

The Catholic Con, the Jewish Con the Anglican Con, the Hanover Con & Royal Eugenics



The Catholic Con

The weedy King Charles I was King of England from 27 March 1625 until his beheading on 30 January 1649 outside Whitehall. He was an advocate of 'the Divine Right of Kings' and many feared he was attempting to gain absolute power. He raised taxes without the consent of Parliament, appointed his friend William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury and went about imposing a Catholicized version of Protestantism on the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury introduced Catholic-style Bishops and Prayer Books (rote learning) in place of Bible study (lecturing by inaudible Scots). An increasingly Catholicized Church of England was being used to serve a monarchical dictatorship. People once again feared the Divine Right of Kings would mean eroded rights for the commoner and a rebellion was afoot. The Archbishop of Canterbury/Church of England then canonized one person, King Charles I.¹

King Charles I had nine legitimate children and the high infant mortality rate and low male birth rate is indicative of syphilis. Syphilis can be passed on to children (congenital syphilis) and also shows up as madness. This madness was to plague the British Monarchy through all of its lines – the Stuarts, the Hanovers, the Saxe-Coburg-Gothas and the Windsors – such that the study of the British royals is a study of syphilis, madness (Divine Right of Kings) and homosexuality, with marriage being the principal form of cover.

King Charles I had nine children:

1. First son, Charles James, Duke of Cornwall (13 March 1629) was born dead.
2. Second son, **King Charles II** (29 May 1630–6 February 1685) married (1662) Catherine of Braganza with no legitimate issue.
3. Third son, **King James II** (14 October 1633–16 September 1701) married Lady Anne Hyde without issue. She died in 1671. He then married (1673) Mary of Modena with issue (children).
4. Henry, Duke of Gloucester (8 July 1640–18 September 1660) died aged 20.
5. Mary, Princess Royal (4 November 1631–24 December 1660) married William II, Prince of Orange and had issue.
6. Elizabeth (29 December 1635–8 September 1650) died aged 12.
7. Anne (17 March 1637–8 December 1640) died aged three.
8. Catherine (29 January 1639–29 January 1639) died at birth.
9. Henrietta Anne (16 June 1644–30 June 1670) married (1661) Philip I, Duke of Orléans and had issue.

¹ King Charles I was also famous for inventing the tactic of appointing one's most ardent opposer to lead Parliament for him. Unfortunately, Strafford was too loyal and was impeached and executed at Tower Hill in 1641.

The Jewish Con

Oliver Cromwell (25 April 1599–3 Sept. 1658) was a Member of Parliament (1628–29) who argued for a vote for all men (democracy). King Charles I reacted by dissolving Parliament for the next 11 years and raised taxes, calling them ‘extra-parliamentary taxes’, thus blaming the Parliamentarians.

The Scottish rebelled in ‘The Bishops’ War’. Running out of money, Charles I recalled Parliament in 1640 to raise taxes in support of his unpopular Catholic/anti-Parliament/high tax dictatorship. Cromwell opposed the higher taxes and demanded King Charles I govern with Parliament’s consent on religious and civil issues. Unresolved, this led to civil war between Parliamentarians and Royalists with many of the Royalists being heavily related and Cromwell being related to many of the Parliamentarians.²



Oliver Cromwell.

This made the English Civil Wars something of a family battle. Cromwell (43) joined the Parliamentary Army with no previous experience and became an English military leader. He was the first to recruit officers based on merit as opposed to noble birth.

The English Civil War was not a war of two sides, one against the other. It was more complicated and complex than that. In some places one side went with Parliament and the other with the King. In other places, like Scotland, religion and local economies came into the matter and civil war raged alongside religious strife and old land disputes.

The King’s Armies were led by the aristocracy who had the initial advantage of arms, armour and money. The first battles were armed brawls that Parliamentary Forces mainly lost. There were near defeats at Edgehill (23 October 1642) and Marston Moor (2 July 1644) and nightmare retreats from Lostwithiel (2 September 1644). The Royal Cavalry could not stay on the battlefield after charging and this saved Parliament’s Army early on.

² Cromwell was also a descendant of three royal bloodlines – England, France and the Holy Roman Empire – essentially Germany.

28 October 1708: Prince consort George of Denmark died of syphilis.

8 June 1714: Electress Sophia (Georg Ludwig's mother) died 53 days before the British throne became available.

1 August 1714: Queen Anne died of syphilis/gout/porphyria/arsenic poisoning.

1 August 1714: Georg Ludwig became King George I of Great Britain and moved there with his mistresses, the Scarecrow/Maypole (and another, short, fat and wide) and their three illegitimate children, none of whom had any inheritance rights.

23 November 1726: Princess Sophia (60)/ex-wife and mother of King George I's children was killed off.

11 June 1727: King George I died.

Georg Ludwig did this while assuring all and sundry that he had no interest in the British Crown.

The Freemasons (German Protestant Mafia) helped organize 'the Con of the British Throne' and did much of the thinking behind it. They followed King George I over the English Channel, and three years later officially formed in Great Britain (1717).

Part of their articles were dedicated to the destruction of monarchies (with Britain's to be the last), for which they required medical doctors, each elevating the other in a process called 'Twins'.

This resulted in the most evil and corrupt doctors, lawyers and politicians (as well as scribes, courtiers and historians) achieving the highest positions, and it was these 'elevated' doctors' roles to kill the monarchs whenever it was required.

