

Question 7 The Pope in 1213

That is a good question, in 1213 because the Pope had earlier withdrawn his emissary and blessings, the king of England felt compelled to reestablish the blessings of the Pope, thereby God's Blessings, as he believed it. It was hard to get knights to go to the crusades and fight wars and of conquest and die without the blessings of God Almighty. See below quotes:

11. "To those knights who render military service for their lands I grant of my own gift that the lands of their demesne ploughs be free from all payments and all labor, so that, having been released from so great a burden, they may equip themselves well with horses and arms and be fully prepared for my service and the defense of my kingdom." Charter of Liberties of Henry I, 1100

"All who die by the way, whether by land or by sea, or in battle against the pagans, shall have immediate remission of sins. This I grant them through the power of God with which I am invested."

Pope Urban II: Speech at Council of Clermont, 1095, according to Fulcher of Chartres

Because of the power of the Pope to raise armies, the king had to do anything he could to regain the blessing of the Church, via the Pope. So in 1213 by way of Charter/trust, the king gave all of his holding to the Pope, including England and Ireland, all that he possessed, and placed his subjects forever under the dictates of the Pope. You can find a copy of this Charter in the, "In A Nutshell" paper I just sent you.

So you now you know what the king did and why. Now you have to ask yourself, is the 1213 Charter still valid law? I obviously don't have receipts from the gold and silver taxes paid to the Pope, but there are ways to know the answer.

First, in 1689 there was a Declaration of Rights that took place after civil war in England. Charles I was beheaded and Charles II took over the thrown, but what took place was even more drastic than a change in monarchy. Theology and Doctrine was turned on its head, King William declared that England and his subjects were no longer under the Pope or the Catholic Church. Even today you can see this division, in Ireland with the IRA who remain loyal to the Pope and Unionist that remain loyal to the king and the Protestant doctrine stemming back to king William. The Declaration went on to declare many rights for the subjects of king William. Did the 1689 Declaration of Rights with the blessing of king William void the 1213 Charter?

III. Provided that no charter or grant or pardon granted before the three and twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-nine shall be any ways impeached or invalidated by this Act, but that the same shall be and remain of the same force and effect in law and no other than as if this Act had never been made.

King William's lawyers said in this section ,that if any Charter or Grant prior to this 1689 Declaration of Rights, is contradicted by this Declaration as a matter of law the Declaration is as if it were never written. There are several truths to be taken from this, the obvious one is the 1213 Charter could not be invalidated because it is a non-revocable trust, a contract. Only the parties to the contract can void a trust. Parties to the trust continue to be born even today. Also, the freedom imagined by the subjects was just that, imagined, remember the quotes from Sir Edmond Burke I included in the previous email? Here is another one:

"If America gives you taxable objects on which you lay your duties here, and gives you, at the same time, a surplus by a foreign sale of her commodities to pay the duties on these objects which you tax at home, she has performed her part to the British revenue. But with regard to her own internal establishments, she may, I doubt not she will, contribute in moderation. I say in moderation, for she ought not to be permitted to exhaust herself. She ought to be reserved to a war, the weight of which, with the enemies that we are most likely to have, must be considerable in her quarter of the globe. There she may serve you, and serve you essentially.

For that service - for all service, whether of revenue, trade, or empire - my trust is in her interest in the British

Constitution. My hold of the Colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties which, through light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the Colonists always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government, they will cling and grapple to you, and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance."

Burke on Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775, pages 71,72, published by Allyn and Bacon.

As I said, king William made it clear he did not have the power, or legal authority to void the 1213 Charter with the Pope, or any other Charter that came into conflict with the 1689 Declaration of Rights. Now this is one witness to what I said in British Colony parts I, II and III. So as of 1689, the 1213 Charter was still law, is it still law today here is another witness I just got last night.

"The Bill of Rights of 1689. which is still in force as statute law and remains our central constitutional document,..."fn # "The Bill of Rights is perhaps the nearest approach to a constitutional code which we possess", Sir William Anson, The law and Custom of the Constitution, (5th Edn., Oxford 1922). And:

Bill of Rights by Richard Munday In *Bowles v. Bank of England*:

"The Bill of Rights still remains unrepealed, and no practice or custom, however prolonged, or however acquiesced in on the part of the subject, can be relied on by the Crown as justifying any infringement of its provisions."

And to bring this fact to the present:

"It is ironical, but perhaps unsurprising, that recent years have seen calls for a new Bill of Rights:" cf., e.g., A. Lester, *A British Bill of Rights* (2nd edn., Institute for Public Policy Research 1996).

So to answer your question, yes Britain is still subject to Rome, unknown to the Brits. Is it possible for such a important fact to remain hidden, the facts say yes. Also, as the Brits recognize the 1689 Declaration of Rights to still be the law in Britain, and their Constitution, we are faced with the same thing in this country. Do not Americans believe themselves to be totally free, and claim the Bill of Rights in our Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, which is modeled after the 1215 Magna Charta? Did not Sir Edmund Burke say in the quote above, "Let the Colonists always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government, they will cling and grapple to you, and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance."?

We are a colony yet today, be it unknown, lack of knowledge does not change the facts. Just because the World was believed to be flat in the middle ages, did not make it indeed flat. A portion of the taxes paid to day go by treaty to Great Britain. Our tax system was given to us by England, our Federal Reserve was given to us by the Bank of England. The Bankruptcy of England in the 1700, and their debt was taken over by the Rothschilds, who controlled the Bank of England. If you want to learn more about this issue you I will send you "A Country Defeated In Victory, parts I and II, and read the attached Congressional Record. Where did the Rothschilds get their money, seemingly overnight and enough to finance war and government around the world including the United States, the Vatican? The Vatican, via, the Pope is the only source of such immense wealth. The Pope regained land given him in the Charter of 1213 thru debt and taxes and supplying financial assistance at the right time. How did the king regain his land in America as declared in his Charters? Debt taxes and supplying financial assistance at the right time. I wonder where he learned this practice from?

James Montgomery