

The Priesthood of Monetarism and the Parliamentary System: That governs your life!

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The Chaldean-created Persian Empire became known as the Achaemenid Empire after one of its ruling families. [See Figure 25]

Under the direction of its ruling priesthood, and as part of a plan to establish a permanent world empire, the Achaemenid Empire led several brutal attempts to conquer the city-states of Greece, which some were still greatly influenced by the left over vestiges of the Classical Greek Culture. But repeated Persian attacks against Greece failed. [See Figure 26]

One such battle was the Battle of Marathon, September 490 B.C., where a vastly outnumbered Greek force of 10,000 men armed with only swords, faced a Persian army of 80,000 with a full division of skilled archers. The Persian intent was to capture Athens, and the major battle was at the bay of Marathon, many miles from the city of Athens.

After the battle, it is said, that a warrior ran all the way to Athens in

full armor and after announcing the victory fell dead. His run is commemorated by the modern marathon of 26 miles, first run in the Olympic Games of 1896.

The Greeks had a higher culture—they were fighting for actual principles. So even though the Persians always

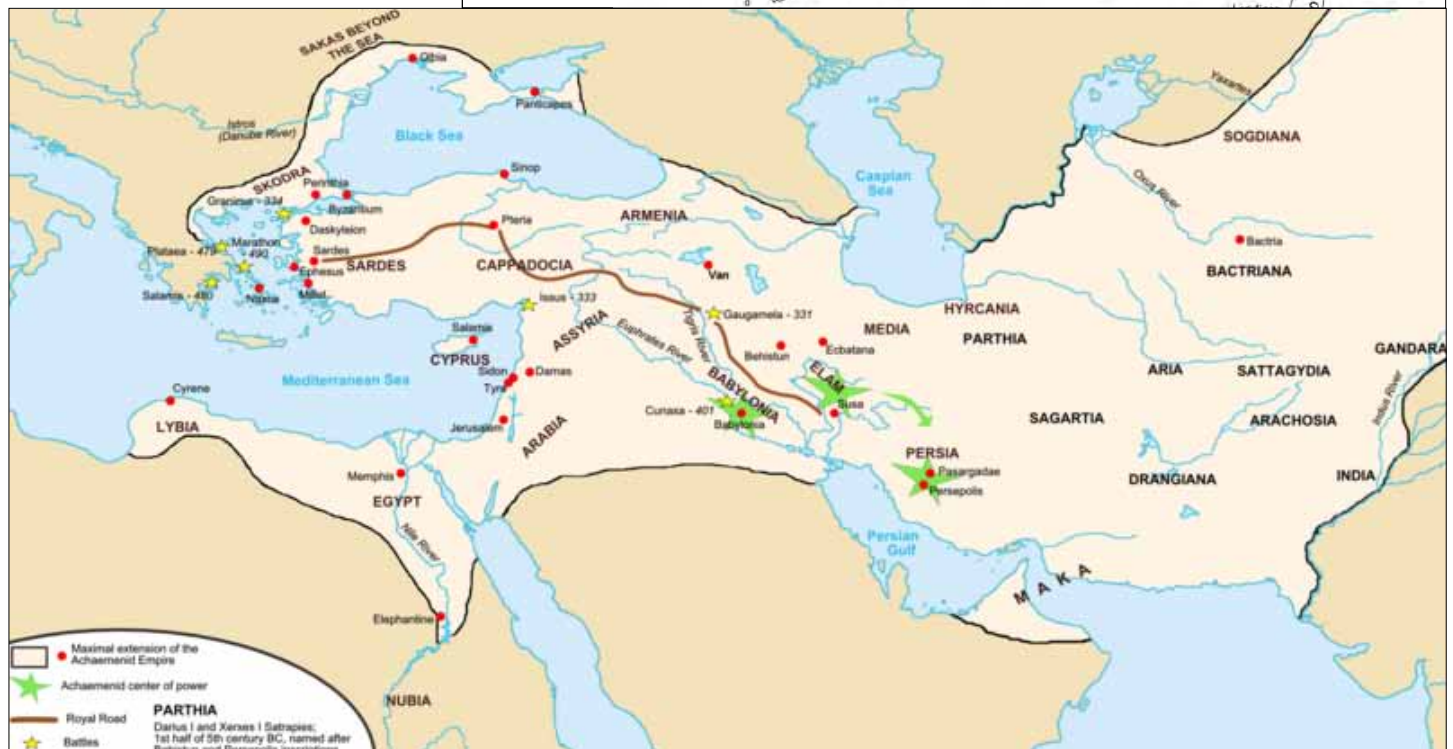
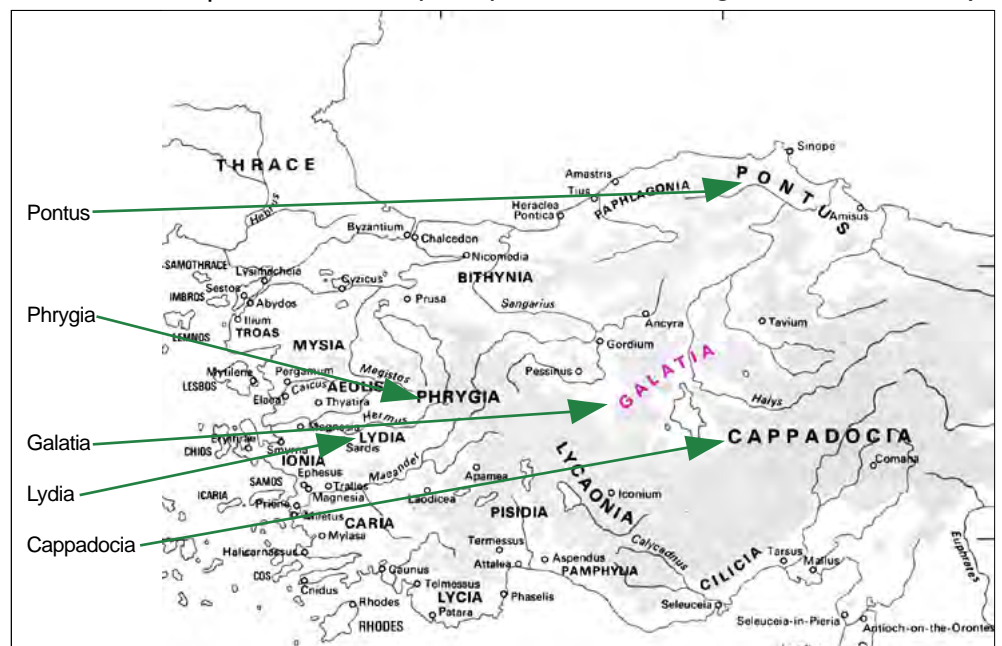


Figure 25. Achaemenid Empire 550-330 B.C. Above insert map for the areas of Pontus, Galatia, Phrygia, Lydia and Cappadocia.



Figure 26. Aerial of Greece: Marathon Bay and Athens.

greatly outnumbered them, they could never conquer the Greek military force.

Therefore, the Mesopotamian priesthood, working through the Apollo Temple at Delphi, which had immense influence throughout Greece, which I will elaborate more about in a minute, orchestrated what became known as the Peloponnesian Wars, [431-404 B.C.] First you had Athens and her allies, against Corinth and Sparta and their allies, which was to the ruin of all.

From then until today, Greece has never recovered from those disastrous wars. So, not long after the Chaldeans struck a deal with King Philip of Macedon for a single world empire, but constituted of two halves: that Philip would conquer Greece and control everything west of the Euphrates River and the Persians would control everything to the east. But the key to the whole business, and this survives in the written account of that proposed deal, was that the whole empire was to be run on what was specified as “the Persian Model”, “the oligarchical principle”. [See Figure 27]

However, when Philip died, Alexander the Great, took his rightful place as leader of Athens. His mother was associated with the Egyptian Temple of Amon, which had



Figure 27. Map of Peloponnesian War 431-404 B.C.

maintained the great astronomical culture of the astrologation age. Through his mother’s connections with Amon, Alexander allied with the Egyptians, and destroyed Tyre, which was basically an early-day Venice, or City of London. Tyre was a bastion of the earlier Assyrian Empire, now part of the Persian Empire, and the maritime headquarters of usury in the Eastern Mediterranean, which was so evil, that it has given birth to the very word “tyranny” of today. Just take a look at their religion, for instance. They worshiped the gold Moloch, also known as Baal in the Old Testament, by sacrificing their children, roasting them alive on altars to Moloch. [See Figure 28]

With only 42,000 Greek and Macedonian troops, pitted against a Persian army numbering almost a million, Alexander marched across the whole Persian Empire, destroyed the imperial system of rule, founded entire new cities across the former empire and spread Greek culture everywhere, he went.

Furious at Alexander’s triumphs, the Apollo Delphic priesthood plotted to kill him. They organized two attempts. The first according to existing historical records was by Aristotle, a specialist in poisons. That failed, but then a second attempt—also by poison—succeeded. It was pretty clear that Aristotle ran that one also. Where Alexander had intended to conquer all of Asia to India, and all of Europe across to the English Channel on behalf of Classic Greek



Alexander the Great



Figure 28. Map of Alexander the Great's march.

culture, upon his death, his generals just carved up his conquests in the East into a bunch of squabbling little kingdoms.

So, still intent on creating a new-world ruling empire, the Delphic priesthood now looked towards some tribes living in Italy, soon to be known to history as the Romans.

You cannot understand the rise of the brutal, genocidal Roman Empire without understanding the two forces which created it: the Cult of Mithra, on the one hand, and the Apollo Temple of Delphi on the other. Let me tell you about Apollo and then some more about one of his priests, Aristotle.

Although he was adopted into the pantheon of the gods of Olympus, the god Apollo originally came from the East, i.e. from Mesopotamia. So while his precise relationship to the Chaldeans or the cult of Mithra is not entirely clear, what is clear is that he represented that same type of Eastern financier priesthood. Already by the 5th century B.C., the Apollo Temple at Delphi held the biggest bank in the world. [See Figure 29]



Figure 29. Apollo Slaying Python.

Like Mithra, Apollo was celebrated as the Sun god, as well as the patron of musicians and poets. Such a fine upstanding fellow. But there is more to the story. His Mother, one of these typical earth mother goddesses of Mesopotamia, gave birth to two sons, Apollo and Dionysus. Dionysus was the god of drunken orgies and ecstasy. In fact, we have documented that the masters of British intelligence at Tavistock and at Cambridge and Oxford, designed the 1960's rock/drug/sex counterculture movement explicitly on the cult of Dionysus. One of the great heroes of that counterculture, the late 19th century so-called philosopher Fredrick Nietzsche, championed the cult of Dionysus, in order to obliterate any remnants of Christianity, any resistance to world imperial rule. Nietzsche's war cries were: "God is dead," and "Dionysus against the Crucified!" Well, it didn't work out so well for him personally; he went stark raving mad in the later years of his life, and visitors to his apartment in Venice would sometimes find him dancing around naked and babbling. [See Figure 30]



Figure 30. Temple of Apollo at Delphi, and Pythia.



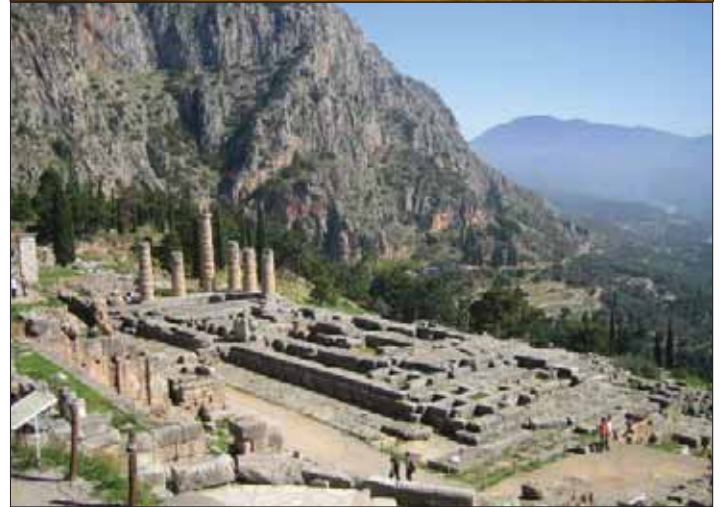
Figure 31. Pictures of the different Apollo shrines.

So, Apollo “comes from the east” to the ancient pagan site, Delphi, which was then devoted to the worship of the Earth Mother Gaia and her snake-god consort or son, or both, Python. Arriving at Delphi, Apollo killed and chopped the python into segments and buried the remains. In dedication to the Earth Mother, Apollo established the grave-site, the Temple of Apollo, which is the international centre of usury known as Delphi. On one side of the grave-site sat a priestess, known by the title of Pythia, who, would, for a hefty fee, answer questions in babbled riddles. And for a higher price, the priests of Apollo would then interpret her answers for you. Pythia, was the priestess of mother earth; the cult of Gaia, who would wreak vengeance against anyone who disturbed her creation. [See Figure 31]

In taking a closer look at the Temple of Apollo you will see the markings for the different shrines, which were basically depositories, or the treasury departments. Then if you look at where it is situated, the road goes down to the coast to a seaport, where this was the center of the control of trade for throughout the Mediterranean. [See Figure 32]



Figure 32. Aristotle 384 BC—322 BC.



One of their key intelligence agents during this period was Aristotle. Since the Temple of Apollo was to become the model for establishing a global monetarist empire - a culture of worshipping the pagan gods, Aristotle was to become the bedrock of the philosophical ideas, against the Platonic idea of man; that Platonic idea of man having the creative powers to increase one's power over the universe and to know the divine, God, that Elisa highlighted earlier. Aristotle not only wrote submissions on legal matters, known as his *Dikaimata*, for the various Greek Cities, but he was also at the Temple getting advice from the oracle and would often send various representatives of states and individuals to consult with the Oracle of Apollo. Aristotle's books, *The Ethics and Politics*, claimed that there are no universal laws, there are only prevailing opinions. And of course those opinions are cooked up in the priesthood, the Temple of Apollo. Aristotle systematized another great fraud, one we still have with us today: the idea of “popular democracy”. In writing a new Athenian constitution, declared, “by these reforms the constitution became much more democratic than that of Solon.” Now the constitution of Solon of Athens was a forerunner and even a model in some respects, for the establishment of the American Republic. But Aristotle and his Delphic mates had a very curious idea of “democracy”—it was all based on slavery. Aristotle championed the “master slave” relationship, as being “natural.” [Quote] “That one should command and another obey is both necessary and expedient. Indeed some things are so divided right from birth, some to rule, some to be ruled... It is clear then that *by nature* some are free, others are slaves, and that for these it is both just and expedient that they should serve as slaves.”

To be continued...