebrated their centennial in July 4th 1876, two months earlier Queen Victoria added the title Empress of India to her many other titles. This was a bittersweet moment for Victoria, because she celebrated the moment alone without her husband and Consort, Prince Albert.

Victoria became the “Empress of India” from May 1st 1876 when after deposing India’s “Mughal Emperor the British East India Company was itself “dissolved.” Although the title was bestowed on Victoria in 1876, the proclamation that Victoria was the “Empress” did not occur “at the Delhi Durbar” (the Indian government) until 1877. Interestingly, the entry for Victoria relates that the title:

Empress of India...was created nineteen years after the formal incorporation into the British Empire of Britain’s possessions and protectorates on the Indian subcontinent. Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli is usually credited with creating the title for her.

I was encouraged to read that even before she became their “Empress”, Victoria desired to bridge the gap between herself and her subjects. To that end she embarked on the enterprise of learning two of the Indian dialects, Hindi and Punjabi in 1867. Her commitment at this time surprised me because she became a widow on December 14th 1861, when Prince Albert died of typhoid fever. Most portraits of Queen Victoria depict her in mourning and after her husband’s death, she became famous for the term the “Royal We”, because she never referred to herself in the first person. Her entry explains how “devastated” Victoria was by Prince Albert’s death and who she held responsible:

His death devastated Victoria, who was still affected by the death of her mother earlier that year. She entered a state of mourning and wore black for the remainder of her life. She avoided public appearances and rarely set foot in London in the following years. Her seclusion earned her the name ‘Widow of Windsor.’ She blamed her son Edward, the Prince of Wales, for his father’s death, since news of the Prince’s poor conduct had come to his father in November, leading Prince Albert to travel to Cambridge to confront his son.

Victoria’s self-imposed isolation from the public greatly diminished the popularity of the monarchy, and even encouraged the growth of the republican movement. Although she did undertake her official government duties, she chose to remain secluded in her royal residences—Balmoral Castle in Scotland, Osborne House on the Isle of Wight and Windsor Castle.

The discussion of Queen Victoria brings in another wrong that was brought out during the 19th century. That was the restrictions on women and their inability to vote, which resulted in the Women Suffragette Movement. But first, I want to address another aspect of the American Civil War. Earlier, I reported how King Charles (II) had given the Carolinas to eight British nobles. These nobles became the land barons of vast plantations and built a great family dynasty, where their children inherited vast fortunes. This is the influence of “Shadow.” It was in the South that slavery was strongest. Alexis de Tocqueville in his *Democracy in America* related that “In the United States...there are a certain number of wealthy persons, who, having come into their property by inheritance, possess without exertion an opulence they have not earned...these men are not less devotedly attached to the pleasures of material life...”¹³

I found it curiously coincidental that the state whose capital Charleston was named for King Charles (II) was the first state to secede from the Union of the United States of

America. However, America was divided between the north and south long before South Carolina seceded by the Mason-Dixon Line.

MASON DIXON LINE

I have often wondered what was meant by the Mason-Dixie line that divided America into the North and South in the American Civil War. So I looked it up, I learned that the Mason-Dixie line was in fact formally known as the Mason-Dixon line and was named for Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason. According to an entry on Wikipedia:

The Mason–Dixon Line (or “Mason and Dixon’s Line”) is a demarcation line between four United States. It forms part of the borders of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, surveyed when they were still British colonies. After Pennsylvania abolished slavery in 1781, the western part of this line and the Ohio River became a border between free and slave states, although Delaware remained a slave state...

The Mason–Dixon line was surveyed between 1763 and 1767 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in the resolution of a border dispute in colonial North America. Maryland and Pennsylvania both claimed the land between the 39th and 40th parallels according to the charters granted to each colony. The ‘Three Lower Counties’ (Delaware) along Delaware Bay moved into the Penn sphere of settlement, and later became the Delaware Colony, a satellite of Pennsylvania.

The above entry for the Mason-Dixon Line peaked my interest and I wondered who were Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon and how they determined the demarkation between free and slave states. There was very little information on Charles Mason, but I found the information below on Jeremiah Dixon:

Jeremiah Dixon...was an English surveyor and astronomer...

...His father was a wealthy Quaker coal mine owner. Dixon became interested in astronomy and mathematics during his education at Barnard Castle; early in life he made acquaintances with mathematician William Emerson, and astronomers John Bird and Thomas Wright.

Jeremiah Dixon served as assistant to Charles Mason in 1761 when the Royal Society selected Mason to observe the transit of Venus from Sumatra. However, their passage to Sumatra was delayed, and they landed instead at the Cape of Good Hope where the transit was observed on June 6, 1761. Dixon returned to the Cape once again with Nevil Maskelyne’s clock to work on experiments with gravity.

Dixon and Mason signed an agreement in 1763 with the proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, Thomas Penn and Frederick Calvert, seventh Baron Baltimore, to assist with resolving a boundary dispute between the two provinces...The survey was not complete until late 1766, following which they stayed on to measure a degree of Earth’s meridian on the Delmarva Peninsula in Maryland, on behalf of the Royal Society. They also made a number of gravity measurements with the same instrument that Dixon had used with Maskelyne in 1761. Before returning to England in 1768, they were both admitted to the American Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, in Philadelphia.

What had struck me most was the connection to astronomy and mathematics. The man who Dixon “returned to the Cape with”, Nevil Maskelyne was Royal Astronomer from 1765-1811. Also the reference to the Royal Society flagged me. As stated, I had read in *Secrets of the Widow’s Son* that Christopher Wren, the English architect was heavily involved with the Royal Society.

ROYAL SOCIETIES

My history class at school had familiarised me with the architect Sir Christopher Wren as he was responsible for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire of London in 1666. I was surprised to learn that not only had Christopher Wren been one of the Royal Society's founders, but its president from 1680 to 1682.

Apparently, according to Mr Shugart's book *SECRETS OF THE WIDOW'S SON*: after the royal rule of England was restored, seating Charles (II) on the throne, a famous Freemason, Sir Robert Moray, who had helped in the restoration "...approached the king and got approval for a royal charter for a new society..."¹⁴ Mr Shugarts informs us "...this was granted in 1662..." He continues, "There were thirty-five original Fellows of the society...Among the scientists was Robert Boyle...William Petty...Laurence Rooke...Elias Ashmole...William Stukely"¹⁵ Other scientists involved in the Royal Society later according to Mr. Shugarts were, "Isaac Newton, who served as president from 1703 to...1727...John Locke..."¹⁶ Reading that two of Thomas Jefferson's heroes were members made me wonder if he was affiliated with the society? However, I learned that another founding father's name was connected with the society. Mr Shugarts relates, "When Benjamin Franklin came to England in 1757, he was welcomed with open arms by the Royal Society." At first I'd wondered why the Royal Society would honor Benjamin Franklin. That was before I learned from Mr. Shugarts that Franklin was "...a great mathematician..."¹⁷

In reading of Sir Robert Moray obtaining a Royal Charter for the Royal Society, I wondered what the relevance was. I discovered that it gave the Society the legitimacy it needed. Moreover, I discovered that a Royal Society was also formed in Scotland, becoming the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783. The entry on Wikipedia for Royal Charter explains:

A Royal Charter is a charter granted by the Sovereign on the advice of the Privy Council, to legitimize an incorporated body, such as a city, company, university or such. A Royal Charter is a kind of letters patent. In medieval Europe, cities were the only place where it was legal to conduct commerce, and Royal Charters were the only way to establish a city. The year a city was chartered is considered the year the city was "founded", irrespective of whether there was settlement there before. A Royal Charter can also create or give special status to an incorporated body. It is an exercise of the Royal Prerogative.

At one time a Royal Charter was the only way in which an incorporated body could be formed, but other means such as the registration of a limited company are now available.

Apparently, a Royal Charter was awarded to both the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Society of London. They both take the same name, because they had the same goal; to foster the advancement of knowledge. It is worth relaying the entries on Wikipedia for them both:

The Royal Society of London for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, known simply as The Royal Society, is a learned society for science that was founded in 1660 and claims to be the oldest such society still in existence...

The Royal Society of Edinburgh is Scotland's national academy of science and letters. The membership consists of over 1300 peer-elected fellows, who are known as Fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, denoted FRSE in official titles...promotes the sciences in schools throughout Scotland.

Pressing the point of the society's connection to Freemasonry, Mr Shugarts continues, "Moray, Wren, Ashmole, Stukely, and Franklin were all Freemasons. Although it is disputed, Boyle, Newton, and Locke may have been Freemasons. So were many, many members of the Royal Society during its first two hundred years or so." He is convinced, "that there was a constant cross-fertilization between the two organizations."¹⁸

In my investigation, I had discovered that many of these names were associated with the "Orders of the Quest", so naturally I thought that Freemasonry was also connected. However, I discovered that not all masons were involved. This is where the division of the North and South really comes in.

If you are wondering what this has got to do with my investigation of tracking the influence of the "Light" and "Shadow's" agendas then let me explain. I have been tracking the consciousness of Melchizedek and Sophia through the 19th century, which was greatly effected in America by the Civil War. One of the key things I heard mentioned time and time again was the Mason-Dixon Line that as I said, divided the North from the South. Bearing in mind that I had determined the influence of the "Orders of the Quest" in America began in New England, my question was "Were Jeremiah Dixon and George Mason connected too"? From the reference to astronomy and mathematics, I believe at least one of them was. So the question is what impact did they have in the agenda of the "Light" through the "Orders of the Quest"? I found out that it concerned the Freemasons, especially the "Scottish Rite" chapters. First I needed to determine where they were situated in America?

In the United States of America there are two Supreme Councils: one in Washington, DC, and one in Lexington, Massachusetts, which control the Southern Jurisdiction (SJ) and Northern Masonic Jurisdiction (NMJ), respectively...Each Valley has up to four Scottish Rite bodies, and each body confers a set of degrees...In both jurisdictions the Supreme Council controls and confers the 33rd Degree of Sovereign Grand Inspector General.

In the United States, the Lexington, Massachusetts-based Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, formed in 1813, oversees the bodies in fifteen states: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Vermont. Orients in the other thirty-five states, districts and territories in the United States are overseen by the Southern Jurisdiction. Based in Washington, D.C., the Southern Jurisdiction is the "Mother Supreme Council of the World," being the first Supreme Council, and was founded in Charleston, South Carolina in 1801.

From the above, it would seem that it is the Supreme council in Lexington Massachusetts that the "Orders of the Quest" resides, rather than Washington D.C., but why? The Southern Jurisdiction is situated in Washington D.C. and George Washington laid out the city, so why is that not the headquarters for the "Orders of the Quest"? From an energy perspective, it was overcome with the energy of the "Shadow." This is because the energy involved is Martian energy from the planet Mars, which is completely material. There is absolutely nothing spiritual about it.

FREEMASONRY

When I asked how the "Shadow's" energy had come to dominate Washington D.C., I was told it concerned Charles (II) giving the Carolinas to eight nobles, which I discussed above in respect to Charles (II) granting a Royal Charter to Sir Robert Moray. Obviously, there was a connection; accordingly, I needed to investigate. I had already determined that

the Royal Society was a sanctuary for members of the “Orders of the Quest”, and discovering the answer as to why there was a division in Freemasonry, involved the curse of Jacques de Molay. As I said, the Sinclairs of Rosslyn are connected to both the Knights Templar and the Scottish Freemasons, but in reading *THE ORIGINS OF FREEMASONRY* by David Stevenson, I discovered that the development of Freemasonry in Scotland had been far from clear-cut.

I mentioned in Section 7 that Rosslyn Chapel connected the Knights Templar to the Freemasons; initially I had wondered why such importance was placed on the trade of stonemasons. But as I have related, the answer lies in the construction of the Gothic cathedrals of Europe and the British Isles. To reiterate: The Knights Templar financed the building of the great Gothic cathedrals and the Christian Benedictine order of Cistercians was involved in the design of them incorporating their knowledge of Earth Stars. From ancient records, we know that most of the great cathedrals were built over ancient “pagan” temples or sacred sites.

As stated when I searched for examples of Gothic architecture, I discovered a very long list which included most of Europe and Great Britain. As I have already covered the list in Section 7 I will not repeat it here. Nonetheless, having demonstrated how widespread the architecture was, I must restate why the Freemasons are so important to my investigation by repeating a portion of what was said earlier: A chance remark at the end of David Stevenson’s book *ORIGINS OF FREEMASONRY* revealed the relevance of stonemasons. He relates that Sir William Dugdale related that John Aubrey “...a Medieval (Middle Ages) pope had given a grant to a company of Italian architect freemasons to travel round Europe building churches. From these architects derived, the sect of Freemasons known as ‘The Fraternity of adopted-masons’ or freemasons, who recognised each other by secret signs and words.”¹⁹

Evidently then somewhere between 1000 and 1500 C.E. a Catholic pope instigated the building of churches throughout Europe. The Gothic cathedrals that were financed by the Knights Templar were built during the Middle-Ages.

As I said, when Craig and I visited Notre Dame in Paris, we stood outside the Western entrance staring up in awe at the magnificent building. At the time, neither of us had any idea that the cathedral held a great many secrets of The Mysteries. Since then we have come to understand that architecture, especially Gothic architecture is essentially The Mysteries engraved in stone. This is why the craft of stonemasonry was chosen to carry the secrets in their rituals and symbols. However, I said that not all masons carry The Mysteries. To discover who does, we need to first review their origins. Of course, David Stevenson’s book will be our guide.

Professor Stevenson traced the origins of modern Freemasonry to Scotland, where William Shaw, the King’s Master of Works, Master of Ceremonies, and Chamberlain to the Queen set about restructuring the craft of stonemasons. The Queen was Queen Anne of Denmark; the wife of James VI.²⁰ William Shaw revived what are called “the Old Charges” by issuing new statutes. This has come to be known as “The First Shaw Statutes.”²¹ The statutes created the position of General Warden, which had “jurisdiction over all lodges.”²²

William Shaw appointed himself the first General Warden. It seems that from the outset, there was squabbling over which lodges were prominent, Shaw had settled this by stating in a second statute that Edinburgh was the prominent lodge in Scotland.²³ It was in the second statutes that Shaw made reference to the “mason word” and the “art of memory.”

According to Professor Stevenson, “Statutes 6 and 10 refer to those master...testing others in their art, craft, science and ancient memory, and those wishing to become fellow crafts having to give proof of memory...they could be interpreted as simply laying down that masons should memorise the traditions of the craft, and...the secrets of the Mason Word.” Professor Davidson further explains that “the art of memory” in the Renaissance became “highly symbolic and even occult.” He continues, “The reference to the art of memory in the Second Schaw Statutes provides the only direct evidence...that in remodelling the mason craft William Schaw was deliberately introducing Renaissance influences into the craft.”²⁴

Of course this presupposes that “the craft” did not know of the art of memory before William Shaw. The two Sinclair Charters issued by William Shaw cast a distinct shadow over that assumption. Professor Stevenson relates that around 1600 a charter was drawn up that gave William Sinclair of Rosslyn and his heirs, “jurisdiction over the masons as patrons and judges.”²⁵ Evidently, William Shaw had given his blessing to the charter; but because he died in 1602 before the charter was granted, another one was drawn up around 1627.²⁶

In attempting to explain the two Sinclair charters, Professor Stevenson relates that “...evidence from the end of the century reveals that the Sinclairs were themselves admitted to the esoteric side of masonry: In 1697 it was reported that the Sinclairs of Rosslyn were obliged to receive the Mason Word.”²⁷ Despite this, the second Sinclair Charter also failed. Nonetheless, the Gothic Rosslyn Chapel stood as a representation of the Mysteries enshrined in stone.

After the death of William Shaw in 1602, Scottish Freemasonry degenerated into a struggle for power between the lodges and the secular authorities, displaying the influence of the “Shadow’s” energy. Consequently, at this time, the consciousness and energy of Melchizedek and Sophia lay dormant waiting for the next opportunity. That opportunity would appear when Sir Robert Moray was initiated into the Edinburgh lodge of Freemasons.²⁸ Moray, who was born a few years after William Schaw died had married Lord Balcarres daughter named Sophia Lindsay.

Professor Stevenson informs us that Lord Balcarres possessed Rosicrucian and alchemical manuscripts. After the death of Sophia in childbirth, Robert Moray spent three years in Maastricht, Holland from 1657 to 1660.²⁹ Evidently, he was instrumental in restoring Charles (II) to the throne of England and then as stated, he became a member of the Royal Society in London in 1660. Having obtained a Royal Charter from Charles (II), in 1667 Robert Moray embarked on a mysterious “mission to Scotland.”³⁰ Professor Stevenson doesn’t speculate over the reason for the mission, but looking at what was occurring at the time, as a Freemason, I’m sure he visited his lodge in Edinburgh. As to what he discussed with his fellow masons, I was told involved the settlement of America, which I discussed at length above.

However, the society of Freemasons after the Civil War went through a drastic change, instigated by a Confederate General Albert Pike. My source for this intriguing man was David Ovason and David Shugarts’ books. Both authors do not think Albert Pike’s overhaul of the Scottish Rite was beneficial to Freemasonry, which confirms my understanding that the masons of the “Mother Supreme Council of the World” were not the same masons who represented the “Light” in founding America; moreover the man responsible for the corruption of Freemasonry in America was Albert Pike.

ALBERT PIKE

Mr. Shugarts's book *Secrets of the Widow's Son* was a great source for my understanding the history of this powerful man. He relates that Albert Pike moved to the State of Arkansas, where he enrolled in law school. After taking and passing his bar exams, he "married" a local woman in 1834. The fact that Pike was "very much a pro-slavery advocate" identifies him as clearly under the influence of the "Shadow." In 1850 he became a "Freemason" and advanced so quickly that in 1854 he began "a complete rewriting of the rituals of the Scottish Rite", which he finished in 1860.

Mr. Shugarts informs us of Albert Pike's politics, stating that "He was also a major force in the American Party, also known as the 'Know-Nothings...'" This connection was troubling information, because this political party was opposed to immigration.³¹ However, the most troubling information on Albert Pike that Mr. Shugarts relates concerned "allegations" that "Pike was among those who helped found the Ku Klux Klan."³² Conceding that there is no firm evidence of the allegation; Mr. Shugarts relates an editorial Albert Pike wrote that is very thought provoking. Apparently, Albert Pike wrote that: "he didn't necessarily believe in KKK, but if it were to succeed it would have to be 'efficient.' He argued for a 'secret association' for mutual, peaceful, lawful, self-defense.' He called for 'one great Order of Southern Brotherhood...whose very existence should be concealed from all but its members.'³³ Mr. Shugarts also relates, "Pike went to Washington in 1868...while practicing law..." he built "...the organization known as the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Freemasons, Southern Jurisdiction, where he was Grand Commander..."³⁴

Albert Pike is venerated by the Freemasons even burying him in the House of the Temple in Washington D.C. Mr Shugarts reminds us that "This is the home of the Supreme Council 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry..."³⁵

David Ovason's book *The Secret Architecture of Our Nation's Capital* was more specific in the affect Albert Pike had on the esoteric development of Freemasons. For instance, he tells that Pike was "probably the most learned esotericist" in America and as such was well aware that the Age of the Angel of the Sun was imminent.³⁶

Mr. Ovason elaborates further on Albert Pike's esoteric knowledge by relating that Pike referred to the Planetary Angels as "Amshaspends." Interestingly, Pike replaced the conventional name of Michael for the Angel of the Sun with the name Ialdaboath. Mr. Ovason explains this is because in "1881" Pike became "interested" in "an ancient Egyptian obelisk" that was brought from Egypt to New York." Evidently, "some scholars" had speculated that the "obelisk" had concealed "for thousand of years, secret Masonic emblems beneath its base." Pike made it his mission to investigate the claim and determined the symbols beneath the base of the obelisk "did not bear any resemblance to symbols used in Freemasonry."³⁷

The most fascinating remark Mr. Ovason made concerned Albert Pike's knowledge of astrology and astronomy. He writes that "Although Pike was a fine scholar in some areas, he was uninformed in astronomical and astrological matters, and he made significant mistakes in his writings on cosmological lore." Furthermore, according to Mr. Ovason, Pike deviated from the Rosicrucian and Alchemical literature in America.³⁸

Mr. Ovason thinks this is important because Pikes “limitations, left their imprints on the later development of masonic thought in the United States.” The strongest astrological influence Albert Pike had on Freemasonry was to introduce “ideas from French translations” into his “writings” on astrology and astronomy. Mr. Ovason relates that essentially this meant that Pike’s “masonic writings became deeply imbued with the Egyptology and pseudo-Egyptian mythology which permeated French esoteric literature.” This was especially important because America did not have its own understanding of astrology. By using Pike’s French interpretation of astrology rather than the alchemical or Rosicrucian, meant that it was French “astrological symbolism” that was “adopted into American masonry during the middle decades of the 19th century.”³⁹

There are two other interesting snippets of information in David Ovason’s book that I want to address here. The first concerns the leader of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davies. Before the Civil War, according to Mr. Ovason Jefferson “proposed” a “head girdle”, or crown of stars be added to “the Statue of Freedom on top of the Capitol Dome.” Davies wanted the girdle of stars, because it “is expressive of endless existence and heavenly birth.” The second piece of information and I think the most important concerns Albert Pike. Mr. Ovason states that Pike “changed the meaning of the 5-pointed star to an “emblem of fellowship”⁴⁰ As Albert Pike was so “venerated”, his opinion became the authority in American Freemasonry.

Having learned that Albert Pike may have been involved in the founding of the Ku Klux Klan, I decided to investigate the allegations. There was also a claim that he was associated to another secret organization, The Knights of the Golden Circle or KGC through the Know-Nothing party.

ALBERT PIKE’S CONNECTION TO KGC

I spent considerable time trying to find out about Albert Pike’s connection to the Knights of the Golden Circle, as expected officially there is no evidence, which neither disproves nor confirms the many rumors. So I decided to present the evidence and examine it from a consciousness perspective. Below is an excerpt taken from an article on the Web site The Conspiracy Explained that proposes that there has been an ongoing conspiracy for several centuries. I must most strongly state that I am not concerned with discussing the various conspiracy plots, but rather tracing the influences of the consciousness through an individual’s actions. Again due to space I have selected the most relevant comments for this thesis’ purpose:

Albert Pike organized the Arkansas branch of the Know-Nothing Party, which was virulently xenophobic and anti-immigrant, particularly against Catholics. At the Know-Nothing Party Convention of 1856, Pike and some of his Southern members walked out because the party was insufficiently pro-slavery.

A fellow member of the Know-Nothing Party, George W.L. Bickley, became President of the American Legion of The Knights of the Golden Circle in the Southern States, with Native American Indians...

This is important because you will soon see the close relationship Pike had with slave-owning Indians.

In 1861 Pike published a pamphlet entitled, State or Province, Bond or Free? that he had written arguing in favour of secession...

On 11th March 1861, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America was signed. Section 9 (4) of that constitution, written by Pike’s Freemason friends Cobb and Toombs, stated

No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

Following this, Albert Pike was appointed as the Confederate Commissioner to the Indian Nations, and his mission was to form treaties with the native Indians of the Southern states agreeing that they would fight with the Confederacy. The five tribes Pike negotiated with were Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole...

Slavery among some Native American Indian tribes existed before Europeans settled in North America. Their slaves were usually captives from military conflicts used for general labour. Over time, these Indians copied and adopted the European settlers' lifestyles and customs, including owning and trading in African slaves. A schism developed within Indian communities. The 'full-bloods' were against renouncing their Native American Indian customs and lifestyles and wanted to return to their native lands to live slave-free in relative peace and neutrality, and formed the Keetoowah to promote their ideas. They also formed The Pins. On the other hand, the younger 'half-breeds' supported slavery and lived like the European settlers of the South. Of the five tribes, Pike had most trouble with the Cherokee. Their leader was John Ross, a full-blood opposed to slavery. However, another senior member of the Cherokee was Stand Watie, who was also leader of the Knights of the Golden Circle (KGC)...

Stand Watie's brother was Lone Watie, also known as Elias C Boudinot. In the spring of 1860, Pike raised Elias to the 33rd Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Scottish Freemasonry. Elias was also the secretary to the 1861 secession convention of Arkansas, at which the Arkansas Ordinance of Secession was passed. Elias and Pike would later work together in Washington DC as lawyers...

On 16th April 1868, Pike wrote in *The Daily Appeal*, a newspaper he owned;

"With negroes for witnesses and jurors, the administration of justice becomes a blasphemous mockery. A Loyal League of negroes can cause any white man to be arrested, and can prove any charges it chooses to have made against him. ...The disenfranchised people of the South ... can find no protection for property, liberty or life, except in secret association.... We would unite every white man in the South, who is opposed to negro suffrage, into one great Order of Southern Brotherhood, with an organization complete, active, vigorous, in which a few should execute the concentrated will of all, and whose very existence should be concealed from all but its members."

Pike was friends with Nathan Bedford Forrest, a fellow Freemason and General in the Confederate Army. Forrest was a vicious slave-owner, and is accused of massacring several hundred Union troops who had surrendered at Fort Pillow in April 1864. He is also credited with creating the Ku Klux Klan, possibly with Pike.

Pike also wrote the Confederate version of "Dixie", which for whatever reason became the Confederate anthem...

<http://www.theconspiracyexplained.com/People.html>

Considering what I said above about the affect of slavery on the consciousness, I was more than troubled to read that there were several Native American tribes that were pro-slavery. Nonetheless, we can see that it was as the article puts it "the younger 'half-breeds'," which "supported slavery and lived like the European settlers of the South." This indicated to me that there was a change in consciousness and there was. The rule of reincarnation is that if you die hating an ethnic race, then you will be reborn into that ethnicity to work through those feelings. Unfortunately, the "Shadow" uses the energy of the hatred to shift the target for the new-indian "half-breeds" to their former race. Of course this was a great deal easier after the "prince of this world" entered the mass consciousness.

Still, to me the article above most definitely presented the evidence that Albert Pike was not of the "Light." Regrettably, it also shows that he became a tool of the "Shadow." We will see how effective a tool Albert Pike was as we proceed. But by the end of the 19th

century the world was changing daily. The Industrial Revolution was well underway, with new innovations and inventions occurring every day.

In August 1883 a series of loud explosions, one of them recorded as the loudest noise ever heard rocked the world. The loud explosions were the volcano Krakatoa off the island of Java in Indonesia blowing itself to bits.

KRAKATOA

Evidently, although Krakatoa was only a level 6 on the VEI scale, the eruption was so powerful that it affected the entire world, causing a fall in global temperatures. The entry for the Krakatoa eruption relates that:

On August 27, a series of four huge explosions almost entirely destroyed the island. The explosions were so violent that they were heard ...2,200 miles away in Perth, Western Australia and the island of Rodrigues near Mauritius, ...3,000 miles away. The pressure wave from the final explosion was recorded on barographs around the world, which continued to register it up to 5 days after the explosion. The recordings show that the shockwave from the final explosion reverberated around the globe 7 times in total. Ash was propelled to a height of ...50 miles.

The combined effects of pyroclastic flows, volcanic ashes, and tsunamis had disastrous results in the region. The official death toll recorded by the Dutch authorities was 36,417, although some sources put the estimate at more than 120,000. There are numerous documented reports of groups of human skeletons floating across the Indian Ocean on rafts of volcanic pumice and washing up on the east coast of Africa, up to a year after the eruption.

Average global temperatures fell by as much as 1.2 degrees Celsius in the year following the eruption. Weather patterns continued to be chaotic for years and temperatures did not return to normal until 1888.

The statement of Krakatoa being the loudest recorded noise seemed exaggerated to me, because the Mount Tambora eruption in 1815 was ten times larger than Krakatoa. However, Tambora erupted in a remote location and there was no mass media to report it, not to mention any technology (barographs) to record it. I am inclined to think that although Krakatoa was in Indonesia, because of the technology to record it and the development of mass media, not to mention easier communications through telegrams, the eruption held the world's imagination and therefore its impact was greater. Another factor was the tremendous loss of life. Speaking of telegrams, I learned from the entry for telegraphy on Wikipedia that:

The first telegraphs came in the form of optical telegraphs, including the use of smoke signals, beacons or reflected light, which have existed since ancient times. A semaphore network invented by Claude Chappe operated in France from 1792 through 1846. It helped Napoleon enough to be widely imitated in Europe and the U.S. The Prussian system was put into effect in the 1830s. The last commercial semaphore link ceased operation in Sweden in 1880.

As the last "semaphore link ceased operation" in 1880, I was curious to know what immediately replaced it, because I could not remember exactly when the telephone was first commercially used, so I looked it up on Wikipedia. I learned that although there is great debate over who invented the telephone, "A Hungarian engineer, Tivadar Puskás quickly invented the telephone switchboard in 1876, which allowed for the formation of telephone exchanges, and eventually networks." This meant that the news of Krakatoa's eruption could be quickly disseminated throughout the world.

As for Krakatoa causing a change in climate, I think that this affect was cumulative, in that there were four major eruptions in the 19th century registering 5 or above on the VEI scale; including another eruption on Mount Tarawera in New Zealand three years later in 1886.

In the previous Section (9) I said that volcanic eruptions are the way the earth dissipates ignorance that has built up. In considering the statement above that the global affects on climate was cumulative made we wonder about the most famous eruption that buried the Roman city of Pompei in 79 C.E. I had not considered Mount Vesuvius in the dissipation of ignorance, because on the VEI list it only mentions the 79 C.E., eruption as a 5 and a pre- Common Era eruption in approximately 1600 B.C.E. as a 6 on the VEI scale. However, when I researched Mount Vesuvius' entry on Wikipedia I was amazed to discover that the volcano has been erupting on a regular basis since 79 C.E. The entry explains:

Mount Vesuvius has erupted many times. The famous eruption in 79 AD was preceded by numerous others in prehistory, including at least three significantly larger ones, the best known being the Avellino eruption around 1800 BC which engulfed several Bronze Age settlements. Since 79 AD, the volcano has also erupted repeatedly, in 172, 203, 222, possibly 303, 379, 472, 512, 536, 685, 787, around 860, around 900, 968, 991, 999, 1006, 1037, 1049, around 1073, 1139, 1150, and there may have been eruptions in 1270, 1347, and 1500. The volcano erupted again in 1631, six times in the 18th century, eight times in the 19th century (notably in 1872), and in 1906, 1929, and 1944. There has been no eruption since 1944, and none of the post-79 eruptions were as large or destructive.

Vesuvius entered a new phase in December 1631, when a major eruption buried many villages under lava flows, killing around 3,000 people. Torrents of boiling water were also ejected, adding to the devastation. Activity thereafter became almost continuous, with relatively severe eruptions occurring in 1660, 1682, 1694, 1698, 1707, 1737, 1760, 1767, 1779, 1794, 1822, 1834, 1839, 1850, 1855, 1861, 1868, 1872, 1906, 1926, 1929, and 1944.

It makes perfect sense that the cradle of ignorance throughout the Middle-Ages would need a release valve and this is exactly what Mount Vesuvius was from 172 a release for the ignorance generated in Italy. I find it interesting that the last major eruption was in 1944 in the time of the fascist dictator Mussolini. Nonetheless, Mussolini will not become a factor until the next "upstepping." In this "upstepping", it is particularly informative that Mount Vesuvius erupted "eight times" in the 19th century "most notably in 1872." As this was a little over a decade before the Krakatoa eruption, I am sure that the climate change was caused by not only Krakatoa, but by the cumulative affect of the multiple volcanic eruptions.

Obviously, the 19th century was particularly choked with ignorance. Reviewing the information from this section, I would have to conclude that the ignorance the Krakatoa and other eruptions in the late 19th century were dissipating was the ignorance generated by the treatment of the Native Americans, not to mention the actions of the Ku Klux Klan and their affiliates.

Moving on from natural affects on the consciousness to manmade ones, in the late 19th century the most powerful impact on the consciousness concerned religion with the appearance of several new Christian sects. These were the Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter Day Saints (1830) or "Mormons", The Seventh Day Adventists (1863), and The Jehovah's Witnesses (1876). All three Christian denominations developed in America. I will not discuss these sects here as I have addressed them elsewhere. The only question I had when investigating them was were any of them instigated by the "Light." The answer I

received was that the goal of the “Light” is to unite, and all three of these sects still separate themselves from other Christians.

However, in the late 19th century there was a different new philosophy emerging, which did promote the “Light’s” agenda of unification because it incorporated Eastern philosophy with Western Theology. This new philosophy was called Theosophy. This society is most associated to Madame Helena Blavatsky and her successor Annie Besant.

THEOSOPHY

According to the entry on Wikipedia for the Theosophical Society, “Its initial objective was the investigation, study and explanation of mediumistic phenomena”. However, After Madame Blavatsky and Henry Olcott “established the International Headquarters” for the society in India, their goal changed. This was essentially because; both founders began studying the Eastern Religions and saw similarities to Western philosophy. Consequently, the Theosophical’s new objective embodied the “Light’s” agenda. These objectives are:

- 1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour.
- 2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science.
- 3) To investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Madame Blavatsky saw the purpose of the Theosophical society to “prepare humanity for the reception of the World Teacher when he appeared again on earth.” Her successor, Annie Besant reiterated this belief in 1896. It is curious that although the Theosophical Society was founded in 1875, Madame Blavatsky did not think the World Teacher would appear “for at least a century.” Ultimately, the philosophy of the Theosophical Society united all religions and incorporated science and philosophy.

Madame Blavatsky’s seminal works *Isis Unveiled* and the *Secret Doctrine* were decades ahead of their time. For my part it was reading them that first made us question what we had thought to be the truth and begin implementing Jesus’ injunction to “seek, ask and knock.” Little did we know that it would take sixteen years to find the answers, resulting in the formulation of the *Know Thyself Initiative*. Madame Helena Blavatsky’s entry on Wikipedia encapsulates her impact at the time and on future generations:

Madame Blavatsky wrote that all religions were both true in their inner teachings and problematic or imperfect in their external conventional manifestations. Her writings connecting esoteric spiritual knowledge with new science may be considered to be the first instance of what is now called New Age thinking.

Considering how important Madame Blavatsky’s writings were to our mission, I was not really surprised that she had been inspired to “found the Theosophical Society” after experiencing a “transformation” while “ill with an infected leg.” Madame Blavatsky and her co-founder Henry Olcott chose to establish the International Theosophical Society in Madras India. However, at the time the sub-continent was part of the British Empire.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Of course, while I was in school I learned about the British Empire, but as I had grown up in the time of the British Commonwealth, I had not considered it relevant then. Nonetheless, in order to understand the influence of the “Light” and the “Shadow’s” energy, I needed to determine the key events at the time of any given “upstepping.”

First I needed to find out exactly what part of the world was the British Empire, because in the 19th century there were several “empires” vying for control of the world. My guide to ascertaining which “empire” had the upperhand, so to speak was Harper Collins’ *ATLAS OF WORLD HISTORY*.⁴¹ This very interesting and informative book informs us that between 1815 and 1914, the world was mainly divided unequally between ten colonial powers. These were the British, French, German, Portuguese, Ottoman, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Belgian and Russian.

Apparently, Great Britain controlled Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Burma and most of India. It also had controlled most of South Africa, parts of East Africa, including Kenya, Somali and Uganda. In addition, Britain shared a large area that included Egypt and the Sudan with the Ottoman Empire. Other small areas of the British Empire include, Cyprus, Aden (modern Yemen), Kuwait, Nigeria, Bahamas and British Guiana.

The greatest affect on the world the British Empire had was in the control of the shipping routes. At the head of this vast Empire was Queen Victoria, although by the late 19th century it was more of a symbolic title, because since the reign of William and Mary, the British Parliament to all intents and purposes governed the day to day running of the Empire.

By the time Queen Victoria reached her fiftieth Jubilee in 1887, she was loved by most of her subjects throughout the Empire and her aloofness after the death of Prince Albert was all but forgotten. Unfortunately, there was one small group that did not hold Victoria with respect. These “subjects” were a small group of “Irish anarchists”, which plotted to assassinate the queen during the Jubilee celebrations. Luckily the plot was discovered before it could be carried out and the celebrations went off without a hitch.

Bearing in mind that 1881 was the year that the Age of the Angel of the Sun began, it is extremely perplexing that one of the darkest periods in London would occur at the end of 1888. I am referring to the little over two months of the reign of the most famous serial killer, Jack the Ripper.

JACK THE RIPPER

The reason I am including the Jack the Ripper murders in the thesis, is because these five murders literally held London in the grip of terror, which promoted the “Shadow’s” agenda. A testimony to the impact Jack the Ripper had on the consciousness is found in the consensus of opinion of how these immortal gruesome murders have held the imagination of the world for more than a century:

Jack the Ripper is a pseudonym given to an unidentified serial killer active in the largely impoverished Whitechapel area and adjacent districts of London, England, in late 1888. The name originated in a letter sent to the London Central News Agency by someone claiming to be the murderer.

The victims were women earning income as prostitutes. Most victims’ throats were slit, after which the bodies were mutilated. The removal of internal organs from three of the victims led some

officials at the time of the murders to propose that the killer possessed anatomical or surgical knowledge.

Newspapers, whose circulation had been growing during this era, bestowed widespread and enduring notoriety on the killer because of the savagery of the attacks and the failure of the police to capture the murderer.

Because the killer's identity has never been confirmed, the legends surrounding the murders have become a combination of genuine historical research, folklore, and pseudohistory. Many authors, historians, and amateur detectives have proposed theories about the identity of the killer and his victims.

The key in understanding the impact of Jack the Ripper is the role the media (newspapers) played in fostering hysteria. The entry for Jack the Ripper relates that there were more than just the famous five murders that took place in Whitechapel and gruesome murders did not just occur in 1888. The entry says that a "series of brutal killings in Whitechapel persisted at least until 1891." I will return to the role the media plays in respect to the agendas of the "Light" and the "Shadow" later, but now, I want to return to Queen Victoria. When we left her she was about to celebrate her Diamond Jubilee.

DIAMOND JUBILEE

The entry relates how Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations even surpassed her Golden Jubilee. The reason was because it incorporated the celebration of Victoria passing her Grandfather George (III) as the longest reigning monarch:

On 25 September 1896, Victoria surpassed George III as the longest-reigning monarch in English, Scottish, and British history. The Queen requested all special public celebrations of the event to be delayed until 1897, to coincide with her Diamond Jubilee. The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, proposed that the Diamond Jubilee be made a festival of the British Empire.

The Prime Ministers of all the self-governing dominions and colonies were invited. The Queen's Diamond Jubilee procession included troops from every British colony and dominion, together with soldiers sent by Indian princes and chiefs as a mark of respect to Victoria, the Empress of India. The Diamond Jubilee celebration was an occasion marked by great outpourings of affection for the septuagenarian Queen...Many trees were planted to celebrate the Jubilee, including 60 oak trees at Henley-on-Thames in the shape of a Victoria Cross. The VC was introduced on 29 January 1856 by Queen Victoria to reward acts of valour during the Crimean War, and its modern Commonwealth variants remain to this day the highest British, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and Commonwealth award for bravery.

Following a custom she maintained throughout her widowhood, Victoria spent the Christmas of 1900 at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight. She died there from declining health on Tuesday 22 January 1901 at half past six in the evening, at the age of 81. At her deathbed she was attended by her son, the future King, and her eldest grandson, German Emperor William II...

Flags in the United States were lowered to half-staff in her honour by order of President William McKinley, a tribute never before offered to a foreign monarch at the time and one which was repaid by Britain when McKinley was assassinated later that year...

Victoria's death brought an end to the rule of the House of Hanover in the United Kingdom. As her husband belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, her son and heir Edward VII was the first British monarch of this new house...

Before I move on to discuss Queen Victoria's son Edward VII's reign, I want to just mention that in America, the Western most state entered the Union. This was Washington State, which became a state in 1889.

WASHINGTON STATE

I can remember when Craig first brought me to his home in Tacoma, Washington; I wondered why America had two states called Washington. Of course, Craig explained that Washington D.C., was not a state, but nonetheless it seemed strange to me. Consequently, I wanted to know if there was a deeper reason behind the duplication of the name Washington. First, I wanted to know how the forty-second state had come into existence through its entry on Wikipedia:

Washington is a state in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Washington was carved out of the western part of Washington Territory which had been ceded by Britain in 1846 by the Oregon Treaty as settlement of the Oregon Boundary Dispute. It was admitted to the Union as the forty-second state in 1889...

The state was named after George Washington, the first President of the United States. It is the only U.S. state named after a president. Washington is often called Washington state or the State of Washington to distinguish it from the District of Columbia...

Washington was a Union territory during the American Civil War, although it never actually participated in the war.

Prior to the arrival of explorers from Europe, this region of the Pacific Coast had many established tribes of Native Americans, each with its own unique culture. Today, they are most notable for their totem poles and their ornately carved canoes and masks. Prominent among their industries were salmon fishing and, among the Makah, whale hunting. The peoples of the Interior had a very different subsistence-based culture based on hunting, food-gathering and some forms of agriculture, as well as a dependency on salmon from the Columbia and its tributaries. The smallpox epidemic of the 1770s devastated the Amerindian population.

The first European record of a landing on the Washington coast was by Spanish Captain Don Bruno de Heceta in 1775, on board the *Santiago*, part of a two-ship flotilla with the *Sonora*. They claimed all the coastal lands up to Prince William Sound in the north for Spain as part of their claimed rights under the Treaty of Tordesillas, which they maintained made the Pacific a 'Spanish lake' and all its shores part of the Spanish Empire.

In 1778, British explorer Captain James Cook sighted Cape Flattery, at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, but the straits would not be explored until 1789, by Captain Charles W. Barkley. Further explorations of the straits were performed by Spanish explorers Manuel Quimper in 1790 and Francisco de Eliza in 1791, then by British Captain George Vancouver in 1792...

The UK and the USA agreed to what has since been described as 'joint occupancy' of lands west of the Continental Divide to the Pacific Ocean as part of the Anglo-American Convention of 1818, which established the 49th Parallel as the international boundary west from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains. Resolution of the territorial and treaty issues, west to the Pacific, were deferred until a later time. Spain, in 1819, ceded their rights north of the 42nd Parallel to the United States, although these rights did not include possession.

Negotiations with Great Britain over the next few decades failed to settle upon a compromise boundary and the Oregon Dispute became important in geopolitical diplomacy between the British Empire and the new American Republic. Disputed joint-occupancy by Britain and the U.S.A., lasted for several decades. With American settlers pouring into the Oregon Country; the Hudson's Bay Company, which had previously discouraged settlement because it conflicted with the fur trade, reversed its position in an attempt to maintain control of the Columbia District for Great Britain...Despite such efforts, Britain eventually ceded all claim to land south of the 49th parallel to the United States in the Oregon Treaty on June 15, 1846.


In 1836, a group of missionaries including Marcus Whitman established several ...Whitman's settlement would in 1843 help the Oregon Trail, the overland emigration route to the west, get established for thousands of emigrants in following decades. Marcus provided medical care for the Native Americans, but when Indian patients – lacking immunity to new, 'European' diseases - died in striking numbers, while at the same time many white patients recovered, they held 'medicine man' Marcus Whitman personally responsible, and murdered Whitman and twelve other white

settlers in the Whitman massacre in 1847. This event triggered the Cayuse War between settlers and Indians.

The first settlement in the Puget Sound area in the west of what is now Washington was that of Fort Nisqually, a farm and trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1833. Washington's erstwhile founder was the black pioneer George Washington Bush and his Caucasian wife, Isabella James Bush, from Missouri and Tennessee, respectively. They led four white families into the territory and settled New Market, now known as Tumwater, Washington, in 1846. They settled in Washington to avoid Oregon's racist settlement laws...many more settlers, migrating overland along the Oregon Trail, wandered north to settle in the Puget Sound area.

In 1852, people from all over what was to become Washington state gathered in Monticello (now Longview) to draft a memorial to Congress. The memorial expressed their desire to be granted statehood under the name of Columbia. This meeting came to be known as the Monticello Convention. The desires of the Convention were met favorably in Congress, but it was decided that a state named Columbia might be confused with the preexisting District of Columbia. The state was instead named Washington in honor of our first president. Washington became the 42nd state in the United States on November 11, 1889...

This account did not sound too spectacular. As in the other areas that had “invaded” Native American land, at first the Indians were friendly, until the settlers’ presence appeared to threaten the tribes. The most interesting thing for me was the reference to the African American George Washington Bush choosing to settle in Washington to “avoid Oregon’s racist settlement laws.” However, it did not explain the deeper meaning of situating another Washington almost diagonally opposite the first Washington. I was resigned to never discovering a deeper reason until we read David Ovason’s *Secret Architecture of Our Nation’s Capital*.

According to Mr. Ovason apart from the constellation Virgo, Washington D.C. was also aligned to the constellation Cancer. He relates that “In many Hermetic systems, this quintessential dimension of space is linked with the zodiacal sign.” It seems that hermeticists viewed Cancer as representing “a sort of gateway between higher and lower worlds.” In this way Cancer facilitates a soul’s descent into the physical plane. Mr. Ovason believes the concept of Cancer as a midway “point between two worlds” has always held water with esotericists and has been maintained the “symbolism of art.” The sigil for Cancer in itself depicts the idea of the Macrocosm mirroring the Microcosm, only he points out that there is a “space between” the two elements of the sigil which dates back two millennia.⁴² The “sigil” of Cancer  reveals how the consciousness of Washington D.C. was connected to Washington State:

Looking at the sigil if you imagine the bottom circle as representing Washington D.C., then the upper circle would represent Washington State. If you join the two tails, so to speak then they form a circle, linking both Washingtons and uniting the union. I will return to this statement in a later section, because the reason for associating Washington State to Washington D.C. reveals how the Promised Land of America was changed.

Returning to the “mother country” so to speak, Queen Victoria had held Europe together, because according to her entry she was known as “the grandmother of Europe.” Because of her German lineage, Victoria had blood ties and “family links throughout Europe’s royal families.” The entry elaborates further by giving the example “Eight of Victoria’s nine children married members of European royal families....”

EDWARD (VII)

In 1901 on the death of his mother Queen Victoria, Prince Albert Edward the Prince of Wales became King Edward (VII) of the United Kingdom. He also became “Emperor of India and...King of the British Dominions.”

Like the reign of his mother, I had wondered under which side’s influence the reign of Edward (VII) fell. I was interested to learn that Edward was criticized for openly socialising with Jews.” Some of his Jewish friend’s were members of the famous “Rothchild’s family.”

I was saddened to read in the entry that Edward was criticised out of a feeling of anti-semitism. I was not aware that anti-semitism existed in Britain at the start of the 20th century, but I will leave that discussion until the next “upstepping.” For now I want to discuss the impact Edward (VII) had on the world. His entry on Wikipedia provides a balanced overview of this king’s nine-year reign. Again I will excerpt the most relevant parts to this thesis:

Edward VII and Alexandra were crowned at Westminster Abbey on 9 August 1902...Edward’s coronation had originally been scheduled for 26 June, but two days before on 24 June, Edward was diagnosed with appendicitis. Thanks to developments in anaesthesia and antisepsis in the preceding 50 years, he underwent a life-saving operation...Two weeks later, it was announced that the King was out of danger...and appendix surgery entered the medical mainstream...

The Shah of Persia...visited England in 1902, expecting to receive the Order of the Garter. Edward refused to give this high honour to the Shah because the order was meant to be his personal gift and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, had promised the order without his consent. Edward also objected to inducting a Muslim into a Christian order of chivalry...Eventually, he relented and Britain sent a special embassy to the Shah with a full Order of the Garter the following year.

As king, Edward’s main interests lay in the fields of foreign affairs and naval and military matters. Fluent in French and German, he made a number of visits abroad...One of his most important foreign trips was an official visit to France in spring 1903 as the guest of President Émile Loubet. Following a visit to the Pope in Rome, this trip helped create the atmosphere for the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale, an agreement delineating British and French colonies in North Africa, and ruling out any future war between the two countries. The Entente...marked the end of centuries of Anglo-French rivalry and Britain’s splendid isolation from Continental affairs, and attempted to counterbalance the growing dominance of the German Empire and its ally, Austria-Hungary.

Edward, mainly through his mother and his father-in-law, was related to nearly every other European monarch and came to be known as the ‘uncle of Europe’...Edward doted on his grandchildren, and indulged them, to the consternation of their governesses. However, there was one relation whom Edward did not like and his difficult relationship with his nephew, Wilhelm II, exacerbated the tensions between Germany and Britain.

In 1908, Edward became the first British monarch to visit the Russian Empire, despite refusing to visit in 1906, when Anglo-Russian relations were strained...

Edward was rarely interested in politics, although his views on some issues were notably liberal for the time. During his reign he said the use of the word ‘nigger’ was ‘disgraceful’ despite it then being in common parlance...

In March 1910 the King was staying at Biarritz when he collapsed...On 27 April he returned to Buckingham Palace, still suffering from severe bronchitis. Alexandra returned from visiting her brother, King George I of Greece, in Corfu a week later on 5 May.

The following day, the King suffered several heart attacks...At half-past-eleven he lost consciousness for the last time and was put to bed. He died at 11:45 p.m.

As king, Edward VII proved a greater success than anyone had expected, but he was already an old man and had little time left to fulfil the role. In his short reign, he ensured that his second son and heir, George V, was better prepared to take the throne...Edward received criticism for his apparent pursuit of self-indulgent pleasure but he received great praise for his affable and kind good manners, and his diplomatic skill...Edward VII is buried at St. George's Chapel, Windsor

Castle. As Barbara Tuchman noted...his funeral marked 'the greatest assemblage of royalty and rank ever gathered in one place and, of its kind, the last'. Edward had been afraid that his nephew, the German Emperor Wilhelm II, would tip Europe into war. Four years after Edward's death, World War I broke out...The war marked the end of the Edwardian way of life.

On balance, I would deduce Edward VII's reign as basically weighted towards the "Light's" agenda. This is because of the toleration and conciliation he extended to multiple foreign rulers. However, his son George would not be so fortunate, and although his grandmother Queen Victoria was called the "Grandmother of Europe", and his father, King Edward (VII) known as the "Uncle of Europe", the new king George (V) did not have such strong European ties.

GEORGE (V)

History has designated George (V) as the first British king to preside over a Global War. His entry on Wikipedia encapsulates his twenty-six year reign. Although the majority of this king's reign occurs in the next "upstepping", I include it here because he was instrumental in understanding what led up to the outbreak of a war between family relatives:

George V...was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 1910 through World War I (1914–1918) until his death in 1936. He was the first British monarch of the House of Windsor, which he created from the British branch of the German House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha...

George was the only Emperor of India to be present at his own Delhi Durbar, where he appeared before his Indian subjects crowned with the Imperial Crown of India, created specially for the occasion. During World War I he relinquished all German titles and styles on behalf of his relatives who were British subjects; and changed the name of the royal house from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to Windsor. During his reign, the Statute of Westminster separated the crown so that George ruled the dominions as separate kingdoms, preparing the way for the future development of the Commonwealth. His reign also witnessed the rise of socialism, communism, fascism, Irish republicanism, and the first Labour ministry, all of which radically changed the political spectrum.

Before I get to the causes which led up to World War (I), there were two other major developments at the start of the 20th century. The first grew from an increase in psychological problems. I was not really surprised to learn from Wikipedia's entry for psychiatry that "The 19th century saw a huge increase in the number of (mental) patients." The reason I was not surprised was because of the discovery of Neptune. Neptune as I said, allowed access to the Astral Plane and rules all things hidden and mystical. The sub-conscious mind is the source of imagination and dreams. At the start of the 20th century the subconscious and realm of dreams became extremely important with the development of the science of psychiatry led predominantly by Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung.

SIGMUND FREUD

Although the impact Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung extend well into the 20th century, I will only discuss their impact prior to World War (I). I will begin with the most famous psychiatrist Sigmund Freud's entry on Wikipedia:

Sigmund Freud was born on 6 May 1856 to Galician Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Příbor, Austrian Empire, which is now part of the Czech Republic...

In October 1885 Freud went to Paris on a traveling fellowship to study with Europe's most renowned neurologist, Jean Martin Charcot. He was later to remember the experience of this stay as catalytic in turning him toward the practice of medical psychopathology and away from a less financially promising career in research neurology. Charcot specialised in the study of hysteria and its susceptibility to hypnosis which he frequently demonstrated with patients on stage in front of an audience...

After experimenting with hypnosis on his neurotic patients, Freud abandoned this form of treatment as it proved ineffective for many, in favor of a treatment where the patient talked through his or her problems. This came to be known as the 'talking cure', as the ultimate goal of this talking was to locate and release powerful emotional energy that had initially been rejected, and imprisoned in the unconscious mind. Freud called this denial of emotions 'repression', and he believed that it was often damaging to the normal functioning of the psyche, and could also retard physical functioning as well, which he described as 'psychosomatic' symptoms...

In his forties, Freud 'had numerous psychosomatic disorders as well as exaggerated fears of dying and other phobias' (Corey 2001, p. 67). During this time Freud was involved in the task of exploring his own dreams, memories, and the dynamics of his personality development. During this self-analysis, he came to realize the hostility he felt towards his father (Jacob Freud), who had died in 1896, and 'he also recalled his childhood sexual feelings for his mother (Amalia Freud), who was attractive, warm, and protective' (Corey 2001, p. 67) considers this time of emotional difficulty to be the most creative time in Freud's life.

After the publication of Freud's books in 1900 and 1902, interest in his theories began to grow, and a circle of supporters developed in the following period. Freud often clashed with those supporters who critiqued his theories, however, the most famous being Carl Jung, who had originally supported Freud's ideas. Part of the reason for the fallout between Freud and Jung was the latter's interest and commitment to religion and mysticism, which Freud saw as unscientific...

Freud was an early user and proponent of cocaine as a stimulant as well as analgesic. He wrote several articles on the antidepressant qualities of the drug and he was influenced by his friend and confidant Wilhelm Fliess...

Freud felt that cocaine would work as a panacea for many disorders and wrote a well-received paper, 'On Coca,' explaining its virtues. He prescribed it to his friend Ernst von Fleischl-Marxow to help him overcome a morphine addiction he had acquired while treating a disease of the nervous system...He narrowly missed out on obtaining scientific priority for discovering cocaine's anesthetic properties ...after Karl Koller, a colleague of Freud's in Vienna, presented a report to a medical society in 1884 outlining the ways in which cocaine could be used for delicate eye surgery. Freud was bruised by this, especially because this would turn out to be one of the few safe uses of cocaine, as reports of addiction and overdose began to filter in from many places in the world. Freud's medical reputation became somewhat tarnished because of this early ambition. Furthermore, Freud's friend Fleischl-Marxow developed an acute case of "cocaine psychosis" as a result of Freud's prescriptions and died a few years later...However, he managed to move on, and some speculate that he even continued to use cocaine after this event...

Although Sigmund Freud's contribution to psychoanalysis is invaluable, his obsession with his feelings for his father and mother reduced the science to a hopeless investigation into the psyche. He did understand the ego, which he dubbed the Id, but because he dismissed anything spiritual, his method could never succeed. His endorsement of the use of Cocaine would have serious ramifications that we will discuss later. On the whole I would say that Freud's method in psychiatry indicates that although he was not a willing tool of the "Shadow", his form of psychiatry did further the "Shadow's" agenda. Leaving the accepted father of psychiatry, his colleague and rival Carl Gustav Jung would certainly have challenged that nomen.

CARL GUSTAV JUNG

Although when we think of psychiatry the name Sigmund Freud immediately comes to mind, the sister science of psychology is most often associated with Carl Gustav Jung. Again I will only address his impact before World War (I):

Carl Gustav Jung ...was a Swiss psychiatrist, an influential thinker and the founder of analytical psychology known as Jungian psychology. Jung's approach to psychology has been influential in the field of depth psychology and in countercultural movements across the globe. Jung is considered as the first modern psychologist to state that the human psyche is 'by nature religious' and to explore it in depth. He emphasized understanding the psyche through exploring the worlds of dreams, art, mythology, religion and philosophy. Although he was a theoretical psychologist and practicing clinician, much of his life's work was spent exploring other areas, including Eastern and Western philosophy, alchemy, astrology, sociology, as well as literature and the arts. His most notable ideas include the concept of psychological archetypes, the collective unconscious and synchronicity.

Jung emphasized the importance of balance and harmony. He cautioned that modern people rely too heavily on science and logic and would benefit from integrating spirituality and appreciation of unconscious realms. He considered the process of individuation necessary for a person to become whole. This is a psychological process of integrating the conscious with the unconscious while still maintaining conscious autonomy. Individuation was the central concept of analytical psychology...

Jung had no plans to study psychiatry, because it was held in contempt those days. But as he started studying his psychiatric textbook, he became very excited when he read that psychoses are personality diseases. Immediately he understood this was the field that interested him the most. It combined both biological and spiritual facts and this was what he was searching for...

Jung's work on himself and his patients convinced him that life has a spiritual purpose beyond material goals. Our main task, he believed, is to discover and fulfill our deep innate potential, much as the acorn contains the potential to become the oak, or the caterpillar to become the butterfly. Based on his study of Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, Gnosticism, Taoism, and other traditions, Jung perceived that this journey of transformation, which he called individuation, is at the mystical heart of all religions. It is a journey to meet the self and at the same time to meet the Divine. Unlike Sigmund Freud, Jung thought spiritual experience was essential to our well-being.

Jung was thirty when he sent his *Studies in Word Association* to Sigmund Freud in Vienna. The first conversation between Jung and Freud is reported to have lasted over 13 hours. Six months later, the then 50 year-old Freud sent a collection of his latest published essays to Jung in Zürich, which marked the beginning of an intense correspondence and collaboration that lasted six years and ended in May 1910...

In November 1912, Jung and Freud met in Munich for a meeting among prominent colleagues to discuss psychoanalytical journals. At a talk about a new psychoanalytic essay on Amenhotep IV, Jung expressed his views on how it related to actual conflicts in the psychoanalytic movement. While Jung spoke, Freud suddenly fainted and Jung carried him to a couch.

Jung and Freud personally met for the last time in September 1913 for the Fourth International Psychoanalytical Congress, also in Munich...

Jung's primary disagreement with Freud stemmed from their differing concepts of the unconscious. Jung saw Freud's theory of the unconscious as incomplete and unnecessarily negative...Jung agreed with Freud's model of the unconscious, what Jung called the 'personal unconscious,' but he also proposed the existence of a second, far deeper form of the unconscious underlying the personal one. This was the collective unconscious, where the archetypes themselves resided, represented in mythology by a lake or other body of water, and in some cases a jug or other container. Freud had actually mentioned a collective level of psychic functioning but saw it primarily as an appendix to the rest of the psyche.

Jung's first trip outside of Europe was the 1909 conference at Clark University. The event was planned by psychologist G. Stanley Hall and included 27 distinguished psychiatrists, neurologists and psychologists. It represented a watershed in the acceptance of psychoanalysis in North America. For Jung especially, the experience forged welcome links with influential Americans. Jung

returned to the United States the next year for a brief visit, and again for a six-week lecture series at Fordham University in 1912.

I am sure that it will be no surprise to you of my conclusion of Carl Jung. With his depth of understanding, I would say not only was he influenced by the “Light”, but that he was most probably a member of the “Orders of the Quest.” This will be demonstrated in later “upsteppings”, which I will discuss then.

The second development to emerge at the beginning of the 20th century was the movement to grant women the right to vote. Although Susan B Anthony began lobbying for women’s rights in the mid-19th century in America, in the United Kingdom, the discussion of women’s rights did not emerge until the late 19th century. Today, it is almost inconceivable that there was a time in the west when women were not allowed to vote in an election, but in a little over a century ago that was the reality. Every woman today owes her right to vote to the courageous men and women of the Suffrage Movement. As stated, the suffrage heroine in America was Susan B. Anthony; in Great Britain, the heroine most associated with the Suffragettes was Emily Pankhurst of London.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS

Although Susan B. Anthony had begun the discussion of the rights of women in America first. Women would gain the right to vote first in the United Kingdom. The Suffragette movement in the United Kingdom began in the late 19th century and reached its height in the second decade of the 20th century. This movement is described in its entry on Wikipedia, from which the excerpts below are taken:

The title of suffragette (also occasionally spelled suffraget) was given to members of the women's suffrage movement, originally in the United Kingdom. The word was originally coined to describe a more radical faction of the suffrage movement in the UK, mainly members of the WSPU (Women's Social and Political Union), headed by Emmeline Pankhurst. Suffragist is a more general term for members of the movement, whether radical or conservative, male or female...

The term suffragette comes from the word suffrage, which means the right to vote. Suffragettes carried out direct action such as chaining themselves to railings, setting fire to the contents of mailboxes, smashing windows and on occasions setting off bombs. One suffragette, Emily Davison, died after she stepped out in front of the King's horse at the Epsom Derby of 1913. Many of her fellow suffragettes were imprisoned and went on hunger strikes, during which they were restrained and forcibly fed...and had reached the height of their campaign by 1912.

The so-called Cat and Mouse Act was passed by the British government in an attempt to prevent suffragettes from obtaining public sympathy; it provided the release of those whose hunger strikes had brought them sickness, as well as their re-imprisonment once they had recovered.

Nevertheless, protests continued on both sides of the Atlantic. Alice Paul and Lucy Burns led a series of protests against the Wilson Administration in Washington that referred to ‘Kaiser Wilson’ and compared the plight of the German people with that of American women...

During World War I, a serious shortage of able-bodied men (‘manpower’) occurred, and women were required to take on many of the traditional male roles. This led to a new view of what a woman was capable of doing. The war also caused a split in the British suffragette movement, with the mainstream, represented by Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst’s Women's Social and Political Union, calling a ‘ceasefire’ in their campaign for the duration of the war, while more radical suffragettes, represented by Sylvia Pankhurst’s Women's Suffrage Federation continued the struggle.

Political movement towards women's suffrage began during the war and in 1918, the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed an act (the Representation of the People Act 1918) granting the vote to: women over the age of 30 who were householders, the wives of householders, occupiers of property with an annual rent of £5, and graduates of British universities. The right to vote of American women was codified in the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1920. Finally, women in the United Kingdom achieved suffrage on the same terms as men in 1928.

The need for women to replace the men in factories during World War I went a long way to furthering the argument that women should be given equal rights to men. With the mention of the first global war, it is important to understand how this devastating conflict began.

RUNUP TO WORLD WAR (I)

Considering that Queen Victoria was Kaiser Willhelm's grandmother and all the participants monarchs were related to her, I was amazed how Europe could become embroiled in such a folly. An excerpt from the Wikipedia entry for the Run up to the 1st World War may shed some light on the causes:

The causes of the military conflict which began in central Europe in August, 1914, included many intertwined factors, including the conflicts and antagonisms of the four decades leading up to the war. Militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism played major roles in the conflict. The immediate origins of the war lay in the decisions taken by statesmen and generals during the July Crisis of 1914, the spark (or casus belli) for which was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by Gavrilo Princip, an irredentist Serb. However, the crisis did not exist in a void; it came after a long series of diplomatic clashes between the Great Powers over European and colonial issues in the decade prior to 1914 which had left tensions high. In turn these diplomatic clashes can be traced to changes in the balance of power in Europe since 1870. Fundamentally the war was sparked by tensions over territory in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary competed with Serbia and Russia for territory and influence in the region and they pulled the rest of the great powers into the conflict through their various alliances and treaties...

The above is the conventional causes for World War (I); now let us examine the consciousness and energetic causes. The first thing that struck me about the First World War is that there was no-one identified historically as the overall villain. Unlike the Napoleonic Wars, where Napoleon was identified as an antichrist, no such title was ever leveled on Kaiser Wilhelm. This made me curious as to the "Shadow's" influence in instigating this global conflict that claimed the lives of 3 million men from both sides in just one battle, the Battle of the Somme. Obviously, "he" had influenced the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, but which European leader did the "Shadow" zero on in to influence him to throw the world into conflict.

KAISER WILHELM (II)

I knew that Edward (VII) had worked to maintain peace and as his son George (V) had only taken over four years before the war, consequently I felt that he was not the "Shadow's" focus. The next obvious choice for the leader the "Shadow" targeted was Kaiser Wilhelm (II) of Germany. His entry on Wikipedia provided me with the information I needed to formulate my decision:

Wilhelm II was born in Berlin to Prince Frederick William of Prussia and his wife, Victoria, Princess of Prussia (born Princess Royal of the United Kingdom), thus making him a grandson of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. He was Queen Victoria's first grandchild. As the son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, Wilhelm was (from 1861) the second in the line of succession to Prussia, and also, after 1871, to the German Empire, which according to the constitution of the German Empire was ruled by the Prussian King. As with most Victorian era royalty, he was related to many of Europe's royal families.

...Wilhelm was possessed of a quick intelligence, but unfortunately this was often overshadowed by a cantankerous temper. Wilhelm took an interest in the science and technology of the age, but although he liked to pose in conversation as a man of the world, he remained convinced that he belonged to a distinct order of mankind, designated for monarchy by the grace of God. Wilhelm was accused of megalomania as early as 1892, by the Portuguese man of letters Eça de Queiroz, then in 1894 by the German pacifist Ludwig Quidde...

Wilhelm's relationship with the male members of his family was as interesting as that with his mother...His father's status as a hero of the wars of unification was largely responsible for the young Wilhelm's attitude, as in the circumstances in which he was raised; close emotional contact between father and son was not encouraged... Wilhelm also idolised his grandfather, Wilhelm I, and he was instrumental in later attempts to foster a cult of the first German Emperor as "Wilhelm the Great".

Reading that Wilhelm had the belief that he ruled the German Empire because he was somehow special and therefore chosen by God, reminded me of the "Divine right of Kings" that led to Charles (I) execution in England. This was obviously not the consciousness of the "Light", but was it the "Shadow" or just an overinflated ego? Apparently, Wilhelm did not rule unchallenged, his entry relates that he strained against a powerful political advisor, Otto von Bismark:

In many ways, Wilhelm was a victim of his inheritance and of Otto von Bismarck's machinations. Both sides of his family had suffered from mental illness, and this may explain his emotional instability. The Emperor's parents, Frederick and Victoria, were great admirers of the Prince Consort of the United Kingdom, Victoria's father. They planned to rule as consorts, like Albert and Queen Victoria, and they planned to reform the fatal flaws in the executive branch that Bismarck had created for himself...

It seems that Wilhelm's parents were not two of von Bismarck's favorite people, because they were thwarting his ambitions. In view of the future, Bismarck attempted to wrest control of Wilhelm from the young man's parents. Wilhelm's father succeeded to the German throne as Kaiser Frederick (III) in March of 1888. Kaiser Frederick did not reign for very long as the emperor, because he "was already suffering from an incurable throat cancer and spent all 99 days of his reign fighting the disease before dying. On 15 June of that same year, his 29-year-old son succeeded him as German Emperor and King of Prussia."

Although von Bismarck had carefully groomed Wilhelm to be his political pawn, the now twenty-nine-year old emperor was not so inclined to be manipulated by the "Iron Chancellor." Believing in his manifest destiny, Wilhelm was not prepared to be a puppet king and came "to the throne with the determination that he was going to rule as well as reign, unlike his grandfather, who had largely been content to leave day-to-day administration to Bismarck."

Unlike Bismarck who moved slowly in his policy, Wilhelm was impatient and tried to implement his will on the country almost immediately. Bismarck countered by attempting "to implement a far-reaching anti-Socialist law in early 1890." The entry for Wilhelm relates that

“It was during this time that Bismarck, after gaining a favorable absolute majority toward his policies in the Reichstag, decided to make the anti-Socialist laws permanent:”

The final break came as Bismarck searched for a new parliamentary majority, with his Kartell voted from power due to the anti-Socialist bill fiasco. The remaining powers in the Reichstag were the Catholic Centre Party and the Conservative Party. Bismarck wished to form a new bloc with the Centre Party, and invited Ludwig Windthorst, the party's parliamentary leader, to discuss an alliance. This would be Bismarck's last political maneuver...

Bismarck resigned at Wilhelm II's insistence in 1890, at age 75, to be succeeded as Chancellor of Germany and Minister-President of Prussia by Leo von Caprivi, who in turn was replaced by Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst in 1894...

Evidently, historians are divided on the issue of how successful Wilhelm was “in implementing ‘personal rule’ in this era.” Nonetheless, the “Iron Chancellor” was successful in creating what is called the “Bismarck myth.” This myth said that with “the dismissal of the Iron Chancellor, Wilhelm (II) effectively destroyed any chance Germany had of stable and effective government. In this view, Wilhelm's ‘New Course’ was characterised far more as the German ship of state going out of control, eventually leading through a series of crises to the carnage of the First and Second World Wars.”

An interesting aspect of Wilhelm's foreign policy concerned the “Boxer Rebellion” in China at the turn of the century. Responding to the “murder of the German ambassador during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, a regiment of German troops was sent to China...”

Another way the “Shadow” was able to influence the Kaiser was through jealousy. It seems that Wilhelm was jealous of his British uncle King Edward (VII) for the king's popularity throughout Europe. Edward was known for his conciliatory abilities in smoothing over ruffled feathers and negotiating amicable agreements between the parties involved. Wanting to appear as an accomplished diplomat as his uncle Edward (VII), according to his entry, “Wilhelm jumped into the business of diplomacy between two starcrossed lovers.” The entry relates that:

One of the few times Wilhelm succeeded in personal ‘diplomacy’ was when he supported Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in marrying Sophie Chotek in 1900 against the wishes of Emperor Franz Joseph. Deeply in love, Franz Ferdinand refused to consider marrying anyone else. Pope Leo XIII, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, and Wilhelm all made representations on Franz Ferdinand's behalf to the Emperor Franz Joseph, arguing that the disagreement between Franz Joseph and Franz Ferdinand was undermining the stability of the monarchy.

One instant that happened in 1913 and one would think would have averted war was when Wilhelm's “daughter Victoria Louise married the Duke of Brunswick”, who was a royal prince of the United Kingdom. Although this marriage and the later marriage of Wilhelm's son Prince Adalbert to another royal princess in 1914 “helped heal the rift”, there was such a deep rift between the royal house of Germany and the Russian royal Romanovs that the situation just got “worse.”

I was surprised to learn that Otto von Bismarck played a similar role to Kaiser Wilhelm as the role the Comte de Saint Germaine played to Marie Antoinette, in that he warned him of the coming war. The entry explains this extraordinary exchange between former enemies:

In December 1897, Wilhelm visited Bismarck for the last time. On many occasions, Bismarck had expressed grave concerns about the dangers of improvising government policy based on the intrigues of courtiers and militarists. Bismarck's last warning to Wilhelm was:

'Your Majesty, so long as you have this present officer corps, you can do as you please. But when this is no longer the case, it will be very different for you.'

– Alan Palmer, *Bismarck, Charles Scribner's Sons* (1976) p. 267

Subsequently, just before he died, Bismarck made these dire and accurate predictions:

'Jena twenty years after the death of Frederick the Great; the crash will come twenty years after my departure if things go on like this' — a prophecy fulfilled almost to the month.

– A.J.P. Taylor, *Bismarck, Alfred A Knopf, New York* (1969) p. 264

'One day the great European War will come out of some damned foolish thing in the Balkans.'

– Winston Churchill, *The World Crisis, C. Scribner's Sons* (1923) p. 195, attributed to Bismarck by Albert Ballin

Ironically Bismarck had warned in February 1888 of a Balkan Crisis turning into a World War—although when the war came about—the Balkan country was Serbia—not Bulgaria and that it was only after World War I that war would turn into the global World War II from Moscow to the Pyrenees:

He warned of the imminent possibility that Germany will have to fight on two fronts; he spoke of the desire for peace; then he set forth the Balkan case for war and demonstrates its futility: Bulgaria, that little country between the Danube and the Balkans, is far from being an object of adequate importance... for which to plunge Europe from Moscow to the Pyrenees, and from the North Sea to Palermo, into a war whose issue no man can foresee. At the end of the conflict we should scarcely know why we had fought.

Despite this warning of the war, when Wilhelm's friend the Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated it catapulted Europe into the "Great War." After learning that a group known as the "Black Hand" was behind the assassination, "Wilhelm offered to support Austria-Hungary in crushing the Black Hand..."

This sounded promising as to the identity of the main influence the "Shadow" used to instigate the First World War. Most historians agree that it was the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand that was the "catalyst" for the "Great War. If so then the perpetrators that instigated the assassination would also be the catalysts. I needed to find out more about this secret organization. The Black Hand's entry on Wikipedia relates that:

Black Hand ...officially Unification or Death ...was a secret society founded in the Kingdom of Serbia on June 10, 1910. It was a part of the Pan-Slavist movement, with the intention of uniting all of the territories containing South Slav populations annexed by Austria-Hungary...

The Black Hand was founded by former members of a semi-secret society named Narodna Odbrana (Defense of the People) dedicated to achieving Pan-Slavism and nationalism by means of assassination.

I discovered from the entry that the "semi-secret" Narodna Odrana organization was formed just two years earlier in 1908. According to the entry for this semi-secret society on Wikipedia the society "focused on six main points":

1. Raising, inspiring, and strengthening the sentiment of nationality.
2. Registration and enlistment of volunteers.
3. Formation of volunteer units and their preparation for armed action.
4. Collection of voluntary contributions, including money and other things necessary for the realization of its task.

5. Organization, equipment, and training of special revolutionary band (Komitee), destined for special and independent military action.
6. Development of activity for the defense of the Serbian people in all other directions.”

Although conceding that the group hated the Austrian-Hungarian dynasty, the author explains that this was not the main “aim of the group, but instead, it was a natural consequence of the desire for independence and unity within a single nation.” Returning to Narodna Odrana’s offspring, according to its entry the Black Hand’s main goal was “to recruit and train partisans for a possible war between Serbia and Austria and eventually free Serbia from Austria.” The entry relates how the Black Hand separated from its parent organization in 1912:

In 1909, after the Bosnian Annexation Crisis, Austria pressured the Serbian government to put a stop to their anti-Austrian insurrection...From then on, Narodna Odbrana attempted to disguise itself as a cultural organization by shifting its concentration to education and propaganda within Serbia.

In 1912, differences between the two main groups of the Narodna Odbrana—political leaders of the Radical Party and military officers—arose. The political leaders preferred a more passive approach for the time being, including more peaceful relations with Austria and concentrating on strengthening Serbia for future struggle, but some of the military officers grew impatient with the more moderate radical policies. Consequently, the more zealous members of the Narodna Odbrana started a new secret society, and the Black Hand was founded.

The group encompassed a range of ideological outlooks, from conspiratorially-minded army officers to idealistic youths, sometimes tending towards republicanism, despite the acquisition of nationalistic royal circles in its activities ...The group was denounced as nihilist by the Austro-Hungarian press and compared to the Russian People's Will and the Chinese Assassination Corps which, like the Black Hand, used assassination to achieve anti-imperialist political goals.

Just prior to World War I, under the orders of the Chief of Serbian Military Intelligence, Serbian Military Officers and remnants of the by then moribund Black Hand organized and facilitated the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria on occasion of his visit to Sarajevo, Bosnia. The Austro-Hungarian investigation of the assassination rounded up all but one of the assassins ...Under interrogation, the assassins fingered members of the Serbian Military...On July 23 Austria-Hungary delivered a toughly worded letter to Serbia with ten enumerated demands and additional demands...Austria called attention to Serbia's March, 1909 declaration committing to the Great Powers to respect Austria-Hungary's sovereignty over Bosnia-Herzegovina and committing Serbia to maintain good neighborly relations with Austria-Hungary. If the ten enumerated demands and demands in the preamble were not agreed to within 48 hours, Austria-Hungary would recall its ambassador from Serbia. The letter became known as the July Ultimatum. Serbia accepted all but one of the demands, which would have compromised its sovereignty. In response, Austria-Hungary recalled its ambassador.

Austria-Hungary authorized the mobilization and the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914. The Secret Treaty of 1892 required both Russia and France to mobilize immediately followed by a commencement of action against the Triple Alliance if any member of the Triple Alliance mobilized, and so soon all the Great Powers of Europe were at war except Italy...

Compiling all the information of the moments leading up to the First World War, I was able to ascertain how the “Shadow” maneuvered to instigate hostilities. “His work” began with Wilhelm before he became emperor, by encouraging the young prince’s delusions of grandeur. This meant that when Wilhelm became emperor, he would not listen to his advisors, believing that as he ruled by “the grace of God” he must be blessed and all his endeavors were divinely sanctioned.

Next the “Shadow” caused Wilhelm through jealousy to isolate himself from his English uncle and cousin, which meant when he was backed into a corner, he would not reach out to his British relatives. “He” also encouraged a close friendship with Archduke Ferdinand after he intervened in helping Ferdinand obtain permission to marry his bride Sophie. Then the “Shadow” caused the “Iron Chancellor” to act in such a way that the egotistical Wilhelm would respond with severing all ties with him.

The “Light” did try to intervene by inspiring Otto von Bismark to warn Wilhelm of the danger brewing in the Balkans, which could lead to a World War. It is important to understand that because of the anti-christ Napoleon’s unrelenting march across Europe, the energy of this part of Europe was controlled by the “Shadow”; consequently, the “Light” was unable to effectively influence the “players” to prevent the war.

The final strategy employed by the “Shadow” was to instigate hatred in Serbia through the creation of the two anarchist groups Narodna Odrana and its offspring, the Black Hand. This hatred was then channeled to the Archduke Ferdinand and his assassination. Because of his friendship with the Archduke, Wilhelm reacted from grief and anger to the loss of a friend rather than as an emperor of a great empire with multiple ties to the rest of Europe.

The “Great War” of 1914-1918 resulted in the deaths of “more than fifteen million people.” However, it was not the only reason the “Shadow” instigated this conflict. Although none of the leaders of the countries involved in World War (I) were anti-christs, Nostradamus’ second and most deadly anti-christ was involved as a lowly soldier. Remembering that both the “Shadow” and his individuated consciousness, the “prince of this world” feeds on the lower emotions, by immersing Adolph Hitler in the energy of war, the negative energy multiplied in Germany exponentially, facilitating the corruption of large numbers of the population.

We will see the affect in the struggle between the “Light” and the “Shadow” this second anti-christ had in the next “upstepping.” We will also see some important developments in America that would impact the world into the next century.