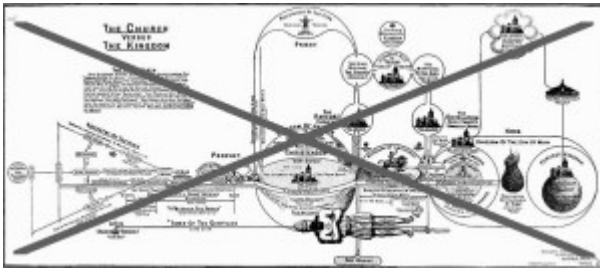


Little Popes – By Eric C. Peters



The Pope is an autocrat, a totalitarian ruler. Everyone under him must hold him in the highest esteem; must regard his official utterances above anything else regardless of reason or common sense. Rules, laws and all observances, instituted by the long line of Popes as a whole, are to be enforced by each succeeding Pope. This is the system of Popery, or the Papacy.

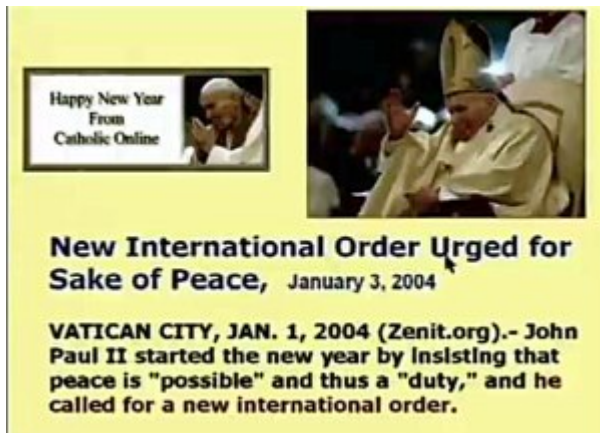
Luther And The Recognition Of Antichrist: The Testimony of J.H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D.



Martin Luther proved, by the revelations of Daniel and St. John, by the epistles of St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. Jude, that the reign of Antichrist, predicted and described in the Bible was the Papacy.

A Summary Of The Economic Development

Of The Church of Rome



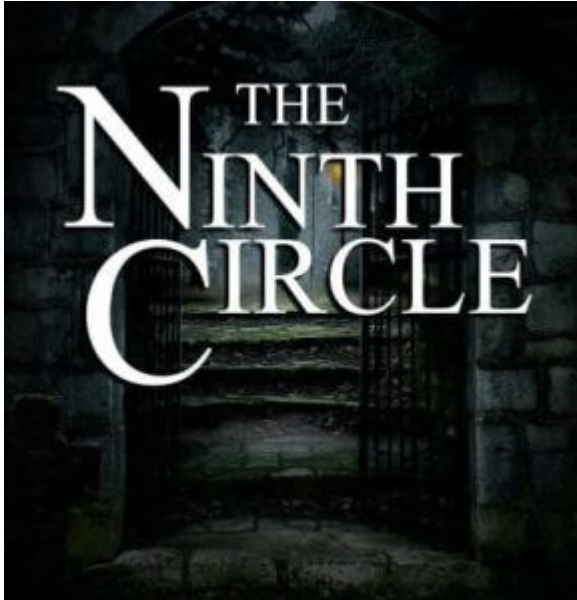
In a country where the law favoured the teachers of no one religion more than another, it would not be necessary that any of them should have any particular or immediate dependency upon the sovereign or executive power; or that he should have anything to do, either in appointing, or in dismissing them from their offices. In such a situation he would have no occasion to give himself any concern about them, further than to keep the peace among them, in the same manner as among the rest of his subjects; that is, to hinder them from persecuting, abusing, or oppressing one another. But it is quite otherwise in countries where there is an established or governing religion. The sovereign can in this case never be secure, unless he has the means of influencing in a considerable degree the greater part of the teachers of that religion.

The Prophetic Outlook Today – The Judgment Of The Great Harlot



Revelation 17 is introductory to the judgment on Babylon, and explanatory to St. John, as the symbolic man, of its causes and reasonableness. This is God's usual method when about to execute any very notable act of vengeance. He shows His Church its justice beforehand, thus vindicating His honour, and warning such of His people as may have been deceived to separate themselves in order to escape imminent doom.

[Kevin Annett Exposes The Vatican's Ninth Circle Cult Part 6](#)



Kevin Annett exposes crimes against humanity by the Ninth Circle Cult.

[The Prophetic Outlook Today – THE ANTICHRIST – Who? When? Where?](#)



In order to get a true and complete view of this great antagonist of Christ and of His Church, we have to bring together the several prophecies and instructions given by the Holy Spirit, for the purpose of guiding in a sure path those who really desire to learn.

The Hero of Universal Protestantism



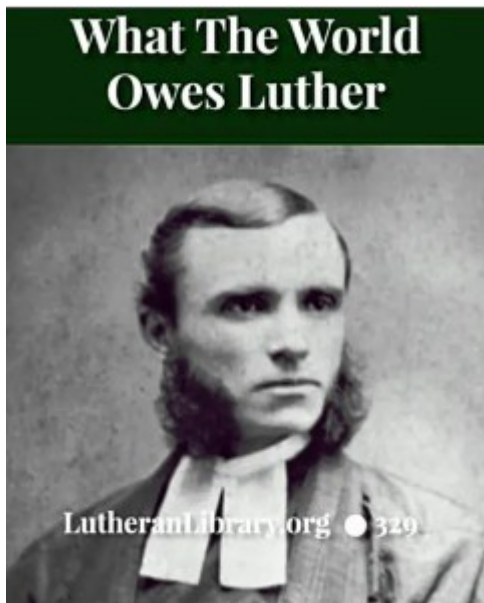
Martin Luther was a man for the whole world. While he was a German of the Germans, this was only because he realized most powerfully the genius of his environment. He saw life acutely, and he saw it whole. The great truth he brought to light had in it nothing peculiar to the German spirit. In it he grasped an original and universal Christian idea, quite beyond all race limitations.

The Prophetic Stance In The Modern World

The Prophetic Stance In The Modern World

There is a growing disillusionment on the part of many Christians with the systems of prophetic interpretation most visible in the literature of the predominant evangelical and fundamentalist presses.

What The World Owes Martin Luther



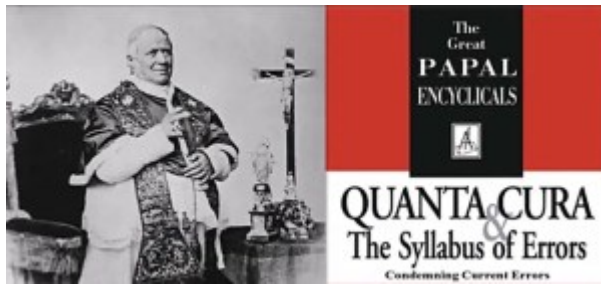
To realize what mankind owes to Luther for the work of the Reformation, we must look at what the world was when he threw down his challenge to the existing sacerdotal system, and compare it with the world as it has been and is, since.

The Vatican Connection To Islam



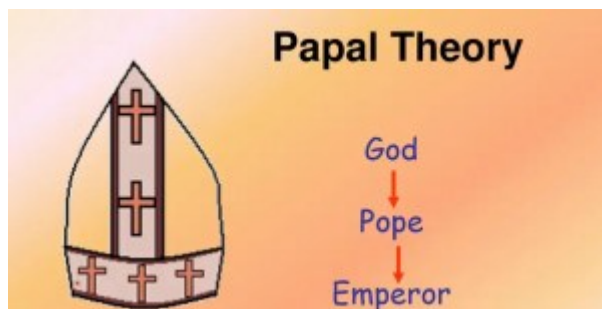
You've been told that Catholicism and Islam are rivals. But what if they were never truly enemies? What if Islam, far from being Rome's greatest opponent, was actually one of its greatest creations?

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Appendix



Bishop's oath. The encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX. The pastoral letter of the Second National Council of Baltimore about "Relations of the Church to the State." The Syllabus of the Principal Errors of Our Time – by Pope Pius IX.

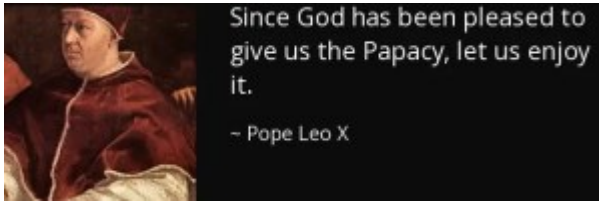
The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XXIII. The Papal Theory of Government



–No Other Religion than the Roman Catholic allowed.–Heresy made a Crime against the State.–Modes of punishing Heretics.–These Laws required by the Church. The State Heretical without them.–The Protestant System.–Separates the Church and the State.–Is in Obedience to the Example of Christ and the Apostles.–The Harmony they established between the Spiritual and Temporal Powers disturbed by the Popes.–The Consequences of disturbing this Harmony.–Papal Doctrines in the United States.–They subject the State to the Government of the Pope

The Papacy And The Civil Power –

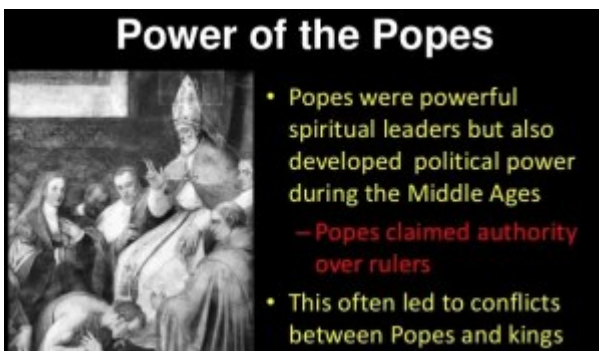
Chapter XXII. The Papacy Always Exclusive



The Laity and the Church.—They once aid in Election of Popes.—Gregory VII. takes away this Power, and vests it in the College of Cardinals.—His Object is Universal Dominion.—The Papacy necessarily Intolerant.—Never satisfied with Freedom of Conscience.—Condemned in Syllabus of Pius IX.—Denounced when introduced in Austria.—He excommunicates all Heretics.—Magna Carta.—Religious Toleration in Maryland.—The Colony Part of Virginia.—English Supremacy established by Law in Virginia.

The Papacy And The Civil Power –

Chapter XXI. Disputes About Papal Authority



The Condition of the Church at the Time of the Councils of Basel and Florence.—Council at Pavia fixed by that of Florence.—Approved by Martin V.—Transferred to Basel.—Meets there, and is presided over by Legate of Eugenius IV.—It is Ecumenical—Agrees with that of Constance about its Power over the Pope.—Eugenius IV. endeavors to defeat It.—His Proceedings against It.—Organizes a Factious Assembly at Ferrara.—Proceedings of the Council against Him.—He pretends to yield, and approves its Decrees.—He violates his Pledge.—He draws the Greeks to Florence, and calls the Meeting there a Council.—It is not Ecumenical; the Council at Basel is at first, when its Decree against the Pope's Infallibility is passed.—It represents a Majority

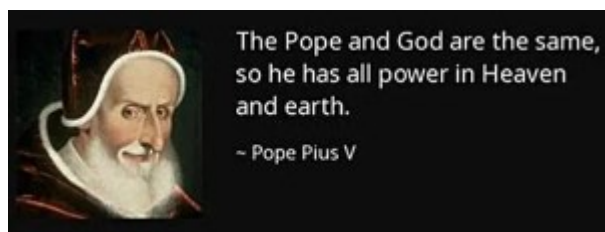
of Christians.—The Council at Florence is mainly Italian.—The Pope's Agreement with the Greeks about his Primacy.—Limited by Decrees of Councils and Canons of the Church.—The Greeks reject the Agreement, and it falls.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XX. Papal Infallibility



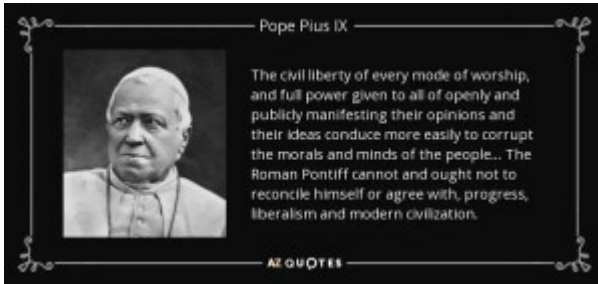
Infallibility formerly in General Councils and the Popes conjointly.—Doctrine of French Christians on that Subject.—They deny the Infallibility of the Pope.—The Doctrine denied both in England and Ireland.—The Pope's Infallibility a new Doctrine.—Denied in the Catechism.—Distinction between the Church and the Papacy.—Infallibility in the Church during the Early Times.—The Greeks never admitted the Infallibility of the Pope.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XIX. The Claimed Rights of the Papacy Over Governments



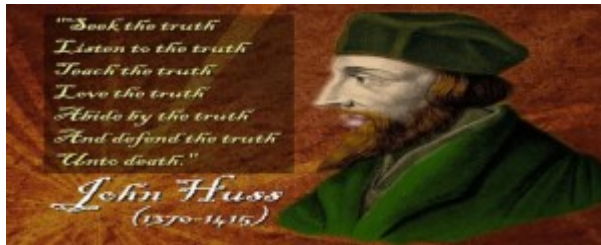
The Rights of the Papacy not lost by Revolution.—No Legitimate Right acquired by it.—Revolutions always Iniquitous.—Christopher Columbus.—He takes Possession of the New World in the Name of the Church of Rome.—He thereby expands its Domain.—The Popes claim Jurisdiction in Consequence.—Illegitimate Power obtained by Revolution cannot destroy this Right of Jurisdiction.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XVIII. Resistance to Civil Power



Adrian IV and the grant of Ireland to England.—Ireland brought within the jurisdiction of Rome in the twelfth century.—Enlargement of the papal power.—Secular power administered by commission from the Pope.—Gregory VII and Innocent III.—The Fourth Lateran Council establishes the faith that institutions prejudicial to the Church should not be observed.—Papal doctrine in regard to oaths. Urban VI, Eugenius IV, and Innocent III.—Nature of the oath exacted by Innocent III from King John.—Subjects all governments to the Pope.—Effect in the United States.—Constitutional oath of allegiance.—Its obligation.—The papal theory on that subject.—Oaths opposed to the welfare of the Church not binding.—Unlawful oaths not binding.—What are lawful, and what are unlawful.—The papal principle applied to the government of the United States.—The papal argument by Balmes. Resistance to civil power usurped.—When it is usurped.—When legal, and when illegal.—Governments *de jure* and *de facto*.—Obedience to the last not obligatory.—May be recognized from prudential motives.—Government of the United States is *de facto*.—The monarchies of Europe, when obedient to the Pope, are *de jure*.—The doctrine of consummated facts denied.—Illegitimate authority cannot become legitimate by time.—Rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's only requires obedience to legitimate governments.—Legitimate governments are only such as are based on the law of God.—That of the United States is not legitimate.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XVII. Coercive Power of the Church



Quarrel between Rome and Avignon.—Philip of France and Boniface VIII.—Power claimed by his Bull *Unam Sanctam*.—Promise of Clement V. to Condemn Boniface VIII.—John XXII. and Nicholas V.—Benedict XII. Corruption of the Fourteenth Century.—Three Councils called by Gregory XII., Benedict XIII., and the Cardinals.—Council of Pisa.—It condemns both Popes, and deposes Them.—Alexander V. elected.—He confirms all the Decrees of the Council.—Three Popes.—Balthasar Costa becomes Pope, as John XXIII.—Council of Constance.—Tries and Condemns Gregory XII., Benedict XIII., and John XXIII.—The Latter found Guilty of Enormous and Scandalous Crimes.— He is deposed, and the Doctrine of the Pope's Infallibility condemned.—Difficulty in maintaining the Succession of the Popes.—May be two Infallible Popes at same Time.—Corruption in the Council.—John Huss and Jerome.—Their Trial and Death.—Effect in Bohemia.—Martin V.—His Policy.—Violation of his Promise to Alphonso.—His Bull against the King of Arragon.—His Letter to his Legate. Becomes sole Pope.—His Letter to the King of Poland for exterminating the Hussites.—His Death.—Effects of his Reign.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XVI. Henry VIII. Part 2



Edward VI. the first Protestant King.—He does not persecute Papists.—Gives the Crown to Lady Jane Grey.—Mary, the Rightful Heir, proclaimed Queen.—Her Promise to the Reformers that they should not be disturbed in their Religion.—She refuses to be bound by her Promise.—The Teachings of Rome.—Mary's Measures all Papal. Her Persecution of Protestants.— Her Marriage to Philip of Spain.—The Result of the League between Pope Paul III. and Charles V.—Cardinal Pole.—Dictates Policy of the English

Government.—Persecutions continue.—Hooper, Latimer, and Ridley.—Elizabeth.—She persecutes both Papists and Protestants.—Is educated in the School of Rome.—Only seeks to substitute Imperial Protestantism for Imperial Romanism.

The Papacy And The Civil Power – Chapter XV. The English Barons



The Pope turns England over to France.—Resistance of the Barons.—John resigns the Crown to the Pope.—Barons form a League.—Magna Carta.—John swears to obey it.—The Pope releases Him, and annuls the Charter. He claims England as a Fief.—Foreign Mercenaries.—Henry III.—Italian and Foreign Priests. Immunities of Clergy.—They murder with Impunity.—House of Commons established.—Civil War.—The Barons defeated.—Their Treatment by the King and Pope.—Edward I. confirms the Charter.—The Lollards.—Law for burning Heretics.—William Sawtre and Thomas Badby burned.—Lollards attacked.—Clergy exempt from Punishment in Secular Courts. Corruption almost Universal.—The Fruits of the False Decretals.