

# ILLUMINATING THE NARROW GATE

## ADDITIONAL ENDNOTES

This document has 457 endnotes that were not required and removed from the book to improve readability. If you were hoping to see an endnote for a particular statement but there was not one in the book, perhaps it can be found here. These endnotes only identify the source and the exact location therein (if applicable). The Bibliography contains the full record of the source.

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### CHAPTER 1. THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

*No additional endnotes from this chapter.*

### CHAPTER 2. THE TRUSTWORTHY HORSE OF SCIENCE

#### 2.2.b. Science's Achilles' Heel

p. 25	For instance, wise therapists know that carefully monitoring their internal reactions can yield diagnostic insight into their clients' disturbances. Because countless therapists have witnessed this dynamic, it is being taught to students.	E.g., N. McWilliams (1994).
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#### 2.4.b. The Grand Illusion

p. 31	To get a feel for the vast nothingness that comprises the building blocks of our universe, imagine expanding a uranium atom up to the size of the United States. If it occupied the space from Los Angeles to New York, its nucleus would be hard to find in Kansas with a diameter of just 594 feet.	Data for calculation: LA to NY = 2790 miles; Van der Waals radius of uranium atom = 1.86E-10 meters; diameter of uranium nucleus = 15E-15 meters.
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#### 2.4.c. The Paradigm Shifts of the 20th Century

p. 32	String theory posits seven additional dimensions to the universe beyond the four we know so well, and its adherents routinely discuss the possibility of parallel universes.	For a good overview, B. Greene (1999).
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#### 2.5.c. Scientism's Biochemical Faith

p. 34	In addition, cognitive-behavioral therapy has amply proven the mind's ability to heal the biochemical imbalances of depression with a rigorous change in thinking.	E.g., D. Burns (1999).
p. 35	God/life/consciousness is infused within every band of energy that comprises the physical universe. In other words, the tree of life was dancing in the air, water, rocks and dirt all along (consult the book <i>Radical Nature</i> for a philosophical explanation).	C. de Quincey (2002).

#### 2.5.e. Surviving Death, Part 2: The Spirit Medium Experiments

p. 42	The foremost scientific researcher of spirit mediums, though, is Julie Beischel, PhD, of the Windbridge Institute in Tucson, Arizona.	J. Beischel (2015).
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## CHAPTER 3. THE FROZEN PILLARS OF RELIGION

### 3.3.b. The Intent Behind the Creation Stories

p. 53	Most scholars believe Genesis was the merger of at least three source documents that came from different oral traditions. As for another example of the data for this conclusion, the first creation story uses a generic term for God (Elohim), but the second uses the personal name of Yahweh/Jehovah.	E. Speiser (1964), pp. xxii–xxvii; M. Coogan (2012), pp. 34–5, p. 43.
p. 53	The first creation story follows a Mesopotamian tradition of beginning stories from the very beginning.	E. Speiser (1964), p. lvii.
p. 53	It [first creation story] is almost identical to, and was in all likelihood derived from, the ancient Babylonian version of creation.	E. Speiser (1964), pp. 9–10; M. Coogan (2012), pp. 28–34.
p. 54	Whereas the Babylonian version involves numerous deities, the Hebrew version only has one.	E. Speiser (1964), p. 11.
p. 54	Since serpents shed their skin, they represented rebirth and were a predominant symbol in the goddess religions. Serpent goddesses were also widely regarded as possessing great wisdom.	M. Stone (1976), pp. 199–214.
p. 54	Women were believed to be the preeminent sex because of their unique ability to give birth. Although the evidence does not suggest these societies were structured in a matriarchy, family lines were traced through mothers, not fathers.	R. Eisler (1987), p. 14, p. 25.
p. 54	There are no signs of war from this era, nor is there evidence of distinguished rulers or slavery. These societies were built upon community partnership.	R. Eisler (1987), p. xvii.
p. 54	In a series of migratory waves beginning about 4300 BCE...The conquering Indo-Europeans were the predecessors of the Aryans (in Iran and India), Hittites and Mittani (in the Fertile Crescent), Luwians (in Turkey), Kurgans (in Eastern Europe) and Achaeans and Dorians (in Greece).	R. Eisler (1987), p. 44.
p. 54	Because the goddess-worshipping societies had been using copper to fashion jewelry and agricultural tools, the Indo-Europeans learned how to forge weapons of war by 3500 BCE.	R. Eisler (1987), p. 46.
p. 54	Artistic renderings of weapons and warrior gods suddenly began, and slavery apparently originated then as well. Burial sites show large skeletons of male chieftains accompanied by sacrificed women.	R. Eisler (1987), p. 50.
p. 55	She [Anat] was frequently depicted by and with serpents.	R. Eisler (1987), p. 87; M. Stone (1976), pp. 206–8.

### 3.5.a. The Origins of the Devil and an Underworld

p. 62	Founded by the prophet Zarathustra (the Greeks later called him Zoroaster) somewhere between 1700 and 600 BCE, it [Zoroastrianism] was the primary religion of Persia until the rapid spread of Islam.	J. Núñez (2018), pp. 20–2.
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### 3.5.e. Deciphering the Nature of the Deception

p. 66	Scientists calculate that the sun is but one of 200 to 400 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way). Now consider that our enormous galaxy is but one of an estimated 100 to 200 billion galaxies in the universe.	F. Cain (2009).
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## CHAPTER 4. JUDAISM, THE MESSIAH AND THE HYBRID RELIGION

### 4.2. The Prophesied Messiah

p. 71	The Hebrew word for anointed is <i>mashiah</i> , so the Hebrew-based term “the Messiah” and the Greek-based term “the Christ” ( <i>Christos</i> ) both mean “the Anointed One.”	K. Barker, et al. (1985/2011), p. 207, p. 1589.
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### 4.3.b. The Messiah’s Revolutionary Purpose

p. 72	Most Jews of the first century CE were expecting their Messiah to be a warrior-king, a Jewish version of Julius Caesar.	B. Ehrman (2005), pp. 187–8; B. Ehrman (2009), pp. 228–33; B. Ehrman (2011), pp. 146–7; B. Ehrman (2014), pp. 113–7. See also A. Watson (1995b), pp. 128–36, for debated text from Josephus’s <i>Jewish War</i> that corroborates the warrior-Messiah expectation.
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### 4.3.e. Shining the Light on the Judaic Darkness

p. 78	In fact, the animal sellers and money changers were a necessary and legally valid part of temple operations to assist thousands of visiting Jews who had to offer sacrifices and pay the temple tax in acceptable coinage.	A. Watson (1995b), p. 33, p. 45, pp. 162–3.
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## 4.4.a. The Canonical Gospels

p. 79	About 90 percent of Mark was included in Matthew, and about two-thirds of Mark was included in Luke.	M. Borg (2006), p. 33.
p. 79	Referred to as “Q” ( <i>Quelle</i> , German for “source”), this hypothesized document was comprised of roughly 200 verses that explain the commonality of Matthew and Luke that did not come from Mark.	M. Borg (2006), p. 33.
p. 80	Jesus never proclaimed he was divine, and Mark’s only statement about him being the Messiah is in that verse.	M. Borg (2006), p. 47.

## 4.4.c. The Distortions of Assimilating Information

p. 81	Since 95 to 97 percent of Jews of that era were illiterate...	J. Crossan (1994), p. 25. See also B. Ehrman (2011), pp. 72–3, B. Ehrman (2016), p. 80.
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## 4.4.f. The Agenda Factor, Part 2: Deliberate Alterations

p. 83	Isaiah prophesied that while Immanuel was still a boy, both Aram and Israel would be rendered a wasteland (Is 7:16). It was fulfilled as promised in 732 BCE when Assyria sacked both Aram and Israel.	K. Barker, et al. (1985/2011), p. 1126.
p. 83	Rather, he simply used the Hebrew word <i>almah</i> , which means a virgin who had just been married but had not yet become pregnant, in a matter-of-fact way amid his warning to Ahaz.	J. Crossan (1994), p. 17.
p. 84	After waiting out a purification period of 40 days to satisfy the law...	K. Barker, et al. (1985/2011), p. 1705.

## 4.4.h. The Agenda Factor, Part 4: Blame for the Crucifixion?

p. 87	[L. Aelius] Sejanus appointed Pilate to his position in 26 CE but was executed for a conspiracy in October of 31 CE. The emperor Tiberius subsequently ordered more hospitable treatment of the Jews throughout the empire.	P. Maier (1968), p. 11; P. Maier (1969), p. 114.
p. 87	Pilate thereafter locked horns with the Jews over a contentious religious issue and refused to back down. The regional Jewish kings (tetrarchs) appealed to Tiberius in Rome, who rebuked Pilate and ordered him to surrender his position.	Philo of Alexandria, <i>The Embassy to Gaius Caligula</i> , 299–305; P. Maier (1969).
pp. 87–88	By the way, his [Pilate’s] precarious position is further demonstrated by Rome ending his rule over Palestine in 36 CE for attacking a Samaritan religious procession he felt was a political rally.	Josephus, <i>Antiquities of the Jews</i> , 18.4.1–2.
p. 89	Something is surely amiss when Mark and Matthew describe two trials, Luke describes three, and John describes but one and a half.	J. Crossan (1995), p. 86, p. 112. See also B. Ehrman (2016), pp. 152–5, for trial and execution discrepancies.

## 4.5.a. Paul Conflicts With the Nazarene Jews

p. 91	The first [Christian movement] recognized him [Jesus] as the Messiah but maintained strong adherence to Judaic laws and customs.	N. Brox (1983/1995), pp. 4–5.
p. 91	After Stephen’s stoning, the Jewish authorities led a “great persecution” against the Grecian Jews of the Messianic community and drove them out of Jerusalem (Acts 8:1–3).	N. Brox (1983/1995), p. 6.

## 4.5.b. Doctrine vs. Gnosis

p. 92	The Greek language differentiates between intellectual and experiential knowledge, and gnosis means the latter.	E. Pagels (1979/1989), p. xix.
p. 92	Scholars favor the view that it [Gnosticism] was a subset of broader movements that predated Christianity.	J. Robinson (1990), p. 6; E. Pagels (1979/1989), p. xxx; B. Ehrman (2003), pp. 116–20.
pp. 92–93	Moreover, it [Gnosticism] may have been most prevalent amid the Pauline churches as inner circles of the spiritually elite (people who felt they had more enlightened and secret insights into the scriptures and sacraments).	B. Ehrman (2003), p. 126.

## 4.5.d. Opposing and Crushing the Heretics

p. 94	These diverse groups all felt they were the truest version of Christianity and fervently argued their cases about having a superior ideology.	B. Ehrman (2003), p. 93.
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## 4.5.e. Archaeology Sheds New Light on the Ancient Debate

p. 95	Scholars believe the material [the Nag Hammadi library] was originally written in Greek.	J. Robinson (1990), p. 12; E. Pagels (1979/1989), p. xvi.
p. 95	The texts [of the Nag Hammadi library] are widely divergent in their origins and viewpoints. Written in different times and places by different authors, they did not come from the same Gnostic movement.	J. Robinson (1990), p. 1.
p. 95	Yet the collection does contain one extremely valuable exception: the Gospel of Thomas. Written in the first century, it articulates the heart of Gnosticism (§4.5.b.) while differing substantially from the theology of the Nag Hammadi library.	S. Davies (n.d.).

## 4.5.f. The Gospel of Thomas Sheds New Light on John

p. 96	Rather, the author of John apparently spun some yarns to accentuate his gospel's theology and discredit the gospels associated with Thomas and Peter.	G. Riley (1995).
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## 4.5.h. "John" Undercuts Peter

p. 100	Eusebius classified it [Gospel of Peter] as a forged and heretical gospel.	Eusebius, <i>Church History</i> , 3.3.2, 3.25.6.
p. 100	In 1886, a fragment of the Gospel of Peter was found in Egypt. The fragment is a narrative about the crucifixion and resurrection.	A. Menzies (1995), pp. 3–8; R. Miller (1994), pp. 399–407; J. Crossan (1995); B. Ehrman (2003), pp. 13–28.

## 4.6.c. The Pillars of Ecclesiastical Authority

p. 106	These leaders were known as presbyters (from a Greek word that means "elder") in some churches and bishops (from a Greek word that means "overseer") in others. The words were used interchangeably in the earliest decades.	N. Brox (1983/1995), pp. 74–6; F. Cross & E. Livingstone (2005), pp. 210–1, p. 1331.
p. 106	There were also deacons (from a Greek word meaning "to serve") who performed material duties as assistants to the elders/overseers.	F. Cross & E. Livingstone (2005), pp. 457–8.
p. 107	The Messiah had embodied a counterculture whose themes were freedom instead of ruling domination, serving people instead of exerting power over them... and equality and fellowship among brothers and sisters instead of the social caste and patriarchy.	H. Küng (2001), pp. 4–8.

## 4.6.d. A Wise Observation About the Proto-Orthodox Canon

p. 108	He [Marcion] specified a canon that only included Luke and the ten letters from Paul that he knew about.	B. Ehrman (2005), p. 34; B. Ehrman (2003), p. 108.
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## 4.6.e. The Curious Case of Roman Catholicism

p. 109	Paul did not attempt to establish them as legal institutions, nor did he promote having a single ruling leader or priestly caste. To the contrary, he viewed each of them as complete unto themselves as Christian communities and able to handle their needs and functions organically.	H. Küng (2001), pp. 19–20.
p. 110	Moreover, a monarchical bishop in Rome is backed by historical facts only from about the middle of the second century.	H. Küng (2001), p. 22.

## 4.6.f. Mirroring the Empire and Empowering the Papacy

p. 111	The first documented instance where the bishop of Rome claimed primacy over his peers was with Stephen I (254–257)...Strong objections were made from various churches, though, and nobody accepted Stephen's claim.	N. Brox (1983/1995), pp. 89–90; E. Duffy (1997), pp. 15–6.
p. 111	He [Siricius] was also the first man to use the title of "pope" in a monarchical way—the term had long been used as an honorific for any bishop.	H. Küng (2001), p. 43.
p. 112	In 451, Constantinople and Jerusalem were formally recognized with metropolitan power and thus rounded out the five chief sees (seats of religious authority) of Christendom.	F. Cross & E. Livingstone (2005), pp. 1087–8, p. 1240.
p. 112	The bishop of Rome held patriarchal privilege over the European churches in Greece and everything westward and over the African churches in what is now western Libya and everything westward.	For a map, see E. Duffy (1997), p. 33.
p. 112	All the while the papal movement had been citing a slew of forged documents to bolster its case for divine authority.	H. Küng (2001), pp. 57–8, p. 61, p. 69, pp. 73–6, p. 89, p. 103.

## 4.6.g. Nailing Down the Canon and Eliminating the Competition

p. 112	Athanasius, the bishop of Alexandria, rendered the earliest document of our familiar list of books in 367, yet debates about inclusion and exclusion continued for many decades thereafter.	B. Ehrman (2005), p. 36.
p. 113	From 381 until his death in 395, Theodosius enforced the Nicene version of Catholicism with 15 different edicts that were backed by legal penalties...Heretics were also subject to fines, banishment and corporal punishment.	P. Schaff (1889), p. 515.
p. 113	Execution was also a possible consequence, as a law passed in 382 declared heresy to be a capital offense.	"Heresy" (1910), p. 260.
p. 113	The drive for religious conformity was also accompanied by widespread violence against the pagans.	N. Brox (1983/1995), p. 53.

## CHAPTER 5. EGOIC PRIDE AND THE BOOK OF JOB

## 5.2.a. Egoic Pride

p. 116	Egoic pride is highly correlated with narcissism, which is a character structure of self-absorption that is preoccupied with maintaining self-esteem by obtaining affirmation from others. Narcissists satisfy this need by striving to perfect the self and being identified with the best people and organizations.	N. McWilliams (1994), p. 106, pp. 168–88.
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## 5.5.c. The Devil Rescues the Patriarch's Reputation

pp. 131–132	Many believe the historical Job lived during the second millennium BCE and the author was an Israelite who penned it from oral and/or written sources somewhere between the tenth and sixth centuries BCE.	K. Barker, et al. (1985/2011), p. 787.
p. 132	Most scholars think the book fuses two different stories and that its prologue (Jb 1:1–3:1) and epilogue (Jb 42:7–17) came from an independent, preexisting story.	A. Pinker (2006), pp. 1–2.
p. 132	Three different poems from ancient Babylon are about the suffering of a pious man. After them, a poem known as "The Babylonian Theodicy" has a stronger correlation with the Book of Job. Written about 1000 BCE, it presents a dialogue between a suffering man and his friend that involves the gods.	E. Greenstein (2014), p. 1491; "Babylonian Theodicy" (n.d.).

## CHAPTER 6. THE BOOK OF DANIEL

*No additional endnotes from this chapter.*

## CHAPTER 7. DANIEL'S PROPHECIES

## 7.2.c. The Spiritual Realm's Agenda

p. 150	The first aspect of that purpose [spiritual realm's agenda] involves Judaism, which still believes its Messiah has yet to arrive.	"Mashiach: The Messiah" (n.d.).
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## 7.3.b. Prophecy of the Four Beasts (#2 of 4)

p. 156	The four heads symbolize the fractured [Greek] kingdom at the turn of the century...The prophecy apparently presented the snapshot of four kingdoms at 300 BCE because Judaea changed hands six times from 323 to 301 BCE.	H. Hoehner (1979), p. 182.
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## 7.3.c. Waxing Philosophically

p. 158	For instance, the realm of business management is starting to recognize the effectiveness of servant leadership.	R. Greenleaf (1977/2002). See also <a href="http://www.greenleaf.org/">http://www.greenleaf.org/</a> .
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## 7.3.i. The Religious Kingdom That Opposed the Divine Kingdom

p. 168	For instance, Pope Leo XII wrote to the king of France in 1824 and tried to impress upon him the wickedness of the French Constitution. The pope pressed the king to strike from it all articles that defended the rights and freedoms of liberalism.	J. von Döllinger & J. Huber (1870), p. 20.
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p. 169	Meanwhile, Pope Pius IX (1846–1878) cursed the Austrian Constitution as an “unspeakable abomination.”	J. von Döllinger & J. Huber (1870), p. 20. Year of quote (1868) from Google Books ( <a href="http://books.google.com/">http://books.google.com/</a> ), <i>Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science, and Art</i> , Vol. 27 (May 8, 1869), “German Catholicism and the Council,” p. 609 (erroneously cataloged as Vol. 26).
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## 7.4.c. The 70th “Seven”

p. 172	In March of 70 CE, Titus laid siege to Jerusalem and broke through its walls within a few months. He laid siege to the temple itself in June, whereupon the daily sacrifices ceased.	M. Goodman (1996), p. 758.
p. 172	We should also consider soul contracts, which are agreements made before birth concerning upcoming life events.	N. Walsch (1995), pp. 45–6.

## 7.4.d. The Abomination That Causes Desolation

p. 173	The only possibility the abomination was a physical thing is when Hadrian (117–138) built a temple to Jupiter on the site where the Jewish temple once stood. An equestrian statue of Hadrian was also erected in front of the pagan temple.	J. Comay (1975), p. 199. See Jerome’s commentary on Matthew 24:15.
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## 7.4.f. A Dark Institution, Part 2: The Pope Is Infallible

p. 175	The formal doctrine of papal infallibility began emerging around 1300 as the Church began embracing the popular idea that the pope was so divinely blessed he could not possibly make an error.	B. Tierney (1972/1988), p. 1.
p. 175	In 1870 and by a final vote of 433 bishops in favor versus only two dissenting, the First Vatican Council reaffirmed the doctrine [of papal infallibility].	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 12.

## CHAPTER 8. TRIANGULATING THE GREAT AWAKENING

## 8.5.a. The List of 111 Brief Epithets

p. 200	Moreover, Pius XII commissioned a promotional film about himself entitled <i>The Angelic Pastor</i> (although the title probably came from the prophecy).	J. Cornwell (1999), pp. 270–1.
p. 200	More importantly, he [John Paul I] was elected on August 26, 1978, and died on September 28, 1978, which was from one half-moon (August 25) to another (September 24).	U.S. Naval Observatory, Astronomical Applications Dept. ( <a href="http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/MoonPhase.php">http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/MoonPhase.php</a> ).
p. 200	He [John Paul II] was born on May 18, 1920, during a partial solar eclipse (one of only two solar eclipses in 1920). His funeral was on April 8, 2005, during a rare hybrid eclipse (one of only two solar eclipses in 2005).	National Aeronautics and Space Administration ( <a href="http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEdecade/SEdecade1911.html">http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEdecade/SEdecade1911.html</a> , <a href="http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/OH/OH2005.html">http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/OH/OH2005.html</a> ); T. Horn & C. Putnam (2012), p. 54.
p. 201	Finally, he [Joseph Ratzinger] had been the cardinal-bishop of Velletri, which has three olive trees on its coat of arms.	R. Howells (2013), p. 212.

## 8.5.b. Which Came First, the Prophecy or the History Book?

p. 203	Panvinio differed from Platina by including the antipope Clement VIII (1423–1429) as a legitimate pope.	J. Lupia (2005b).
p. 204	For instance, the prophecy renders the epithet “ <i>Lupa coelestina</i> ” for Pope Eugene IV (1431–1447) ... Panvinio said this pope belonged to the order of Célestines, when in fact Eugene IV was from the order of Augustinians.	J. Lupia (2005b).

## 8.5.c. Spiritual Fingerprints on the Document

p. 206	The prophecy includes three antipopes who were elected in opposition to Alexander III (1159–1181) ... By the way, Panvinio’s book mirrors the prophecy’s choice of inclusion and exclusion.	T. Horn & C. Putnam (2012), p. 28.
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## 8.5.d. The Ominous Mystery of Peter of Rome

p. 207	Apologists argue that having Italian parents makes you a Roman because citizens of the Roman Empire were called Romans, and his papal name of Francis counts for Peter because the saint’s full name was Giovanni di Pietro di Bernardone.	“Uncanny! Popes’ Coats of Arms Back Up Prophecy” (2013).
p. 207	As history has it, the saint’s mother originally named him Giovanni (John), but his father, Pietro (Peter) di Bernardone, returned home from business and demanded his son be named Francesco (the Frenchman).	A. Vauchez (2012), pp. 7–8.

## CHAPTER 9. THE LITTLE APOCALYPSE

*No additional endnotes from this chapter.*

## CHAPTER 10. THE VISION OF REVELATION

### 10.5.c. The First Beast

p. 262	Beginning with Decius (249–251), though, the Roman Empire began systematically crushing Christianity. State laws were enacted that imposed penalties for being a Christian (including executions), although Rome relented in 260.	N. Brox (1983/1995), pp. 39–43.
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### 10.5.e. The Second Beast, Part 2: Mark, Name and Number

p. 265	Moreover, Jews were banished from England in 1290, France in 1306, Switzerland in 1348, Hungary in 1349, Austria in 1422, Spain in 1492, Lithuania in 1495 and Portugal in 1497. Many Germanic territories also expelled them from the 14th through 16th centuries.	D. Goldhagen (2002), p. 36.
p. 267	In the 180s CE, Irenaeus proposed an ironic solution with <i>Lateinos</i> , the ancient Greek word for “the Latin-speaking man.” The bishop figured it was referring to the Roman emperor.	Irenaeus, <i>Against Heresies</i> , 5.30.3.

### 10.6.j. The Great White Throne Judgment

p. 293	NDErs often report that a life review occurs wherein they have a much greater awareness of how their choices impacted others.	K. Ring (1998), pp. 145–85.
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## CHAPTER 11. THE BROAD ROAD THAT LED TO DESTRUCTION

NOTE: See P. Hayes (2017), pp. 3–5, for why he, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and many others “insist on the one-word spelling of antisemitism.”

### 11.2.a. The Power of Hatred and Fear

p. 301	Critics deemed the Allies’ vengeful approach at Versailles to be shortsighted and predicted that emasculating Germany would produce economic hopelessness and pave the road for political extremism.	R. Overy & A. Wheatcroft (1989), p. 25.
p. 301	Less than a decade later their [Germans’] recovering economy was struck by the global depression and the highest unemployment rate in the world.	M. Kitchen (1996), p. 248; D. Evans & J. Jenkins (1999), p. 90.

### 11.2.b. The Politics of Arrogance and Fear

p. 303	German conquests in World War II allowed the Nazis to enact their murderous intentions upon European Jewry (only 2.4 percent of the Holocaust victims were from Germany; 70 percent of them were from Poland and the Soviet Union).	Calculated from D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 413.
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### 11.3.b. The Dark Power of Antisemitism

p. 304	No small wonder, then, that the Gestapo appealed to the Japanese government to exterminate 18,000 Jews in a Shanghai ghetto (the request was denied).	Y. Bauer (2001), p. 76.
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### 11.3.c. The Abdication of Spiritual Power and Responsibility

p. 305	By August of 1933, the regime had imprisoned almost 27,000 citizens in concentration camps (almost all were political opponents).	“Political Prisoners” (n.d.).
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### 11.3.d. The Perfect Storm Unleashes Hell on Earth

p. 306	Unable to see Jewish men, women and children as fellow human beings who were deeply suffering, German guards, soldiers and executioners routinely treated them with brutality, cruelty and humiliating domination.	See especially D. Goldhagen (1996).
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### 11.4.a. The Vatican Sells Out the German Catholics

p. 307	As 95 percent of the populace belonged to a Christian church (per a 1939 census)...	J. Conway (1968), p. 232.
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## 11.4.b. The Protestants Joyfully Submit

p. 310	To the contrary and as expressed in its Barmen Declaration of 1934, the Confessing Church was only protesting the German Christians' bastardized theology and the submission of church doctrine to the State's ideology and authority.	J. Conway (1968), pp. 84–5.
p. 311	Its [Confessing Church's] most damaging problem, however, was that the Gestapo arrested over a thousand of its more defiant pastors and laymen before any type of coordinated resistance could be mounted (e.g., Niemöller was imprisoned from 1937 to 1945).	W. Shirer (1960/1990), pp. 238–9.
p. 311	The mass deportation of Germany's Jews to the concentration camps of the East began in October of 1941. By December of 1941, rumors were already buzzing through the populace about mass executions.	D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 104, p. 112.

## 11.5.a. Religious Antisemitism

p. 319	The Jews were returned to the ghetto in Rome, which lasted until the pope's governance of the city finally ended for good in 1870.	For details, D. Kertzer (2001).
p. 319	They [the Nazis] also enacted a trio of laws within the next two weeks that banned Jews from being attorneys...and terminated benefits to Jewish veterans and the families of over 32,000 Jewish German soldiers who had been killed in the Great War.	G. Posner (2015), p. 63.
p. 321	On the evenings of November 9 and 10, 1938, roughly 100 Jews were killed, another 30,000 were shipped off to concentration camps, 276 synagogues were burned and demolished, and the storefront windows of roughly 7,500 Jewish stores and businesses were shattered.	D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 100; S. Friedländer (1997), p. 276.

## 11.5.b. Societal and Political Antisemitism

p. 323	<i>Civiltà cattolica</i> and the Vatican's daily newspaper, <i>L'Osservatore Romano</i> , were considered to be the most authoritative sources for Vatican opinions on current events, and Catholic publications around the world constantly quoted from <i>Civiltà cattolica</i> .	D. Kertzer (2001), p. 135.
p. 323	Although the [blood libel] trials spawned sensational news coverage and pogroms against Jewish communities, the popes refused to denounce the myth despite urgent pleas from a few outspoken cardinals and other powerful lay Catholics.	D. Kertzer (2001), p. 214, p. 218.
p. 324	For instance, the <i>Civiltà cattolica</i> was so effective that it was applauded in the 1930s as an antisemitic model by the Nazi and Italian Fascist newspapers <i>Der Stürmer</i> and <i>Il Regime fascista</i> .	D. Goldhagen (2002), p. 83.
p. 324	The Rothschild sons who ran the London and Paris offices were Europe's richest men in the middle of the 19th century, and even the Vatican negotiated for much-needed loans from them to prevent bankruptcy in 1831 and 1850.	D. Kertzer (2001), pp. 79–80, pp. 114–5.
p. 324	Jews never comprised more than about one percent of Germany's population in the late 19th and early 20th centuries...	S. Friedländer (1997), p. 77; D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 63, p. 492.
p. 324	For instance, Jews ran about 40–50 percent of the banks in Germany in the late 19th century. They also owned many of Germany's major daily newspapers, and they dominated ownership of the large department stores.	D. Kertzer (2001), p. 173; P. Hayes (2017), p. 50.
p. 324	In the Austrian side of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, more than 50 percent of the major banks were owned by Jews, and Jews in the Hungarian side had an even greater economic presence.	S. Friedländer (1997), p. 80.
p. 324	In France, Jews comprised less than 0.2 percent of the population but owned over 20 percent of its major financial institutions.	D. Kertzer (2001), p. 170.

## 11.5.c. Racial and Redemptive Antisemitism

p. 327	Theories about genetics and evolution gave the antisemitic movement a powerful and easily communicated master concept that synthesized the religious charges of deicide and apostasy with the societal charges of economic exploitation and destructive intentions.	D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 68.
p. 327	In Germany, antisemites blamed the Jews for their nation's defeat.	D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 125.
p. 328	Widely revered as proof of the fiendish Jewish agenda, 33 German editions [of <i>Protocols of the Elders of Zion</i> ] were published before Hitler came to power, and countless more were published thereafter.	S. Friedländer (1997), pp. 93–4.
p. 329	It [antisemitism] was a continental phenomenon as also evidenced by how the governments of Romania, Hungary, Poland and Italy enacted antisemitic laws in 1937 and 1938.	S. Friedländer (1997), pp. 215–9.



p. 330	For instance, their [Nazis'] propaganda included an illustrated book with the poem, "The Father of the Jews is the Devil." Another popular book, <i>The Poisonous Mushroom</i> , was geared for children and also illustrated this biblical fact.	D. Goldhagen (2002), p. 21.
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#### 11.6.a. The Politics of Hating Your Neighbor

p. 333	He felt the tone of these publications [Vienna's antisemitic press] was not appropriate for a great nation with such a rich cultural tradition. He was also bothered by what had happened in the Middle Ages and did not want that history to be repeated.	A. Hitler (1925/1971), p. 52.
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## CHAPTER 12. THE TIME IS NOW

#### 12.3.a. The Divine Paradox: Free Will and God's Will

p. 345	After all, our global population was three billion in 1959, doubled to six billion by 1999, and surpassed seven billion in 2012.	"World Population" (n.d.).
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#### 12.5.c. Recognizing the Fruit From the Tree

p. 354	Going far beyond Jenkins's bibliography, Tise also produced an astounding list of 275 clergymen who published a defense of slavery. Many of them were Northerners.	L. Tise (1987), pp. 124–79, pp. 363–6.
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#### 12.5.e. The Biblical Lynchpin

p. 358	Upward of 200 bills were introduced, but Southern legislators were opposed. Nevertheless, three bills were passed by the House of Representatives, but conservative Southern senators used their filibuster power to block them.	"Senate Apologizes for Not Passing Anti-Lynching Laws" (2005).
p. 359	Walter White, a mostly Caucasian man who led the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1931 to 1955...	P. Dray (2002/2003), p. 237.
p. 360	Antimiscegenation laws, which barred interracial marriage and often made a felony out of interracial sex, were first enacted in the late 1600s in Virginia and Maryland...	"Anti-miscegenation Laws in the United States" (n.d.); F. Botham (2009), p. 155.

## APPENDIX A. REINCARNATION

#### A.5.a. Dr. Ian Stevenson

p. 385	In 1960, the University of Virginia's Ian Stevenson, MD, analyzed 44 previously published cases that suggested reincarnation as the operative dynamic.	I. Stevenson (1960).
p. 385	With his scientific curiosity aroused, he meticulously researched and documented cases of reincarnation for four decades.	I. Stevenson (2006); J. Tucker (2005), pp. 17–22.

#### A.5.b. Documenting the Child's Statements Beforehand

p. 387	As of 2005, the University of Virginia has accumulated 33 cases in which a child's statements were documented by researchers before a previous personality was identified.	J. Keil & J. Tucker (2005). Summaries of a few of these cases at: I. Stevenson & G. Samararatne (1988); E. Haraldsson (1991); A. Mills, et al. (1994), pp. 213–5; A. Mills & S. Lynn (2000), pp. 283–5, with a more detailed version of this case in A. Mills (2004); J. Keil & J. Tucker (2005).
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#### A.5.g. Stunning Cases From the United States

p. 394	Cathy presented him with a team photo of the 1927 Yankees. Of the 30 men in the picture, Christian again named Babe Ruth while also quickly and confidently pointing himself out.	C. Byrd (2017), p. 47.
p. 394	When she showed him a picture of what she thought was Ruth and Gehrig, Christian corrected her about the man with Gehrig. It was the coach, he said, not Ruth.	C. Byrd (2017), p. 49.
p. 394	She read a list of seven possible names for the father and five for the mother, and Christian correctly said no to all the false ones and recognized the actual ones.	C. Byrd (2017), pp. 56–7.
p. 395	Christian also told her that Gehrig and Ruth were teammates and had their pictures taken together, but they were not on speaking terms.	C. Byrd (2017), p. 105.

p. 395	Since Christian was six months old, Cathy had to take him to the emergency room an average of three to four times a year because of asthma attacks that left him struggling to breathe.	C. Byrd (2017), p. 65.
p. 395	Lou Gehrig is also famous for the disease that took his life at the age of 37, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. It kills most of its victims with respiratory failure or pneumonia, typically by stopping their breathing while they sleep.	"Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis" (n.d.).

## APPENDIX B. SPIRIT POSSESSION

### B.2.b. The Ubiquitous Practice of Exorcism

p. 401	In 1976, former priest Malachi Martin published a novel-like account of five different exorcisms.	M. Martin (1976).
p. 401	Michael Cuneo is a professor of anthropology and sociology who studied this phenomenon in America and published his findings in 2001.	M. Cuneo (2001).

### B.2.c. The Thompson-Cifford Case

p. 403	The evidence overwhelming, Hyslop entitled his published article "A Case of Veridical Hallucinations."	J. Hyslop (1909).
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### B.2.g. The Nature and Efficacy of Spirit Release Therapy

p. 408	Most of their clients said they had never believed in discarnate interference, but it was hard for them to deny their direct experience.	W. Baldwin (2003), p. xxiii.
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### B.2.k. Corroboration From Reincarnation Research

p. 418	As was always the case with Stevenson's work, he and his colleagues looked for and analyzed the possibility of more benign explanations. In this case, though, they were confident that neither family had any knowledge of the other beforehand and Sumitra had not previously gained any knowledge about anything in Shiva's life.	I. Stevenson, et al. (1989), p. 81.
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### B.2.l. Corroboration From Research Into Near-Death Experiences

p. 420	Ritchie thus wondered if the nature of death was being permanently entangled in the affairs of the living while being invisible to us.	G. Ritchie (1978/2007), pp. 67–8.
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### B.3.a. A Psychiatrist Encounters Demonic Possession

p. 420	M. Scott Peck, MD, states that before his clinical experiences, he did not believe in possession at all.	M. Peck (1983), p. 182.
p. 421	The exorcisms encountered many lesser demons, and Peck observed that they do not have much freedom. Because of cowardice, terror and lies, they strictly obey their superiors.	M. Peck (1983), p. 210.
p. 421	Peck was sure he had also interacted with Satan and reported it endlessly lied in both exorcisms.	M. Peck (1983), p. 207.
p. 421	In 2005, he presented the details of both exorcisms in a book about them.	M. Peck (2005).

### B.3.b. Spirit-Release Therapy and Demons

pp. 421–422	They [demons] often recall memories from a long, long time ago of being deceived and joining the dark side...Having been transformed, though, they are grateful for being saved and reunited with the Light.	S. Modi (1997), p. 359.
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### B.3.d. Supernatural Phenomena

pp. 425–426	Curious investigators should also explore the many reports of Swiss psychiatrist Hans Naegeli-Osjord.	H. Naegeli-Osjord (1983/1988).
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## APPENDIX C. THE SEPTUAGINT AND DANIEL

### C.2.a. The Septuagint Translation

pp. 433–434	This fabled account and a derivative tradition (that there had only been 70 translators) spawned the Septuagint name and LXX symbol.	K. Jobes & M. Silva (2015), p. 17, p. 23.
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p. 434	The Book of Sirach, which is one of the additional books in Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Bibles, was written by Joshua ben Sira c. 180 BCE.	K. Jobes & M. Silva (2015), p. 20.
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## APPENDIX D. REDIRECTING THE DEBATE ABOUT DANIEL

### D.1. Introduction

p. 443	The debate traces as far back as the third century CE when Porphyry argued that Daniel had to have been written in the second century BCE.	R. Harrison (1969/1979), p. 1110.
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### D.2.b. Historical Errors Maim the Fundamentalist Position

p. 449	Nebuchadnezzar was stripped of his mental capacity to rule and driven away for a period of time that most interpret to be seven years...	E.g., Josephus, <i>Antiquities of the Jews</i> , 10.10.6.
p. 449	Scholars now agree that Belshazzar was a de facto king who ruled the empire during his father's mysterious absence from 553 to 543 BCE in the distant Arabian city of Teima.	R. Kamoo (1999), pp. xxvi–xxxix; P. Beaulieu (1989), p. 63.

### D.2.c. The Scribal Editing Theory

p. 451	Decades before the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered in 1947, numerous scholars had proposed that the story of Daniel chapter 4 was derived from the life of Nabonidus, not Nebuchadnezzar.	J. Collins (1993), p. 217; “Biblical Archaeology: The Dead Sea Scrolls & the Text of the Old Testament” (2003).
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### D.2.d. An Analogy of the Anomalies

p. 454	They [fundamentalists] also have to explain why his [Darius's] age was reported to be 62 years old when the historical Darius was in his late 20s when he became the king of Persia.	J. Collins (1993), p. 253.
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### D.3.a. When Did Nebuchadnezzar Subdue Jerusalem?

p. 460	The battle [at Carchemish] occurred in June or July of 605 BCE.	D. Wiseman (1985), p. 16.
p. 462	Wiseman figures these attacks were encouraged by Nebuchadnezzar.	D. Wiseman (1985), p. 23.
p. 463	Archaeological data places the death of Josiah in July or August of 609 BCE.	“Josiah” (n.d.).
p. 464	Hoax theorists believe the author of Daniel chapter 1 got his information about the temple plundering from these verses.	J. Collins (1993), p. 132.

### D.3.d. The King Seeks the Meaning of a Dream and an Eclipse

p. 470	As it turns out, this particular inscription was recorded on a stela, which is a monument for public display and reading.	A. Oppenheim (1956), p. 203.
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### D.4.a. The Prominent Historians

p. 479	Like Herodotus, he [Ctesias] is a wellspring of stories and details, but especially for our period of study, he is opposed to Herodotus on just about every point of fact.	I. Diakonoff (1985), p. 142.
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### D.4.b. The Rise of Cyrus

p. 479	The Median king Cyaxares (c. 625–585 BCE) was succeeded by his son Astyages (585–550 BCE), whose daughter Mandane was married to the Persian vassal king Cambyses I.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.107–8; Xenophon, <i>Cyropaedia</i> , 1.5.2.
pp. 479–480	Cambyses I died c. 559 BCE, whereupon their son Cyrus became the vassal king of Persia.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.214.

### D.4.f. Read With Caution

p. 484	No other historian or cuneiform inscription attests to the existence of a Cyaxares [II], and both Herodotus and Ctesias state that Astyages had no male offspring.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.109.
p. 484	Yet even Xenophon himself says in an earlier book the Persians laid siege to two different Median cities.	Xenophon, <i>Anabasis</i> , 3.4.8–12.

p. 484	Herodotus also believed that Nitocris had a son named Labynetus, who bore the same name as his father and was the ruler over Babylon when it was conquered by Cyrus.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.185–8.
p. 485	For instance, Herodotus disclosed that he had heard three other stories about Cyrus's origins that varied from the account he would be delivering, having selected the one that seemed most believable. He disclosed a similar admission concerning his version of Cyrus's death.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.95 (Cyrus's origins), 1.214 (Cyrus's death).

#### D.4.g. Considering Xenophon and Embracing Uncertainty

p. 485	In sum, none of the three ancient historians differentiated the two empires [Assyria and Babylon] as modern historians do.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.177–8.
p. 486	While Herodotus got the name correct, he erroneously reported Cambyses to be a Persian from a good family but of a quiet temper and an altogether normal man who lived in a house.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.107, 1.122.

#### D.4.h. Two Stories About Cyrus's Rise to Power

p. 487	Adding insult to injury, Astyages had the boy diced up and served to Harpagus as part of the banquet celebrating Cyrus's existence.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.107–30.
p. 488	Ctesias claimed that Cyrus even made the overthrown king a satrap.	I. Diakonoff (1985), p. 148.
p. 489	Herodotus says Cyrus's wife was named Cassandane, who was the daughter of a Persian man named Pharnaspes.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 2.1, 3.2.
p. 489	Cyrus then returned to Persia. His father, Cambyses, announced him as the heir to the Persian throne and encouraged the Persians to covenant their support to his son.	Xenophon, <i>Cyropaedia</i> , 8.5.22–7.

#### D.4.i. Reconciling the Truth About Cyrus's Rise to Power

p. 493	Herodotus stated that military force was needed only to finish the overthrow of Astyages at the royal city of Ecbatana.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.128.
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#### D.4.l. Who Was That Masked Mede?

p. 498	As for Harpagus, Herodotus says the general's murdered son was three years older than Cyrus.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.114, 1.119.
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#### D.6.c. Truly a Changed Man?

p. 507	By the way, Babylonian inscriptions attest to Jehoiachin's incarceration.	D. Wiseman (1985), pp. 81–2.
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#### D.6.d. The Nebuchadnezzar Story Hits the Cultural Milieu

p. 509	Either that or the initial trigger was the first-century CE writings of Josephus, which include a detailed retelling of Daniel.	Josephus, <i>Antiquities of the Jews</i> , 10.10–11.
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#### D.7.e. Hananiah's Tales in Chapters 1, 2, 4 and 5

p. 516	He [author of chapter 4] probably got his tree metaphor from Ezekiel, a prophet who came to Babylon during the exile of 597 BCE (compare Dn 4:10–12 with Ezk 31:3–6).	D. Russell (1987), p. 45.
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#### D.7.i. Linguistic Arguments

p. 527	They [hoax theorists] still believe the prophecies were penned by a Maccabean-era author, but they surmise the material for chapters 1–6 was copied or derived from a Daniel corpus dating to the third century BCE.	S. Miller (1994), p. 24; R. Harrison (1969/1979), p. 1108.
p. 528	Fundamentalists have countered with archaeological data demonstrating that Greeks were already interacting with the Near East during the reign of the Assyrian Empire. In addition, Greek mercenaries and craftsmen had served Nebuchadnezzar, and it was common for foreign musicians to play at royal courts.	D. Wiseman (1985), pp. 111–2; E. Yamauchi (1972), pp. 90–1.

#### D.7.k. The Knowledge Required by the Intelligence

p. 530	Trouble is, archaeologists and scholars have been unable to identify such a location [plain of Dura].	S. Miller (1994), pp. 110–1.
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## DX-2. Nebuchadnezzar and Amytis

pp. 542–543	Still, the identity of Nebuchadnezzar’s wife has not been conclusively resolved, for no cuneiform evidence about her has been found.	D. Wiseman (1985), p. 8.
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## DX-4. The Conflicted Case Against Cyaxares [I]

p. 543	Herodotus claimed that to bond a peace treaty ending over five years of evenly matched warring between Media, which was ruled by Cyaxares (c. 625–585 BCE), and Lydia, which was ruled by Alyattes, Cyaxares’s son Astyages was married to Alyattes’s daughter Aryenis.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.74.
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## DX-8. The Birth Year of Cyrus

p. 546	Herodotus said nothing about Cyrus’s age, only that he reigned for 29 years.	Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> , 1.214.
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## DX-10. Eusebius’s Quote of Abydenus

p. 548	Both of these historians [Megasthenes and Berossus] lived c. 300 BCE.	J. Collins (1993), p. 219, footnote 24, for dating reference to Megasthenes.
p. 549	Therefore, we know that Abydenus’s quote of Megasthenes was only for that first sentence.	J. Collins (1993), pp. 218–9, saw this situation as the most probable case.

## DX-15. The Extra Deletion From Chapter 3

p. 554	To the contrary, its [the Babylonian kingdom’s] eastward expansion was only about the eastern border of modern Iraq. It was separated from India by the large region of modern Iran, which was ruled back then by the Median and Persian empires. Its westward expansion was only into the Sinai Peninsula.	“Neo-Babylonian Empire” (n.d.).
p. 554	In fact, it [Persian Empire] covered more land than any prior empire in history and ranged from the western side of India to the northern side of ancient Cush (Ethiopia) in Africa.	“Achaemenid Empire” (n.d.).

## APPENDIX E. THE EGREGIOUS ERROR IN EZRA

## E.2. Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah

p. 557	Scholars have long believed the author of Chronicles also created Ezra-Nehemiah.	E. Yamauchi (1976/1988), p. 576; K. Barker, et al. (1985/2011), p. 720.
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## E.3.d. Modern Scholarship and the Compiler’s Error

p. 563	Those who defend the tangled chronology deem the writing to have been a literary device—termed a “repetitive resumption”—of going forward in history to demonstrate a pattern, then returning back to the chronology at hand.	H. Williamson (1985), pp. 56–65.
p. 564	As incorrectly reasoned, Josephus knew the correct chronology of Persian kings in the first century CE, so this knowledge must have been present in Jerusalem all along.	H. Williamson (1985), p. 58.

## APPENDIX F. THE BEAST WITH TEN HORNS

## F.2.a. The First Ten Horns of the Roman Empire

p. 576	Nevertheless, Titus was Vespasian’s son and heir to the throne, and he was sharing emperor duties with his father by 70 CE.	B. Levick (1999), p. 185.
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## F.3.b. The Little Boastful Horn

pp. 580–581	He [Nero] was of average height and had light blond hair, somewhat weak blue eyes, a prominent belly and very slender legs.	Suetonius, <i>Lives of the Caesars</i> , Nero, 51.
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## APPENDIX G. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT

## Ç.2.d. Conquest #3

p. 587	Constantine assured her [Constantia] under oath that her husband [Licinius] would be allowed to live.	J. Burckhardt (1852/1880), p. 282.
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## Ç.3.a. The Council of Nicaea in 325

p. 587	Possessing free will and the options of vice or virtue in the spiritual realm, Jesus developed through the persistent making of the highest choice and achieved the most exalted state before coming to earth as the Son of God.	P. Schaff & H. Wace (1890/1999), Vol. 1, p. 12.
p. 587	Far from being a fringe doctrine of extremists, Arianism would become the official orthodoxy of the eastern half of the Roman Empire for more than four decades after Constantine's death.	"Constantine" (1991), p. 688.
p. 588	The bishop/historian [Eusebius] jumped into the fray by charging Alexander with distorting the teachings of the Arians.	P. Schaff & H. Wace (1890/1999), Vol. 1, p. 12.
p. 588	About 320 bishops attended the Council of Nicaea.	Eusebius, <i>Life of Constantine</i> , 3.8, reported "the number of bishops exceeded 250." Sozomen, <i>Church History</i> , 1.17, reported "about 320." Socrates, <i>Church History</i> , 1.8, reported that 318 bishops accepted the Nicene Creed, and five dissented.
p. 588	Shortly thereafter, though, Eusebius and one of the other four submitted written recantations and were reinstated.	Socrates, <i>Church History</i> , 1.8.

## Ç.3.b. The Church Weds Absolute Power

p. 589	Hence, Eusebius did not even mention the excommunication and banishment of Arius, much less his own.	Eusebius, <i>Life of Constantine</i> , 3.4–14.
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## Ç.3.c. Constantine's Convictions

p. 591	Christian signs are conspicuously absent, particularly in the panel showing Constantine's soldiers in action.	H. Drake (2000), p. 183.
p. 591	In 326, he [Constantine] executed his son Crispus, an accomplished military leader who had been made a Caesar in 317. He also executed his 11-year-old nephew Licinianus (who had also been made a Caesar in 317 by his father, Licinius).	J. Burckhardt (1852/1880), p. 283; J. Firth (1904/1971), p. 306.

## Ç.3.d. Facts About Constantine's Conversion

p. 592	Yet even though Eusebius described Constantine's victory over Maxentius in <i>History of the Church</i> , which was issued to the public in 326, he said absolutely nothing about the dramatic vision.	Eusebius, <i>Church History</i> , 9.9; credit J. Firth (1904/1971), p. 97.
p. 592	Although Lactantius reported divine guidance in a dream, he mentioned nothing about a spectacular vision in the sky.	H. Drake (2000), pp. 179–80.
pp. 592–593	The orator spoke about Constantine having had a vision of a god who assured him 30 years of victory thrice over. The god was Apollo.	H. Drake (2000), pp. 181–2.
p. 593	While other pagan symbols faded from Constantine's coins after 313, the sun god remained for at least a decade.	H. Drake (2000), pp. 182–3.
p. 593	Yet a coin struck in 315 has the Chi-Rho symbol emblazoned in a small circle on Constantine's helmet.	H. Drake (2000), p. 21, dates the coin to 315; for a picture, see R. MacMullen (1969), pp. 152–3, who dates the coin to 313.
p. 593	The full labarum banner appears on a couple of other coins too.	J. Firth (1904/1971), p. 324, for pictures.

## Ç.3.e. A More Comprehensive Assessment

p. 594	He made only one exception to this policy of tolerance, which was getting entangled with the violent Christian debates over heresies and wielding totalitarian power to quell the dissension.	H. Drake (2000), p. 416.
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## Ç.4.a. The Different King Who Subdued Three Kings

p. 596	When Constantine was a Caesar in 307, a war party of Franks crossed the Rhine to attack Gaul...A panegyric called the two men "kings," but they were just leaders of an expedition generated from among the many Frankish tribes on the other side of the Rhine.	"Ascaric" (n.d.).
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## C.4.d. Trying to Change the Set Times and the Laws

p. 598	Meanwhile, nobody in the Roman Empire abstained from work on Sunday for the first three centuries of Christianity.	W. Rordorf (1962/1968), pp. 154–5.
p. 599	But the Christians in Rome and Alexandria, where there were large Jewish populations, apparently did so to distance themselves from the anti-Jewish fervor that accompanied the empire's backlash against several Jewish revolts.	K. Strand (1978).
p. 599	The crackdown included Hadrian (117–138) outlawing Sabbath keeping and expelling the Jews from Palestine (after the revolt of 132–135).	S. Bacchiocchi (1977), p. 159.

## APPENDIX H. THE NUMBERING OF DAYS

## H.2.a. 1 and 2 Maccabees

p. 604	The most probable date of composition [of 1 Maccabees] is in the range of 110–90 BCE.	J. Bartlett (1998), p. 34.
p. 604	Although 2 Maccabees occasionally flashes impressive details, scholars widely believe its chronology is badly mistaken and almost unilaterally adhere to the chronology of 1 Maccabees.	E.g., J. Bartlett (1998), p. 49.
p. 604	By the way, Josephus covered the Maccabean revolt, but his work is largely a reiteration of 1 Maccabees.	Josephus, <i>Antiquities</i> , 12.6.1–12.9.7.

## H.2.c. Differing Views on Translating Dates

p. 605	The <i>NIV Study Bible</i> goes with the first approach and dates the event to December of 165 BCE, but its Catholic counterpart goes with the second and December of 164 BCE.	K. Barker, et al. (1985/2011), p. 1430; D. Senior, et al. (1990), p. 559.
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## H.3.a. Event #1: The Ravaging of Jerusalem and the Temple

p. 605	According to Roman historians, Antiochus IV invaded Egypt for a second time but was stopped dead in his tracks by an ultimatum from Rome.	Titus Livius, <i>The History of Rome</i> , 45.11–12.
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## H.3.k. Event #9: The Hostilities Resume

p. 611	Antiochus IV had constructed this fortress back in 168 BCE to oversee the temple.	Josephus, <i>Antiquities of the Jews</i> , 12.5.4.
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## H.4.c. The Truth About the 1,290 and 1,335 Days

p. 618	In 168 BCE, Kislimu began on December 3. In 165 BCE, Kislimu began on November 30.	R. Parker & W. Dubberstein (1956), p. 41.
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## APPENDIX I. THE ANGEL'S PROPHECY OF ANCIENT HISTORY

*No additional endnotes from this appendix.*

## APPENDIX J. THE KING OF THE END TIMES

## J.2.b. The Arrogant King

p. 630	Bloodshed was avoided only because the Syrian governor who had been ordered to erect the statues postponed the mission and Caligula was assassinated shortly thereafter.	J. Crossan (1995), pp. 50–1.
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## J.2.g. The Foreign God

p. 632	The Romans learned it from the Greeks, who had Europe's first professional, year-round army under Philip II of Macedon (359–336 BCE) and had used it with stunning success under his successor, Alexander the Great.	"Standing Army" (n.d.).
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## J.2.i. Distributing the Land of the Expanding Empire

p. 634	Most prominently, <i>ager publicus</i> could be reclaimed by the state at any time without compensation, so investments were risky and rarely being made to increase production for greater markets.	S. Roselaar (2010), pp. 116–8.
p. 634	There was also the <i>ager censorius</i> , which was essentially a lease of state land so the procurer would be the landlord. In addition, Roman colonies and towns rented public land to citizens.	S. Roselaar (2010), pp. 116–40.

## J.3.b. The Middle East

p. 637	The last Nabatean king, Rabbel II, also made a deal with the Romans that if they did not invade while he was alive, they could march in unopposed upon his death. Rabbel II died in 106, whereupon the Romans peacefully commandeered the kingdom.	“The Mysterious Nabateans” (n.d.).
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## APPENDIX K. UNDERSTANDING THE 69 “SEVENS”

## K.2.b. The Starting Point, Part 2: Dating the Decree

p. 645	Artaxerxes took the throne after Xerxes (486–465 BCE) died sometime between August 4 and 8, 465 BCE.	D. Lewis, et al. (1992), p. 13.
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## K.3.a. The Death of Herod

p. 646	Josephus noted a lunar eclipse occurred shortly before the king’s [Herod’s] death and a Passover arrived shortly thereafter.	Josephus, <i>Antiquities</i> , 17.6.4, 17.9.3.
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## K.3.c. The Ruling Authorities at the Time of the Baptism

p. 647	Per the standard Roman reckoning, his [Tiberius’s] 15th year was January 1 to December 31, 29 CE.	J. Finegan (1998), p. 340.
p. 647	However, Tiberius was made ruler over the province in 11 CE and proclaimed as co-regent with Octavius in October of 12 CE.	L. Foster (1979), p. 597; Suetonius, <i>Lives of the Caesars</i> , Tiberius, 21.
p. 647	As for Pilate, Josephus reported he was the governor of Judaea for ten years.	Josephus, <i>Antiquities</i> , 18.2.2, 18.4.2.

## K.3.f. The Passover Feast, Part 2: The Gospel of John

p. 649	Trouble is, the passion drama occurred in Jerusalem—where temple priests decreed the religious calendar—and neither the gospels nor any other source render any edifying remarks that suggest differing calendars and/or customs were in play.	B. Ehrman (2009), p. 27.
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## K.3.g. Astronomy and the Jewish Calendar

p. 649	Because of a possible intercalated month (a thirteenth month is added every third year to keep a lunar calendar aligned with solar years) and the human element of sighting new moons, astronomy tables may not perfectly reflect the actual dates observed by the ancient Jews.	R. Beckwith (1989); R. Beckwith (1996), pp. 276–96.
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## K.3.i. Pilate and the Political Climate

p. 650	But Sejanus was executed for a conspiracy in October of 31 CE, and Tiberius subsequently ordered more hospitable treatment of the Jews throughout the empire.	P. Maier (1968), p. 11; P. Maier (1969), p. 114.
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## K.3.j. When Was Jesus Crucified?

p. 651	In the middle of the 20th century, scholars were split on the year of crucifixion between 30 and 33 CE.	30 CE: J. Meier (1991), p. 402; L. Foster (1979), p. 599. 33 CE: H. Hoehner (1977), p. 114; P. Maier (1989), p. 125.
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## K.4.b. The Flaws of a Popular Interpretation

p. 652	Moreover, experts later found his [Anderson’s] calendar math was off by a few days.	P. Smith (1999); B. Pickle (2004).
p. 652	Once again, though, the calendar math [of Harold Hoehner’s approach] is off by a few days.	B. Pickle (2005).



## APPENDIX L. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE 20TH CENTURY

## L.2.b. Empowering the Politics of Domination and Violence

p. 659	World War I had cratered its [the Vatican's] investments with a loss in capital of almost 60 million lire (roughly 40 percent) as donations also plummeted.	G. Posner (2015), p. 40, p. 43.
p. 659	When the pope died in January of 1922, a loan was needed to pay for the funeral, the next conclave and his successor's coronation.	G. Posner (2015), p. 44.
p. 659	As Pius XI (1922–1939), he immediately slashed Vatican personnel and expenses.	G. Posner (2015), p. 44.
p. 659	It [the Vatican] had been spending close to four million dollars per year at the turn of the century, but that was down to just one million dollars per year by 1922.	P. Williams (2003), pp. 23–4.
p. 659	Its [Fascist movement's] leader, Benito Mussolini, had been raised as a revolutionary socialist and was also a renowned atheist who railed against the Church. Nicknamed the “priest-eater,” he published a pamphlet entitled <i>God Does Not Exist</i> in 1904.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 20.
p. 659	In a November article in the newspaper he [Mussolini] had founded, he encouraged the pope to depart Rome. He later declared his hatred for all Christian denominations.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 25.
p. 660	In November, the National Fascist Party (Partito Nazionale Fascista) was incorporated with a new platform that no longer favored a secular government and confiscating Church property.	D. Kertzer (2014), pp. 27–8.
p. 660	On October 2, 1922, the Vatican surprisingly reversed course and ordered the clergy to dissociate from all political parties and remain neutral.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 30; P. Williams (2003), p. 26.
p. 661	The journal [ <i>Civiltà cattolica</i> ] would thereafter still condemn the violence against Catholic organizations, but it never again spoke out against the Fascists or Mussolini. Rather, it tried to legitimize the movement to Catholics around the world.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 48.

## L.2.c. The Marriage to Mussolini

p. 662	For instance, he [Mussolini] required the teaching of Catholicism in elementary schools, returned Catholic chaplains to military units, increased state allowances to the clergy, and allocated funds to restore damaged churches.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 50.
p. 662	The prime minister's price was the termination of the bank's funding of the Catholic political parties and press. The Vatican also had to stop subsidizing the Catholic Popular Party and Catholic trade unions, agrarian co-ops and credit unions.	G. Posner (2015), pp. 45–6.
p. 662	The Vatican collaborated by pressuring Sturzo to resign. Sturzo objected that the pope was undercutting the only party that was embodying Christian principles and limiting the capricious rule of a dictator.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 58.
p. 665	The government also paid the Vatican 750 million lire in cash and a billion lire in bonds yielding 5 percent interest. The influx of cash was the equivalent of about 90 million dollars at the time and about a third of the government's entire budget. Moreover, the government agreed to pay the salaries of clergy serving parishes in Italy.	P. Williams (2003), p. 32; G. Posner (2015), pp. 48–9, for third of Italy's budget.

## L.2.d. The Vatican's Desire for Centralized Authority

p. 666	Although his initial mission was negotiating for Pope Benedict XV's peace plan, he [Pacelli] thereafter sought to quell a pragmatic and pluralistic version of Catholicism being promoted by German Catholic authors and politicians.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 84.
p. 666	Meanwhile, Pacelli's older brother had struck gold with the Lateran Treaties, which also authorized the Vatican to impose its Code of Canon Law throughout Italy.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 114.

## L.2.e. Hitler's Strategy: The Church Cannot Be an Enemy

p. 667	As the Nazis had garnered a meager 2.6 percent of the vote in the last election in 1928, they held only 12 of the 491 seats.	D. Evans & J. Jenkins (1999), p. 83, p. 111; J. Falter, et al. (1986), p. 44.
p. 668	Bismarck escalated the <i>Kulturkampf</i> , but a vast majority of German Catholics remained true to Rome. The Iron Chancellor acquiesced in the 1880s and undid the previous aggressions.	J. Carroll (2001), pp. 485–94.

## L.2.f. Hitler and the Nazis vs. the German Catholics

p. 669	In the elections on September 14, 1930...The Communist Party had moved up to third (13.1 percent; 77 seats), followed by the Catholic Center Party (11.8 percent; 68 seats).	D. Evans & J. Jenkins (1999), p. 92, p. 111; J. Falter, et al. (1986), p. 44.
p. 669	As 35 percent of the populace was Catholic in 1930...	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 106.
p. 670	Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber and bishops in Bavaria, Cologne and Freiburg also issued pastoral letters by March of 1931 that condemned Nazism.	"The Catholic Church and the Holocaust" (1998), p. 41.
p. 671	Their meeting concluded with Brüning's explanation that the Nazis were unwilling to cooperate for the sake of democracy. He reiterated that Pacelli did not comprehend the essence of National Socialism and its irreligious and intolerant nature.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 123.

## L.2.g. Hitler Pursues the Chancellorship

p. 671	He [Hindenburg] signed a decree just four days after his reelection that banned the SA...He did so because the Prussian police had seized evidence from Nazi headquarters showing that had Hitler won the first round, the SA was going to immediately enact a coup d'état to create a dictatorship.	W. Shirer (1960/1990), p. 159.
p. 672	Getting 37.4 percent of the vote, they [the Nazis] doubled their 18.3 percent from 1930 while the Social Democrats fell to 21.6 percent. The Communist and Catholic Center parties improved slightly to 14.5 and 12.5 percent, respectively.	D. Evans & J. Jenkins (1999), p. 101, p. 111; J. Falter, et al. (1986), p. 44.
p. 673	As for those wayward Catholics, the cardinals and bishops also declared that it was inexcusable for them to join the Nazi Party for reasons like its economic agenda.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 20.
p. 673	Another election was called for November 6, 1932, wherein the Nazis received two million fewer votes (down to 33.1 percent) than in the summer.	D. Evans & J. Jenkins (1999), p. 101, p. 111; J. Falter, et al. (1986), p. 44.
p. 674	He [Brüning] was backed by the episcopate and over a dozen of the most important Catholic associations, which had collectively signed a manifesto that called for the vigorous defense of constitutional rights and warned against the burgeoning dictatorship.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 28.
p. 674	Trouble was, rumors had been flying that the Vatican wanted German Catholicism to cooperate with the Nazis because they would fight the spread of communism. The papal nuncio in Berlin was reportedly jubilant that Hitler had come to power.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 27.

## L.2.h. The Vatican's Intention Enables Hitler's Dictatorship

p. 675	However, the Social Democrats (120 seats) and Center Party (74 seats) had five more votes than the 189 threshold that would defeat him. The Catholic Bavarian Party (18 seats) could be expected to naturally join its Catholic ally as a measure of insurance.	D. Evans & J. Jenkins (1999), p. 117; J. Falter, et al. (1986), p. 44.
p. 676	In fact, Kaas had published an essay just a handful of months earlier that praised the Lateran Treaties with Mussolini as an ideal match between the Church and the modern totalitarian state.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 129.
p. 677	It is more than a little suspicious that the Vatican's secretary of state had refrained from writing even personal letters to Germany in the first months of the Hitler era.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 27.
p. 677	This was a curious development because Pacelli had been offering Germany a big concession on an issue of military chaplains in exchange for a Reich Concordat. Even though he had been rejected in 1930, he had proposed it again to the chancellor in 1931 (Brüning) and 1932 (Papen).	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 117, p. 121; G. Lewy (1964), pp. 58–61.
p. 677	Kaas had been routinely shuttling to Rome at his behest, often staying for weeks at a time in his apartments.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 117.
p. 677	Moreover, Kaas knew the business of concordat negotiations, having previously supported his superior's crowning achievement—the Prussian concordat of 1929—by traveling to Rome to make a vital contribution to its completion.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 59.
p. 678	According to the documents about these negotiations, there was no discussion about a concordat.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 65.
p. 679	As Wels had declared before the vote, the government might strip away his party's power, but it would never be able to strip away their honor.	W. Shirer (1960/1990), p. 199.
p. 679	Anyway, the German cardinals and bishops abruptly retreated. They withdrew their ban against membership in the Nazi Party and delivered a reconciling statement of submission.	G. Lewy (1964), pp. 39–40; J. Cornwell (1999), p. 138.

## L.2.i. The Enabling Act Enables the Reich Concordat

p. 679	On March 24, Kaas embarked on a short trip to Rome.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 37, J. Cornwell (1999), p. 137.
p. 680	The newspaper <i>Tägliche Rundschau</i> reported on March 30 that preparations had already begun for a Reich Concordat.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 65.
p. 680	On April 7, the <i>Tägliche Rundschau</i> reported that Papen and the Center Party were working on a concordat with the Vatican.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 68.
p. 680	Papen was given a stack of documents related to past concordat negotiations, memos from Pacelli and a key provision from the Italian concordat that forbade priests from political activity.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 67.
p. 680	By the middle of April, the Nazi regime had already conducted a national boycott of Jewish businesses and enacted a trio of laws that banned Jewish attorneys, drove the Jews out of civil service jobs, barred them from being teachers or judges, set a fixed quota on their attendance at universities, and terminated benefits to Jewish war veterans.	G. Posner (2015), p. 63.

## L.2.j. The Bonding of the Darkness

p. 681	So the Reich Concordat included a special provision whereby the government collected the church tax, which ranged from 8 to 10 percent at the time, through an automatic payroll deduction.	G. Posner (2015), p. 65.
p. 682	He [Hitler] summarized its [the concordat's] three great achievements...Finally, the Church would no longer be politically active in Germany. Until recently, he never thought this was even possible.	J. Conway (1968), p. 40.
p. 683	As Archbishop Gröber would write in a pastoral letter after World War II, the concordat deceived both German Catholics and the entire world.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 93.
p. 684	His [Pacelli's] only response was a request to the Austrian ambassador to the Vatican to remove the prime minister's communiqué from his diplomatic archives.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 207.

## L.2.k. The Sound of the Vatican's Silence

p. 686	With no serious kickback from the Vatican despite pleas from the German episcopate, the Nazis accelerated their dismantling of the Catholic educational system. They would have the Munich number down to a mere 3 percent in just two more years.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 241.
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## L.2.l. The Precedence of Silence to Predatory Aggression

p. 687	Secretary of Ecclesiastical Affairs Giuseppe Pizzardo...had his deputy sneak a watered-down transcript by the pope beforehand. They had morphed the sharp opposition into ambiguous passages that allowed a wide range of interpretations.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 215.
p. 687	After all, Italy's population was 99 percent Catholic.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 17, p. 185.
p. 687	On September 13, Pacelli informed Mussolini that the pope would not oppose the war.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 218.
p. 687	He [Pius XI] feared a failed war might lead to the Fascists being replaced by a left-wing government and unfavorable repercussions for the papacy.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 221.
p. 688	Cardinal Ildefonso Schuster delivered a rousing sermon that was later broadcast on national radio...Now the Church had a holy mission to perform as the war was preparing the way for Christian missionaries and the cross of Jesus.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 222.
p. 688	They [Italians] released between four and five hundred tons of it [mustard gas] despite having signed the 1925 Geneva Protocol that banned the scourge of World War I.	G. Posner (2015), p. 69.
p. 688	Italian planes also dropped incendiary bombs on villages, whereupon fleeing villagers were hit with the mustard gas...All the while those who survived had nothing to drink, for their lakes had been poisoned by the chemical assault.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 236.
p. 688	Because Pius XI had bit his tongue, his Catholic nation had slaughtered an estimated 275,000 Ethiopians.	G. Posner (2015), p. 70.
p. 688	As he [Pius XI] commented to the French chargé d'affaires in June, the Duce's next target was most likely Albania.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 238.

## L.2.m. The Vatican Finally Takes a Stand (but Only for Itself)

p. 689	The pope had occasionally threatened to go public with his complaints, which required Pacelli's moderating counsel to keep them under wraps.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 156.
p. 690	Three cardinals and two bishops traveled to Rome in January of 1937...Pacelli advised the pope to keep his criticism private with a pastoral letter to Hitler that would only be shared with the bishops.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 258.
p. 691	An American cardinal in Chicago gave a speech later in May to five hundred local priests. He railed against the Hitler regime and stupefied German populace, denounced the Nazis for persecuting the Church, and even insulted Hitler with a reference to his earlier years as an artist.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 261.
p. 691	For instance, a German ambassador had met with Pacelli on July 16 and reported to Berlin a week later that all would be well. Pacelli had assured him that harmonious relations would return at the earliest possible time.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 184.

## L.2.n. The Vatican Ducks Its Moral Duty

p. 691	After meeting with Hitler, Cardinal Theodor Innitzer of Vienna produced a statement and had every priest read it throughout the heavily Catholic nation. It declared his clergy would support Hitler and Nazi Germany unconditionally.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 276.
pp. 691–692	Vatican Radio expressed that sentiment and criticized them [Austrian episcopate] for backing the Nazi conquest. The Nazi regime complained to Pacelli, who once again expressed his desire to maintain good relations.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 278.
p. 692	He [Pius XI] subsequently told the French ambassador to the Vatican that he was most bothered by the colossal scale of Mussolini's tribute to Hitler. He felt it was another sign that Italy had become a servant of the Third Reich.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 286.
p. 693	Trouble was, the head of the Jesuits was Wlodimir Ledóchowski, a notorious antisemite from Poland who did not want the dying pope to undercut the antisemitic movement.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 289.
p. 693	Only rarely did a member of the clergy criticize what was happening. Mussolini reported the violations to Pacelli, who quickly ensured the offending priest was brought into line.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 317.

## L.2.o. The Pope's Last Cause Is a Lost Cause

p. 694	About one hundred were killed as 276 synagogues were destroyed and roughly 7,500 storefront windows of Jewish businesses were shattered.	D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 100; S. Friedländer (1997), p. 276.
p. 694	Pius XI wanted to break off relations with the Nazi regime, but Pacelli dissuaded him.	M. Phayer (2000), p. 18.
p. 694	He [Pius XII] allowed them to publish independently but only if no mention of Pius XI's commission was made and approval was obtained from their superiors.	G. Passelecq & B. Suchecky (1995/1997), pp. 81–3.
p. 695	Since it [ <i>Humani Generis Unitas</i> ] was stained with a Catholic version of antisemitism, some clergy are glad it was not published as it was.	G. Wills (2000), p. 37.
p. 695	A rupture would have severely impacted the Church, for the Kirchensteuer was generating almost one hundred million dollars per year in 1939.	P. Williams (2003), p. 51; G. Posner (2015), p. 111.

## L.2.p. Pius XII Enables World War II

p. 695	He [Pius XII] also instructed his nuncio in Germany to host a grand reception for Hitler when he turned 50 on April 20.	J. Cornwell (1999), pp. 208–9; G. Posner (2015), p. 82.
p. 695	On April 7, 1939, Italy invaded Albania. The new pope was once again silent despite international pressure to condemn the assault.	D. Kertzer (2014), p. 385.
p. 696	Incredibly, Pius XII was silent throughout the tag-team assault upon a nation comprised of 98 percent Catholics.	G. Posner (2015), p. 85.
p. 696	So the SS slaughtered tens of thousands of Polish professionals, which included 214 priests in October and November.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 227.
p. 696	The Polish cardinal [August Hlond] was allowed to speak on Vatican Radio. and his reports were published by <i>L'Osservatore Romano</i> . However, the pope refused to condemn the German invasion and civilian murders.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 243.

p. 697	Even the Gestapo (secret state police) judged the encyclical to be so ambiguous and innocuous that it was allowed to be read from German pulpits.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 245.
p. 697	In January of 1940, Cardinal Hlond tendered an updated report. Vatican Radio broadcast a portion of it...Yet rather than speak the truth of what was happening, the Vatican's secretary of state ordered an immediate halt to all such broadcasts.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 246.
p. 697	Roughly three million Polish Gentiles perished during the war, with only 20 percent of the deaths from combat. The Nazis also eliminated about 20 percent of the Polish clergy (some 2,600 priests).	M. Phayer (2000), pp. 21–2.
p. 697	On May 10, Germany invaded the neutral countries of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg...Refusing yet again to denounce predatory aggression, he [Pius XII] informed Mussolini that he was carefully remaining neutral.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 246.

### L.2.q. Pius XII Condones the Holocaust

p. 698	It [the Ustaša] was originally a paramilitary nationalist movement that conducted terrorist acts, such as assassinations, train bombings and sabotage.	“Ante Pavelić” (n.d.).
p. 698	He [Pavelić] orchestrated the assassination of Yugoslavia's king in 1934...He was convicted and sentenced to death in absentia.	J. Nash (2004/2014), pp. 131–3.
p. 698	Having declared Croatia to be a fundamentalist Catholic nation, he [Pavelić] considered its relationship with the Vatican to be just as important as with Nazi Germany.	G. Posner (2015), p. 87; M. Phayer (2000), p. 32.
p. 698	The Ustaša massacred hundreds of Orthodox Serbs on at least three different occasions from April 28 to May 14. The first group was buried alive, while the next two were butchered by axes and knives.	J. Cornwell (1999), pp. 251–2.
p. 698	Catholic priests often participated in the massacres.	J. Cornwell (1999), pp. 253–4; M. Phayer (2000), pp. 34–5.
p. 698	Some Croatian priests were horrified and sent detailed reports to the Vatican's deputy secretary of state.	G. Posner (2015), p. 90.
p. 698	His papal delegate routinely shuttled to and from Croatia, and Croatian bishops made their regular visits to Rome.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 256.
pp. 698–699	Cardinal Tisserant told a Croatian ambassador on March 6, 1942, that he knew Franciscans were participating in attacks on the Serbs. In May of 1942, Tisserant cited German reports that 350,000 Serbs no longer existed.	J. Cornwell (1999), pp. 259–60.
p. 699	The leader of the Croatian Church [Archbishop Stepinac] had been trying to get his clergy to abstain from the killing, so he surely gave the pope an earful about it.	M. Phayer (2000), p. 38; G. Posner (2015), p. 91.
p. 699	Croatia began with roughly 3.3 million Catholic Croats, 2.2 million Orthodox Serbs, 750,000 Muslims, 70,000 Protestants and 45,000 Jews.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 250.
p. 699	The pope's shocking failure to say or do anything enabled these astonishing murder totals: 487,000 Serbs, 30,000 Jews and 27,000 Gypsies.	J. Cornwell (1999), p. 253; M. Phayer (2000), p. 37.
p. 699	About 1 to 1.5 million [Jews] were executed this way before the extermination centers took over.	M. Phayer (2000), p. 41.
p. 699	In October of 1941, the Vatican received reports from its chargé d'affaires to Slovakia that German forces were shooting defenseless Jews.	M. Phayer (2000), p. 47, p. 87.
p. 700	In March, a conscience-stricken SS officer met with a Berlin bishop and described in great detail the killing of about eight hundred Jews...The bishop immediately sent the officer's report to the Vatican through both diplomatic pouches and an encoded telegram.	G. Posner (2015), p. 91; M. Phayer (2000), pp. 45–6, p. 48.
p. 700	That same month the Vatican received another report from the chargé d'affaires to Slovakia, this time that 80,000 Slovakian Jews were sure to be deported to their deaths. Corroborating reports were received from the nuncios to Hungary and Switzerland.	G. Posner (2015), pp. 86–7; M. Phayer (2000), pp. 47–8.
p. 700	On June 25, London's <i>Daily Telegraph</i> broke the story...Detailed accounts from three Jews who had escaped an extermination center in Poland were published a month later.	J. Cornwell (1999), pp. 283–4.
p. 700	In late September of 1942, the Polish and American ambassadors to the Vatican reported in separate memos about the liquidation of the ghetto in Warsaw, mass deportations of Jews from a slew of countries and specialized extermination centers.	M. Phayer (2000), pp. 47–8.
p. 701	Pius XII finally said something in his Christmas Eve broadcast of 1942. His speech was about 45 minutes long and primarily focused on other topics. His signature line about the Holocaust was buried near the end...	M. Phayer (2000), p. 49.

p. 701	In March of 1943, a German bishop appealed to the pope...In his reply, Pius XII explained his priorities were preserving Catholic unity and preventing Rome from being bombed, but he would speak again when the right circumstances allowed.	M. Phayer (2000), pp. 63–4; G. Posner (2015), p. 97.
p. 701	The German ambassador to the Vatican praised the pope...Instead, he [Pius XII] was doing all he could to not strain the Vatican's relationship with Germany.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 302.
p. 701	Pius XII deserves credit for opening up religious buildings to safeguard the Jews of Rome. This supposedly saved five thousand of them during the Nazi sweep.	E. Duffy (1997), p. 264.
p. 702	Indeed, he [Pius XII] had his reasons for being neutral and not condemning the Holocaust...He was also protecting the Vatican and angling for a peacemaking role.	M. Phayer (2000), pp. 54–66.

### L.3.c. Self-Serving Diplomacy vs. Selfless Leadership

p. 705	Trouble was, the British, French and German bishops all felt their countries were fighting a “just” war. Yet Catholic theologians agree that no war could ever be objectively viewed as just by both sides.	G. Lewy (1964), p. 244.
p. 706	Because of impassioned Danish protests, they [Danish Jews] were sent to Theresienstadt and not Auschwitz. Danish and Red Cross officials were allowed to visit them, and 90 percent of them survived the war.	D. Goldhagen (2002), pp. 51–2.

### L.3.d. External Power vs. Spiritual Power

p. 707	Historians believe a papal protest of the Holocaust would not have derailed it.	M. Phayer (2000), p. xii.
p. 708	The so-called Greater Reich was thus close to being half-Catholic (43.1 percent in 1939).	G. Lewy (1964), p. 292.

### L.3.f. Egoic Pride vs. Spiritual Growth

p. 711	The German Catholic hierarchy had previously tried with a statement from its conference at Fulda that fell flat but finally got it right with a declaration in 1995.	M. Phayer (2000), pp. 135–6; S. Kinzer (1995).
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### L.3.g. A Spiritual Version of “We Remember”

p. 715	Hitler could not have attempted the Final Solution without his dictatorship and World War II success, for only 2.4 percent of the Jews murdered during the Holocaust were from Germany.	Data by D. Goldhagen (1996), p. 413.
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### L.4.a. The Vatican Quickly Amasses Great Wealth

pp. 717–718	As the Vatican had reminded Catholics in 1836, the ban on usury was in effect for the entire Church. Although it was the cornerstone of capitalism, it was anathema for Catholicism.	P. Williams (2003), p. 37.
p. 718	As Nogara had a seat on the board of directors of many other banks and was friends with the IIR's directors, he often knew which banks would be getting the government's capital infusions. He used this insider knowledge to invest Vatican money accordingly.	G. Posner (2015), p. 59.
p. 718	By 1935, the Vatican was the largest shareholder of state-secured businesses in Italy. The Vatican also profited from companies that supplied the Italian war machine.	P. Williams (2003), pp. 37–8.
p. 718	Nogara informed Pius XI that a short, successful Italian invasion of Ethiopia would best serve its financial interests.	G. Posner (2015), pp. 69–70.

### L.4.b. The Vatican Bank

p. 718	Until 2000, all records were destroyed every ten years.	P. Williams (2003), pp. 56–7; G. Posner (2015), p. 118.
pp. 718–719	The Holy See has its own department for administering capital investments, the Extraordinary Section of the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See (APSA). This special department was originally created for Nogara in 1929 and was transformed into its current name and role in 1967.	G. Posner (2015), pp. 183–4.
p. 719	Financial statements from the Holy See's various administrations do not include any information about the IOR's assets. In other words, the IOR is not considered part of the Holy See.	T. Reese (1996), p. 205.

### L.4.c. Swimming With the Sharks

pp. 719–720	But the Italian government was eventually able to extricate itself from the web laced within, and the police raided Gelli's house and office in March of 1981. The authorities discovered secret documents that revealed and verified P2's members and their subversive activities.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 259; D. Yallop (1984), p. 290.
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p. 720	The only higher-ranking layman was Nogara, who had hired Spada in 1929.	G. Posner (2015), p. 156.
p. 720	A multitude of disgruntled laborers had been shifting allegiance from the Church and Italian government to the Communist Party, which had registered a stunning 40 percent of the city's residents.	G. Posner (2015), p. 169.
p. 720	In a historic meeting in November of 1957, he [Sindona] was tabbed by high-ranking Sicilian and American Mafiosi to manage their foray into legitimate businesses. He also took responsibility for laundering and reinvesting profits from their drug-running business.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 85, p. 177, p. 224; D. Yallop (1984), p. 107.
pp. 720–721	The next year he [Montini] again turned to Sindona for help, this time with raising two million dollars for a home for the elderly. Sindona raised the money in a single day.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 35; D. Yallop (1984), p. 108; G. Posner (2015), p. 170.
p. 721	He [Sindona] was initiated into P2 a year later [1964].	L. DiFonzo (1983), pp. 71–4.
p. 721	The threat worked, and a bill approving the Vatican's tax exemption was prepared. But it was not submitted to Parliament and remained dormant for three years amid a succession of governments.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 101. See L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 9, for a slightly different political history.
p. 721	Sindona's involvement would eventually lead to his indictment in 1982 along with 70 other members of three different Mafia clans for running a heroin trade of six hundred million dollars per year.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 259.
p. 722	The pope had given Sindona complete control over the Vatican's foreign investment policy and instructed him to work alongside the existing leaders.	L. DiFonzo (1983), pp. 11–2.
p. 722	Sindona also transferred the Vatican's stocks to an array of holding companies based in nations like Luxembourg and Liechtenstein that offered impenetrable tax havens and Swiss-style secrecy. With the Vatican's ownership hidden from the Italian government, it was free and clear to sell shares on the Italian stock exchange and reinvest profits at will.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 86.
p. 722	Meanwhile, Sindona routinely leveraged Vatican holdings to acquire more companies for his own empire (e.g., the Vatican's Societa Generale Immobiliare).	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 87.
p. 722	Although the 84-year-old Cardinal di Jorio was still the highest-ranking prelate, Marcinkus was its de facto director.	G. Posner (2015), p. 197.
p. 723	Meanwhile, Marcinkus was named the president of the Vatican Bank in 1971 to match his de facto authority.	G. Posner (2015), p. 201.
p. 723	With Calvi also becoming a member of P2, two of the three were connected with the nefarious secret society.	L. DiFonzo (1983), pp. 71–4, for Sindona in P2. R. Cornwell (1983), p. 44, p. 134, for Sindona and Calvi in P2. G. Posner (2015), p. 222, for Calvi in P2.

#### L.4.d. The Vatican Hatches a Counterfeiting Scheme

p. 724	According to one FBI agent, the document was forged.	J. Cornwell (1989), pp. 171–2.
p. 724	Vatican staffers said the letterhead looked legitimate but was out of date.	R. Hammer (1982), p. 292; D. Yallop (1984), p. 44.

#### L.4.e. The Sindona Collapse Bites the Vatican

pp. 726–727	The scandal was very embarrassing for the pope, who even considered resigning as a conservative wing of the Church condemned him as a traitor and demanded his abdication.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 213.
p. 727	The Vatican reported their association with Sindona had cost them 30 million dollars. Inside Vatican sources, however, said the damage was closer to 200 million.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 261.
p. 727	In March of 1979, Sindona was indicted on 99 counts of fraud, perjury and misappropriation of bank funds.	L. DiFonzo (1983), p. 237; D. Yallop (1984), p. 273.
p. 727	Italian authorities had him extradited in 1984 to stand trial for ordering the murder of Ambrosoli. Just two days after being convicted of that charge in 1986, Sindona was fatally poisoned.	P. Williams (2003), pp. 177–8; G. Posner (2015), p. 351.

#### L.4.f. The Mysterious Death of Pope John Paul I

p. 728	After only a cursory external examination, the attending physician ruled the pope had died from a myocardial infarction (heart attack). But a medical expert consulted by Cornwell described how preposterous it is for somebody who had suffered any such mortal trauma while awake to expire in such a position.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 193.
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p. 728	Cornwell reasons their [Magee's and Lorenzi's] statements were intended to counteract the conspiracy theory that the pope did not die of natural causes.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 324.
p. 729	Having rebutted many of the anomalies presented by Yallop, Cornwell nonetheless documents the fact that at least one of the personal secretaries had been lying about a number of important details.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 321.
p. 729	For instance, Lorenzi claimed he telephoned Magee in January of 1979 to discuss the chest pains the pope supposedly disclosed to them shortly before 8:00 p.m., wondering if they should have intervened that evening.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 105.
p. 729	Yet Magee denied having ever spoken with Lorenzi about the matter after they had parted ways.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 251.
p. 729	Father Farusi, who was the head of Vatican Radio in 1978, told Cornwell he had learned from reliable sources that Lorenzi was away from the Vatican apartment during the later evening hours and did not arrive back until late in the night. Farusi claimed he had confirmed this fact back then with Lorenzi himself.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 204.
p. 729	Both Magee and a man who was with Lorenzi also gave the same testimony, yet Lorenzi later vehemently denied it in two different interviews.	J. Cornwell (1989), pp. 263–5, p. 321.
p. 729	After being alone with him for 20 minutes, she [pope's niece] was asked to leave so they could remove the body. She continued to wonder as she looked at him why he was not in his pajamas.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 302.
p. 729	Lorenzi told Cornwell the pope had died in his pajama bottoms and a day shirt, and that he, the attending doctor and Magee had dressed the dead pope in his cassock (the white robe).	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 111.
pp. 729–730	Cornwell floated his hypothesis by Magee and Lorenzi, but they both vehemently denied it.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 321, p. 325.

#### L.4.g. Reasonable Suspicion of Murder

p. 731	So whom did he [Magee] turn to? None other than Paul Marcinkus, who Magee said was the only man in the Vatican who had a heart and would help when you were in trouble.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 252.
p. 731	Even more troubling, though, is the fact that alarm buttons on both sides of the pope's bed had been repaired on the very morning of his last day of life. Magee said he explicitly pointed them out to the pope before bidding him good night, and Lorenzi made the same claim.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 244, p. 104.
p. 732	The 49-year-old Russian sipped first, was immediately struck by overwhelming convulsions, and died before the pope could even exit the room to summon help. The pope's doctor ruled it a massive coronary, although no autopsy was performed nor was the coffee ever tested.	A. Manhattan (1985), pp. 133–6.
p. 732	As the Russian archbishop was purportedly in poor health and had already experienced heart attacks, the media accepted the sudden death as a bizarre coincidence. Nevertheless, rumors flew that the coffee had been poisoned and intended for Luciani.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 227; A. Manhattan (1985), p. 137.

#### L.4.h. The Motive: Preserving a Financial Empire

p. 733	As part of the deal, Marcinkus had also sold the local prelates' stock in Banca Cattolica del Veneto without their consent, which had been held by the Vatican Bank as collateral for loans they had taken out for their diocese's projects.	D. Yallop (1984), pp. 36–7.
p. 733	Not surprised at all by Luciani's disclosure, Benelli had plenty of evidence and explained in detail what had transpired. He also advised Luciani to bite his tongue, for the pope would not be receptive to a complaint.	D. Yallop (1984), pp. 37–8.
p. 733	The covert deal between Sindona, Marcinkus and Calvi had transpired during the summer of 1971, but Calvi did not announce the acquisition until March of 1972.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 144.
p. 733	Although it was never determined how much the lawyer from Sicily profited from the deal, investigators learned that he kicked back 6.5 million dollars to Calvi and Marcinkus for their participation in the scheme.	D. Yallop (1984), pp. 36–8, pp. 126–7, pp. 143–5, pp. 174–5. See also R. Cornwell (1983), pp. 60–1.
p. 734	Marcinkus was therefore untouchable, and Paul VI sent his deputy secretary of state packing to the political outhouse of Florence in 1977, albeit softening the blow by making Benelli a cardinal.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 67, pp. 105–6; A. Manhattan (1985), p. 132. For more of Benelli's contempt for Marcinkus, see J. Cornwell (1989), pp. 85–6, p. 95, pp. 170–1.
p. 734	Because of Benelli's Italian nationality and wealth of Vatican experience, London bookmakers considered only three men to have a better chance of being elected (Benelli's odds were four to one).	D. Yallop (1984), p. 60.



p. 734	But Benelli knew he would be blocked by both the traditionalists and those who feared his strong personality, so he spearheaded a campaign that resulted in the surprising election of Albino Luciani.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 37, pp. 74–6; A. Manhattan (1985), p. 115.
p. 734	If the new pope did not abide any more financial crookedness, Calvi's bank would probably collapse and he would surely be imprisoned.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 4.

#### L.4.i. Too Nice to Wield Authority?

p. 735	On his first full day as pope (August 27), Luciani ordered his secretary of state to discreetly and rapidly produce a detailed review of every department's financial operations. There were to be no exceptions, and he specifically emphasized his concern about the Vatican Bank.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 88.
p. 736	He [John Paul I] met later that morning with his most trusted cardinals, Giovanni Benelli and Pericle Felici. The two Vatican experts argued the Vatican Bank was not fulfilling its charter. After summarizing the issues, they said Marcinkus was the problem.	G. Posner (2015), p. 261.
pp. 736–737	The list [of Freemasons] included Marcinkus, Villot and many other key Vatican figures. Cardinal Benelli was not on the list, nor was Cardinal Felici. Felici had joined Benelli in advancing Luciani's election and was the confidant whom Luciani first consulted to discuss this issue.	D. Yallop (1984), pp. 177–8.
p. 737	Per different Vatican sources, the pope's final meeting with Villot was bitter and emotional.	J. Cornwell (1989), p. 319.
p. 737	In sum, five of the Vatican men being politically demoted were all on the published list of Freemasons in contrast with none of their replacements having appeared on it.	D. Yallop (1984), pp. 213–4.
p. 737	Both Yallop and Cornwell cited sources who reported that Luciani's subsequent phone conversation with his trusted friend Cardinal Colombo in Milan was about these personnel changes.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 215; J. Cornwell (1989), p. 310.

#### L.4.j. Darkness Shrouds the Truth

pp. 737–738	Only two scenarios can make sense of Villot's behavior. He had either been enlisted to enable a murder or saw evidence of a murder that he quickly decided had to be hidden to protect his Church from a scandal.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 220.
p. 738	Just over a month prior in the heat of summer, Paul VI's body had not been embalmed until 24 hours had passed. Although not bound to this Italian law, Villot and the Vatican had honored it.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 229.
p. 738	He stated that canon law expressly banned an autopsy on a pope's body, yet the Code of Canon Law said nothing about the subject. To the contrary, an autopsy was performed on Pius VIII in 1830.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 239.

#### L.4.k. The Financial Shell Game

pp. 738–739	Marcinkus was on the board of directors for an Ambrosiano subsidiary in the Bahamas, which Calvi created in 1971, and would only miss one of the bank's 22 board meetings from 1971 to 1982.	G. Posner (2015), p. 202.
p. 739	Although Marcinkus would later say he had only met with Calvi on but a few social occasions a year, Calvi's family adamantly testified to the contrary.	R. Cornwell (1983), p. 54.
p. 739	So what was becoming of the loan money pouring out of Ambrosiano? Nobody really knows, but a lot of it was apparently channeled to P2's right-wing activities and the personal accounts of Calvi and his cohorts.	P. Williams (2003), pp. 165–6.
p. 740	The Vatican Bank's shell companies owed Ambrosiano hundreds of millions of dollars, and the Vatican Bank itself was the largest shareholder of Ambrosiano stock.	G. Posner (2015), p. 5.

#### L.4.l. Keeping It Hidden With the Italian Solution

p. 741	Precedence had occurred in July of 1976 when an Italian magistrate [Vittorio Occorsio] was murdered to halt his investigation into links between P2 and a right-wing group called National Vanguard. In this case, a neo-Nazi group named New Order claimed responsibility for the judge's death.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 122.
p. 741	An investigator named Luca Mucci tried to further the Calvi probe, but a P2 member [Raffaele Giudice] was the chief of Italy's law enforcement department for white-collar crime [the Guardia di Finanza]. So Mucci never even got a call back from them for six months. When he finally did, it was to inform him that they found no evidence of Calvi behaving criminally.	G. Posner (2015), p. 287.
p. 741	In March of 1979, Mino Pecorelli was murdered... A P2 member who used to be a high-ranking officer in Italy's secret service [Antonio Viezzer] would be arrested and charged four years later with complicity in the murder.	D. Yallop (1984), pp. 270–2. See G. Posner (2015), p. 303, for possibility of an alternative motive.

p. 741	Not even a week had passed since Pecorelli's death when the two men from the Bank of Italy who had headed the previous year's audit of Banco Ambrosiano were arrested...The people who were profiting from Calvi's operation were not to be challenged and could pull strings well above the Bank of Italy.	R. Cornwell (1983), pp. 90–102; D. Yallop (1984), p. 273.
p. 742	On the evening of July 11, Ambrosoli was assassinated before he could return the next day to sign his recorded testimony and thereafter be available for questioning.	R. Cornwell (1983), p. 105; D. Yallop (1984), pp. 274–80.
p. 742	Just two days after the so-called Italian Solution had eliminated the problem of Ambrosoli, it also put an end to Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Varisco. The head of the Italian security service in Rome, Varisco's current investigation was into P2.	D. Yallop (1984), pp. 278–9.
p. 742	In the summer of 1980, an Ambrosiano board member named Roberto Olson called for Calvi's resignation. He was subsequently murdered by a Mafia hit man.	P. Williams (2003), p. 167.

#### L.4.m. The Scandal Erupts on John Paul II's Watch

p. 742	Ortolani's deep connections with Vatican dignitaries had begun in the early 1950s, and Paul VI later granted him the title of "Gentleman of His Holiness." He served as a middleman for many of the money transfers made by Sindona and Marcinkus before fleeing to Brazil.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 118; G. Posner (2015), p. 302.
p. 743	De Benedetti thought the bank was a bargain...He demanded his investment back with interest or he would go public. Calvi reluctantly agreed as his prized executive abruptly resigned in January of 1982.	G. Posner (2015), pp. 321–2.
p. 744	Carboni still honored the contract by tendering 530,000 dollars to the hit man's crime family the next day.	R. Cornwell (1983), p. 175, pp. 202–3; D. Yallop (1984), p. 297.
p. 744	Investigators later found the hit man had received 150,000 dollars from Calvi himself.	G. Posner (2015), p. 324.
p. 744	This location was rife with connotation, for members of P2 referred to themselves as Black Friars.	K. Dovkants (2003).
p. 744	Italian authorities concluded two decades later that Calvi was murdered by the Mafia.	J. Hooper (2003); P. Williams (2003), p. 171.
p. 745	In February of 1987, the ruling magistrates concluded that the Vatican Bank had deliberately served as an umbrella for Calvi's criminal transactions...Arrest warrants were issued for Marcinkus and the other two Vatican Bank officials involved.	P. Williams (2003), p. 175.

#### L.4.n. The Blackmail Story Reveals Calvi's Culpability

p. 747	The glue that held Licio Gelli's state within a state together was blackmail...He [Gelli] always had the ability to destroy any of his high-profile members.	D. Yallop (1984), p. 116.
p. 748	He [Gelli] told the court in a preliminary hearing that the hit was commissioned from Poland, which was apparently a sly reference to the massive funding the Solidarity Trade Union received from the Calvi/Vatican scheme.	J. Phillips (2005).
p. 748	He [Gelli] was thereafter dropped from the list of the accused for lack of evidence. The five people who were formally charged and tried were all acquitted.	C. Summers (2007).

## APPENDIX M. THE CRASHING OF THE GREAT STAR

### M.2.c. ÇMO Foods

p. 757	Séralini's team had analyzed Monsanto's data and found there were signs of liver and kidney toxicity that had been dismissed as irrelevant by Monsanto's scientists and European regulators.	J. Fagan, et al. (2014), pp. 147–8.
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## APPENDIX N. THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

### N.2.b. The Crusade Against the Cathars

p. 765	The first pope to use the title of "Vicar of Christ," he [Innocent III] had led his flock in the polar opposite direction that Jesus would have.	J. Sumption (1978), p. 66, for papal title.
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## APPENDIX O. THE IMPACT ON ISLAM

## O.2.a. The Birth and Split of Islam

p. 771	The rift between Sunnis (about 87 percent of the Muslim world) and Shīrites (the remaining 13 percent) has perpetuated to this day.	S. Nasr (2003), p. 10.
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## O.2.b. The Heart of Islam

p. 771	Rather, it [Islam] charges them [Muslims] to produce a world of social justice and equality that cares for the poor.	S. Nasr (2002), p. 147; S. Nasr (2003), pp. 26–7, p. 113.
p. 771	The wisdom of applying spiritual values and standards to all forms of collective behavior should not be dismissed because the Muslim world has been doing so with governments that are lacking with regard to other truths (e.g., granting equal rights to females, homosexuals and non-Muslims).	E.g., I. Warraq (1995), pp. 188–9, citing Ann Mayer (1991), <i>Islam and Human Rights</i> .
p. 772	Trees and other plants should not be destroyed unless absolutely necessary.	S. Nasr (2002), p. 208, pp. 281–2.

## O.2.c. A Recipe for Disaster

p. 773	As it [the Quran] states, “Fight in the cause of God those that fight you, but commit no aggression. God does not love the aggressors” (Sura 2:190).	N. Dawood (2014), p. 19. See S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 83, for alternative translation of “do not transgress” and “God loves not the transgressors.”
p. 773	If Muslims betray and attack the ummah, the Quran declares, “seize them and slay them wherever you find them” (Sura 4:89).	S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 232.
p. 773	For instance, “We decreed to the Children of Israel that if anyone kills a person—unless in retribution for murder or spreading corruption in the land—it is as if he kills all mankind” (Sura 5:32).	M. Abdel Haleem (2010), p. 114.
p. 773	The Quran also states, “Slay not the soul that God has made inviolable, save by right [for a just cause]” (Sura 6:151; see also 17:33, 25:65–68).	S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 398.
p. 773	This is why Osama bin Laden had to justify 9/11 as a legitimate act of self-defense and how the targeted civilians were not innocent bystanders.	O. bin Laden (2002). See also R. Spencer (2002), p. 167.

## O.2.d. The Context and Conflicts of Religious Fundamentalism

p. 777	To rally support for their cause, leaders of such movements pull out all the stops and reinterpret religious texts in their favor, often in innovative or radical ways.	K. Armstrong (2000), pp. 165–6.
p. 777	As evidenced by how the Catholic Church fought tooth and nail against the Enlightenment of the 19th century (§11.5.b.), fundamentalism is not unique to Islam.	K. Armstrong (2000), p. 164.
p. 778	Moreover, they [ISIS fighters] expect to be decimated on the battlefield by “Rome” and cut down to their last few thousand soldiers before the spiritual realm suddenly kicks into gear and does its end-of-the-world thing.	G. Wood (2015).

## O.3.a. Justifying Violence and Religious Totalitarianism

p. 779	For instance, “When you meet those who disbelieve, strike at their necks; then, when you have overwhelmed them, tighten the bonds” (Sura 47:4; see also 8:12–13).	S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 1236.
p. 779	After the sacred months, “Wherever you encounter the idolaters, kill them, seize them, besiege them, wait for them at every lookout post; but if they repent, maintain the prayer, and pay the prescribed alms [the <i>jizya</i> , a unique tax on non-Muslims], let them go on their way” (Sura 9:5; see also 9:29).	M. Abdel Haleem (2010), p. 188.
p. 781	The Quran wisely states, “There is no coercion in religion” (Sura 2:256).	S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 111.

## O.3.b. Falling for the Fire and Brimstone

p. 782	In Islamic eschatology, the end of the world will begin with the appearance of the Mahdī (the Guided One), who will defeat an array of temporal evils and bring peace and justice to the world. Jesus will then return to Jerusalem, whereupon the world will be destroyed and everybody will be resurrected to face eternal judgment.	S. Nasr (2002), p. 246; S. Nasr (2003), pp. 73–4.
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p. 782	Instead, it [the Quran] teaches that excruciating and eternal torture awaits those who go astray: “We shall send those who reject Our revelations to the Fire. When their skins have been burned away, We shall replace them with new ones so that they may continue to feel the pain” (Sura 4:56).	M. Abdel Haleem (2010), p. 88.
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#### O.3.d. Mistaking the Meaning of Life and Projecting Darkness

p. 783	Regarding the question of free will versus predestination, Islam sides heavily with the latter with verses like, “If it had been Our will, We could certainly have given every soul its true guidance, but My words have come true. ‘I shall be sure to fill Hell with jinn [demons] and men together’” (Sura 32:13).	M. Abdel Haleem (2010), p. 417.
p. 783	Another states, “God leads the wrongdoers astray” (Sura 14:27).	S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 635.

#### O.4.a. The Darkness of Blind Faith

p. 785	Muslims believe Muhammad was the last of a long line of prophets and God will not have any more landmark communication with humanity.	S. Nasr (2002), p. 18; S. Nasr (2003), pp. 2–3.
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#### O.4.b. The Darkness of Militant Dogma

p. 786	Again, the Shari‘ah declares a death sentence upon the Muslim apostate. Although this was the classical interpretation of the Shari‘ah and this law is still on the books, it is rarely enforced.	S. Nasr (2002), pp. 49–50.
p. 786	Nevertheless, a Sudanese theologian was executed for this offense in Khartoum in 1985 as was a Shi‘ite in the Sunni bastion of Saudi Arabia in 1992.	I. Warraq (1995), p. 7; R. Spencer (2002), p. 62.
p. 786	Author Salman Rushdie was condemned to die by the Ayatollah Khomeini in 1989, and a bill was introduced in the Iranian Parliament in 2008 that would have mandated the death penalty for Muslim apostates.	A. Chopra (2008), p. 26.
p. 786	Meanwhile, some Muslim converts to Christianity may have avoided execution in recent decades, but they were imprisoned and sometimes tortured by Islamic governments.	R. Spencer (2002), pp. 157–8.
p. 786	For instance, a professor at a West Bank university [Suliman Bashear] was thrown out of a second-story window by his students for arguing that Islam developed gradually over time instead of emerging fully intact from the prophet’s mouth. An Egyptian professor [Faraj Foda] was assassinated in 1992 for his literary apostasy, and a Nobel Prize–winning novelist [Naguib Mahfouz] was stabbed for the same reason in 1994.	A. Stille (2002), p. A-1; R. Spencer (2002), p. 4. See also R. Spencer (2002), p. 105, for the 1990 killing of Rashad Khalifa in Tucson, AZ, presumably by orthodox Muslims.
p. 786	Meanwhile, ordinary people of other faiths in Muslim lands often die for their beliefs because of the Shari‘ah’s murderous paradigm.	R. Spencer (2002), pp. 159–63.
pp. 786–787	This law’s cultural roots run so deep that precious few Muslims will challenge the tenets of the faith without publishing from a safe democracy. Even then, some authors do so with a pen name.	E.g., I. Warraq (1995); see also R. Spencer (2002), p. 4, for “Christoph Luxenberg.”

#### O.4.c. The False Unity of Religious Totalitarianism

p. 789	They [Qurayzah Jews] requested their punishment be decided not by Muhammad but rather a local tribal chief with whom they had been allied. The verdict was brutal. Upward of seven hundred men were executed, and the women and children were sold into slavery.	E. Hotaling (2003), pp. 69–70; K. Armstrong (2000), p. 21.
p. 790	By one report, the Muslims avoided the ambush with the help of local allies and made it to the violence-free zone. The Quraysh was essentially bullied by this moral display into making peace with its Muslim enemies.	K. Armstrong (2000), pp. 22–3.
p. 790	Per another report, the Quraysh reconsidered its attack for a variety of reasons and negotiated a peace treaty while the pilgrimage was still nine miles out of Mecca.	E. Hotaling (2003), p. 71.
p. 791	His [Umar’s] answer was unifying and enriching the tribes by raiding non-Muslims in neighboring lands.	K. Armstrong (2000), p. 27.
p. 791	Just as the New Testament demands conformity to the governing authorities, so does the Quran.	M. Ayoub (2004), p. 72.
p. 791	In any case, “If you do not go out and fight, God will punish you severely and put others in your place” (Sura 9:39).	M. Abdel Haleem (2010), p. 194.
p. 792	The good Muslims were uniting against the evil nonbelievers, which Islamic law later framed as a perpetual conflict between the House of Islam and the House of War.	K. Armstrong (2000), p. 30.

## O.4.d. The Production of Islam's Holy Writings

p. 793	Unlike the Quran, Muslim scholars did not begin collecting and scrutinizing the reports of what the prophet did and said until the eighth century.	M. Ayoub (2004), p. 115.
p. 793	For instance, a ninth-century imam [Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari] is credited with having produced the most trustworthy collection of hadiths. Having supposedly collected three hundred thousand of them, he rejected all but a shade more than two thousand.	R. Spencer (2002), pp. 45–6.
p. 794	As for the Sharī'ah, it was primarily derived from the Sunnah because the Quran does not provide much in the way of explicit legal instructions.	M. Ayoub (2004), p. 113; K. Armstrong (2000), pp. 48–9, pp. 58–61.
p. 795	In the Shī'ite world, though, the gate of ijihād has remained open.	S. Nasr (2003), pp. 79–80; M. Ayoub (2004), p. 126.

## O.5.a. The Way of the Spiritual Warrior

p. 795	They [Muslims] were originally directed to prostrate themselves on the ground in prayer three times a day, which was later increased to five. The purpose was to overcome pride and arrogance and instill humility and selflessness before God.	K. Armstrong (2000), p. 6.
pp. 795–796	As the Quran states, those who follow God's apostle “are harsh against the disbelievers, merciful to one another” (Sura 48:29).	S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 1255.

## O.5.b. An Uncompromising Search for Truth

pp. 796–797	Is the Quran the highest source of knowledge when it quotes God as having said that he created the heavens, earth and everything else in six days (Sura 50:38)? How about when a different passage totals up eight days for God to create it all (Sura 41:9–12)?	See also I. Warraq (1995), pp. 134–5.
p. 797	Hence, “Righteous women are devoutly obedient...As for those [wives] from whom you fear discord and animosity, admonish them, then leave them in their beds, then strike them” (Sura 4:34).	S. Nasr, et al. (2015), p. 206.