The Jesuit/Indian War Against Immanuel's Land lasted from 1622 to 1890.

The New World was Satan's stronghold for thousands of years. He was not about to surrender his domain without a terrible fight. Jesus said:

No man can enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he will first bind the strong man; and then he will spoil his house. (Mark 3:27).

The entire New World . . . from sea to shining sea . . . was the exclusive territory of the Evil One.

A little ship called the Mayflower carried the Pilgrim Fathers over the vast ocean to the New World.

The Pilgrim Fathers knew that they were called, like Father Abraham, to leave all behind in order to build a new and final Israel in the wilderness.

Unlike the Old Testament Israel . . . the New Testament Israel did not have to fight giants when they landed . . . because most of those monsters were extinct by that time!!

Upon the arrival of the Pilgrims, the Indians consulted with their witch doctors or medicine men. The devils told the truth for a change that resistance against the God of Israel was useless:

But what a wonder was it that all the bloody savages far and near did not cut off this little remnant! If he that once muzzled the lions ready to devour the man of desires (Daniel), had not admirably, I had almost said, miraculously restrained them, these had been all devoured! but this people of God were come into a wilderness to worship Him; and so He kept their enemies from such attempts, as would otherwise have soon annihilated this poor handful of men, thus far already diminished. They saw no Indians all the winter long, but such as at the first sight always ran away; yea, they quickly found, that God had so turned the hearts of these barbarians, as more to fear, than to hate his people thus cast among them. This blessed people was as a little flock of kids, while there were many nations of Indians left still as kennels of wolves in every corner of the country. And yet the little flock suffered no damage by those rapid wolves! We may and should say, "This is the Lord's doing; 'tis marvellous in our eyes."

But among the many causes to be assigned for it, one was this. It was afterwards by them confessed, that upon the arrival of the English in these parts, the Indians employed their sorcerers, whom they call powaws, like Balaam, to curse them, and let loose their demons upon them, to shipwreck them, to distract them, to poison them, or in any way to ruin them. All the noted powaws in the country spent three days together in diabolical conjurations, to obtain the assistance of the devils against the settlement of these our English; but the devils at length acknowledged unto them, that they could not hinder those people from their becoming the owners and masters of the country; whereupon the Indians resolved upon a good correspondence with our new-comers; and God convinced them that there was no enchantment or divination against such a people. (Mather, Magnalia Christi Americana: Or, The Ecclesiastical History of New-England, pp. 54-55).

Convinced that a new day had dawned, the sagacious Indians made peace with their new neighbors from across the ocean.
Massasoit was the sachem or chief of the Wampanoag Confederacy. His witch doctors had told him that resistance against the God of the Christians was useless and he made the intelligent choice to make peace with them.

The Indians saw the handwriting on the wall and they were intelligent enough to realize that Satan's dominion was about to end:

The Pilgrims took great pains to impress Massasoit. They had furnished the reception house with a rug and cushions. Governor Carver was not waiting there to receive him, but was ushered in after Massasoit's arrival with a flourish of brass and drums dressed no doubt in his most impressive magistrate's gown of purple or deep red. Then, with Squanto and Samoset serving as translators, a plainly written treaty of peace and mutual aid was drawn up which—unlike most treaties—was with one exception faithfully kept on both sides until after Massasoit's death in 1661. (Smith, Bradford of Plymouth, p. 151).

Everything was going well in the little plantation in the wilderness until Chief Massasoit died in 1661.

**King Philip's War**

The first Indian uprising or massacre in New England took place in 1675 and is called King Philip's War. King Philip, also called Metacom, was the second son of Chief Massasoit.

The United Colonies—the precursor to the United States—was established in 1643.

By 1675, hundreds of Jesuits in disguise had arrived in the New World.

They began stirring up strife and arming the Wampanoag Confederacy.

Naturally this led to war between the Indians and the United Colonies.

The war began when John Sassamon, an Indian Christian convert, was murdered for revealing the conspiracy to the colonists.
In terms of the number of men, women, and children killed per population, it was the deadliest war in U.S. history:

Between six hundred and eight hundred English died in battle during King Philip's War. Measured against a European population in New England of perhaps fifty-two thousand, this death rate was nearly twice that of the Civil War and more than seven times that of World War II. The English Crown sent Edmund Randolph to assess damages shortly after the war and he reported that twelve hundred homes were burned, eight thousand head of cattle lost, and vast stores of foodstuffs destroyed. Thousands of survivors became wards of the state, prompting churches in England and Ireland to send relief ships to New England's aid. (Schultz, *King Philip's War*, pp. 4-5).

Of course, Jesuits in disguise massacred Indians in return, and this set the pattern for the Jesuit/Indians wars of the next 200 years.

**The Jamestown Massacre of 1622**

The southern states trace their founding to Jamestown, Virginia. Its history was a mirror of the Plymouth Colony....At first peace...then brutal massacres instigated by the Jesuits.

*Captain John Smith* established peace with the Powhatan Confederacy.

To cement the peace, one of the colonists, John Rolfe, married Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan.

The peace did not last long as a massacre soon commenced.

**Pocahontas** (c. 1595-1631).

As long as Captain John Smith remained in the colony, peace was guaranteed because the Indian chief feared him. Jesuit Edward Maria Wingfield had Smith deported and then the trouble really started.

*When Captain John Smith returned to England, Jesuit Edward Maria Wingfield stirred up Chief Opechancanough, brother of Powhatan.*

The chief tried to eliminate the entire colony in a brutal massacre.

**Captain John Smith fearlessly confronted Opechancanough.**

This brutal massacre by Chief Opechancanough resulted in the death of 347 colonists. That was about 1/3 of the population. The God of Israel intervened and saved his little remnant from complete destruction.

As usual, the massacre led to reprisals and more hatred between the Indians and the colonists.
The Fort Mims Massacre of 1813

In 1813 there was a brutal massacre by the Creek Indians in Alabama. Alabama was originally part of the state of Georgia.

In 1813 the Creek Indians went on the warpath and there was a terrible massacre at Fort Mims, Alabama.

The Creeks were an Indian tribe inhabiting present day Georgia and Alabama.

Georgia was founded by a GREAT Briton named James Edward Oglethorpe.

Fort Mims Massacre of 1813.

James Edward Oglethorpe was an English aristocrat who founded the colony of Georgia in 1733. George was a soldier, statesman, devout Christian, a foe of slavery, demon rum, and every kind of oppression.

His career almost mirrors that of Captain John Smith.

James Oglethorpe should be in the hall of fame of GREAT Britons beside Sir Francis Drake and Captain John Smith!!

He won some spectacular victories over the Spaniards with Scottish soldiers and Indian allies.

The highly intelligent Chief Tomochichi converted to Christianity and accomplished James to England in 1734.

James Oglethorpe (1696-1785).

Portrait of Chief Tomochichi and his nephew Toonahawi, painted in London.

Georgia was envisioned as a SLAVE and RUM free colony, where poor Britons could prosper ... instead of languishing in debtors' prison.

In 1736, John Wesley and his brother Charles joined him in Georgia, but they soon grew discouraged and returned to Britain, thereby losing the opportunity of winning thousands of Indians to Christ.

The Walla Walla, Washington Massacre of 1847

In 1847 there was a brutal massacre of Christian missionaries in Walla Walla, Washington state.

In 1805, explorers Lewis & Clark made contact with a tribe of Indians called Flatheads. The Flatheads lived in present day Montana. The intelligent but benighted Indians asked that missionaries be sent to instruct them in the Christian Faith.

Dr. Marcus Whitman, his wife Narcissa, and Samuel Parker answered the call of the Great Commission.

Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife made the perilous journey of over 2,000 miles of hostile territory to reach the Indians with the Gospel of Christ.

They were both slain in a brutal Jesuit instigated massacre in 1847.

Dr. Marcus Whitman (1802-1847).

Narcissa Whitman (1808-1847), wife of Dr. Whitman.

On August 7, 1814, White Pope Pius VII removed the PERPETUAL BAN on the Jesuits....The Jesuits were given the exclusive

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franchise of all the Indians in the United States. Their agent in the U.S. was a fanatical Belgium priest named Pierré Jean De Smet who was determined to stop the western expansion of the U.S. at any cost:

With regard to the Indians, the results that had been obtained were satisfactory and consoling. The appeal of the American Bishops, to confide the Indian Missions to the Jesuits, had been granted by Rome, and the Fathers of the Missouri Province would now be the first to prove themselves worthy of the confidence of the heads of the Church. (Laveille, *The Life of Father De Smet, S.J.*, pp. 77-78).

When the Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts, the Indians acknowledged that their magic was powerless against the God of Israel....Now the western Indian medicine men declared that Old World magic was far superior to anything they possessed.

Black Robe Pierré Jean De Smet was the Jesuits' agent on the Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest.

The Indian medicine men were mesmerized by the mass in which the Great Spirit could be changed into a piece of bread and then eaten.

His model for the Plains Indians was the Jesuit Reductions in Paraguay which were closed by the Portuguese and Spanish governments.

Everywhere that the Christian missionaries went to preach the Gospel, Peter De Smet was close behind to sow his tares:

Father De Smet hoped to be able to send missionaries to these tribes, but for the moment the future of the existing missions must be assured. At Walla Walla he left the Columbia, struck out overland, and with a caravan of mules and horses crossed for the second time the immense country of the Spokanes and Nez Percés. He visited, in passing, St. Francis Regis' Mission, where seventy half breeds were leading Christian lives, and on July 17th arrived at St. Ignatius' Mission. (Laveille, *The Life of Father De Smet, S.J.*, p. 194).

Black Robe Peter De Smet made "Christians" of the Indians by sprinkling them with water. Then he told them, that as members of the church militant, it was their duty to slay the Protestant missionaries!!

Dr. Whitman and his wife faced overwhelming difficulties as they treated the bodies and souls of the Indians. Their success aroused the jealousy of the Black Robes and this led to their brutal murders.

Peter De Smet made "converts" by sprinkling the Indians with water.

He overawed and loosed the purse strings of the Europeans by impressing them with the multitude of his conversions.

Even the loss of the Papal States did not slow him down!!
Peter De Smet crossed the ocean 18 times and greatly impressed the Europeans with his thousands of "converts". During his lifetime, he was able to raise over a million francs, which would be equivalent to ONE MILLION DOLLARS in today's currency.

He HATED the United States of Israel with a passion and it was not until after 1870 that the Jesuits became friendly with Emmanuel's Land.

The Mormon Massacre of 1857

In 1857, there was a brutal Mormom massacre of pioneers on their way to California. It is called the Mountain Meadows Massacre.

The Mountain Meadows Massacre was a mass slaughter of a pioneer wagon trail bound for California. The incident began as an attack, quickly turned into a siege, and eventually culminated in the murder of the unarmed emigrants after their surrender.

All of the party except for seventeen children under eight years old were killed. After the massacre, the corpses of the victims were left decomposing for two years on the open plain and the children were distributed to local Mormon families.

On September 11, 1857, a pioneer wagon train bound for California was attacked by Mormons and their Indian allies.

120 men, women, and children were massacred.

"Mormon" leader Brigham Young was an agent of Jesuit priest Pierre Jean De Smet.

Because of his extensive travels, Peter De Smet was thoroughly familiar with the vast area west of the Rocky Mountains. It was he that advised Brigham Young to settle in the Utah Territory:

At Council Bluffs, De Smet walked ashore with mixed feelings of relief and sorrow. The Potawatomi mission had floundered after De Smet left it in 1840, and eventually the Jesuits had moved themselves and many of the Potawatomis to Sugar Creek in Kansas Territory. In 1846, Council Bluffs existed pretty much as "a temporary establishment of the Mormons, driven out from their city of Nauvoo on the Mississippi; there are more than 10,000 of them here." At the request of Brigham Young, De Smet described in close detail the topography of the western lands beyond the Rocky Mountains, answering "a thousand questions about the regions I had explored." The Saints subsequently chose the Salt Lake Valley for their new Zion, and historical legend attributes the choice to De Smet's advice. "My accounts of the villages in Utah pleased them greatly," (Carriker, Father Peter John De Smet, Jesuit in the West, p. 105).

Brigham Young called himself the Muhammad of the West and his Quran was the Book of Mormon.

Muhammad gave a choice between the Quran or the sword and Young gave a choice between the Book of Mormon or the sword.

Thank God that the United States army put an end to his mad dream of controlling the entire western portion of the continent.

The Minnesota Massacre of 1862

The most bloody massacre in U.S. history occurred in the state of Minnesota during the Civil War. The Union was locked in a deadly struggle for survival and the western frontier was virtually defenseless.
Many of the people murdered were recent immigrants from Europe.

Taking advantage of the Civil War, Chief Little Crow began a bloody massacre in Minnesota.

The Sioux were determined to exterminate all the pioneers on the western frontier.

Total casualties amounted to 1,000 men, women and children killed.

Chief Little Crow (1810-1863).

As usual, the massacre called for revenge from the settlers and 303 Indians were captured and sentenced to be hung. Final approval for the mass hanging rested with President Lincoln.

303 Indians were captured and sentenced to be hung.

President Lincoln had to approve the death penalty.

President Lincoln HATED sentencing anyone to death . . . and this put him in a terrible dilemma.

President Lincoln (1819-1865).
President from 1861 to 1865.

The President faced tremendous political pressure to deal harshly with the Indians:

On December 5 Senator Wilkinson introduced a resolution, subsequently passed, demanding that Lincoln give an accounting of his handling of the Sioux prisoners. He and other Minnesotans kept up the drumbeat for mass executions. Citizens of St. Paul petitioned Lincoln saying they had heard "with fear and alarm reports of an intention on the part of the United States government to dismiss without punishment the Sioux warriors captured by our soldiers. Against any such policy we respectfully but firmly protest." (Cox, Lincoln and the Sioux Uprising of 1862).

Lincoln commuted the death sentences of 264, and 38 were hanged on December 26, 1862. This Sioux war did not end until 1890 and led to the massacre of general Custer at the Little Bighorn River:

Perhaps even more significant, the Sioux uprising of 1862 sounded the first shots of a great Sioux war that would continue for twenty-eight years, culminating in the massacre of Indian women and children at Wounded Knee in 1890. The Minnesota Sioux were the easternmost branch of the Sioux nation, which up until then had had minimal exposure to white people. The Sioux warriors who fled west carried with them stories of the white man's perfidy—helping poison relations, sow distrust, and foment more violence. The destruction of George Armstrong Custer and 268 soldiers at Little Big Horn in 1876 was a joint operation of the Sioux and Cheyenne. At least one Sioux veteran of the 1862 uprising participated in that fight, and there were probably others. (Cox, Lincoln and the Sioux Uprising of 1862).

The Minnesota Massacre led to decades of war and strife between the Indians and pioneers.

The massacre of general Custer at the Little Bighorn!!

Apart from general Jackson, general George Armstrong Custer was the best soldier the U.S. ever produced. He was an army of one and practically won the Jesuit instigated Civil War single-handed.

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10/27/2010
General Custer—an army of one—led 60 charges against the Confederates during the Jesuit instigated Civil War.

His wife Elizabeth "Libbie" accompanied him everywhere . . . except into battle.

Libbie defended the general's reputation from many libelous attacks until her death in 1933.

The general was a courageous patriot and devout Christian who did his utmost to convert the Indians to Christianity.

Though he was a FEARLESS fighter, General Custer was NOT on the Great Plains to fight Indians. He was there to keep the PEACE. The inevitable tide of settlers continued to roll westward led by the telegraph and the railroad. The Jesuits continued to arm the Indians and fan the flames of resentment toward the pioneers.

Peter De Smet and corrupt politicians in Washington City conspired to massacre general Custer and his regiment.

Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse led about 6,000 Sioux in the attack on general Custer's small regiment.

The Jesuits were determined at all cost to prevent the expansion of the United States of Israel to the Pacific Ocean.

Here is a report from the first biography of Custer written in 1876:

It was stated at one time that Sitting Bull, while hating the white Americans and disdaining to speak their language; was yet very fond of the French Canadians, that he talked French, and that he had been converted to Christianity by a French Jesuit, named Father De Smet. How true this may be is uncertain, but probably there is some foundation for it. The French Jesuits have always been noted for their wonderful success in winning the affections of the Indians, as well as for the transitory nature of their conversions, and it is very possible that Father De Smet may have not only baptized Sitting Bull at some time, but induced him and his braves to attend mass, as performed by himself in the wilderness. The benefits of the conversion seem however to have been only skin deep, as far as preventing cruelty in war is concerned. (Whittaker, A Complete Life of General Custer, vol., II, p. 535).

The Indian tribes were armed with the very latest Spencer, Winchester, and Henry repeating rifles while Custer and his men had the single-shot Springfield.

On June 25, 1876, 36 year old general Custer and his 7th Cavalry were attacked by at least 6,000 Indians led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse

268 men were brutally massacred and mutilated.

Had Custer survived, he would have been guaranteed the Presidency of the United States.

In typical Indian fashion, the bodies of the soldiers were brutally mutilated. As at other times in the long Jesuit war, the massacre led to reprisals by the government and then more massacres and more reprisals.
When will the last massacre take place??

When will the last massacre take place....That is the billion dollar question....The only person who can answer it is the Black Pope or Jesuit general at Rome!

The Bible definitely predicts a time of GREAT TRIBULATION for the true Congregation of Christ before the end of time. It is SYMBOLICALLY called Armageddon:

And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book.(Daniel 12:1).

And he (Antichrist) shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him. (Daniel 11:45).

JEHOVAH declares the end of history right at the beginning:

Declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure. (Isaiah 16:10).

The prophet Joel was one of the first prophets of Israel (circa 800 B.C.) and he predicted this last massacre over 2500 years ago:

Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble: for the day of the LORD cometh, for it is nigh at hand; A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains: a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations.(Joel 2:1-2).

The best preparation is to be always ready to die. President Lincoln said:

But I see no other safeguard against those murderers but to be always ready to die, as Christ advises it. As we must all die sooner or later, it makes very little difference to me whether I die from a dagger plunged through my heart or from an inflammation of the lungs. (Chiniquy, Fifty Years in the Church of Rome, pp. 706-707).

Satan does not cast out Satan and he is definitely not going to massacre a bunch of Khazars in the Mideast. His final target is the United States of Israel:

And thou shalt say, I will go up to the land of unwalled villages; I will go to them that are at rest, that dwell safely, all of them dwelling without walls, and having neither bars nor gates, To take a spoil, and to take a prey; to turn thine hand upon the desolate places that are now inhabited, and upon the people that are gathered out of the nations, which have gotten cattle and goods, that dwell in the midst of the land. (Ezekiel 38:11-12).

Vital link

List of Jesuit generals

References


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