Egypt and Sodom

Spiritually





London

Egypt

8And their body *will be* upon the street of the great city, which is called spiritually Sodom and Egypt, where also their Lord was crucified.

Revelation 11:8

Ezekiel 32 Common English Bible (CEB)

Egypt the crocodile

32 In the twelfth year, on the first day of the twelfth month, the LORD's word came to me: ² Human one, sing a lament for Pharaoh, Egypt's king. Say to him:

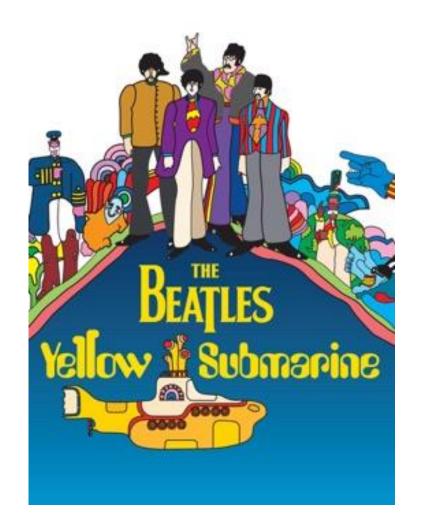
You consider yourself a young lion among the nations,

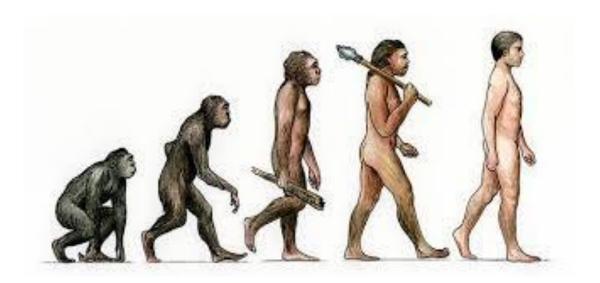
but you are like the sea monster!

You thrash about in your rivers, you roil the waters with your feet, and you muddy your rivers.

<u>Isaiah 36:6</u> - Lo, thou trustest in the staff of this broken reed, on Egypt; whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it: so [is] Pharaoh king of Egypt to all that trust in him.

Ezekiel 20:7 - Then said I unto them, Cast ye away every man the abominations of his eyes, and defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt: I [am] the LORD your God



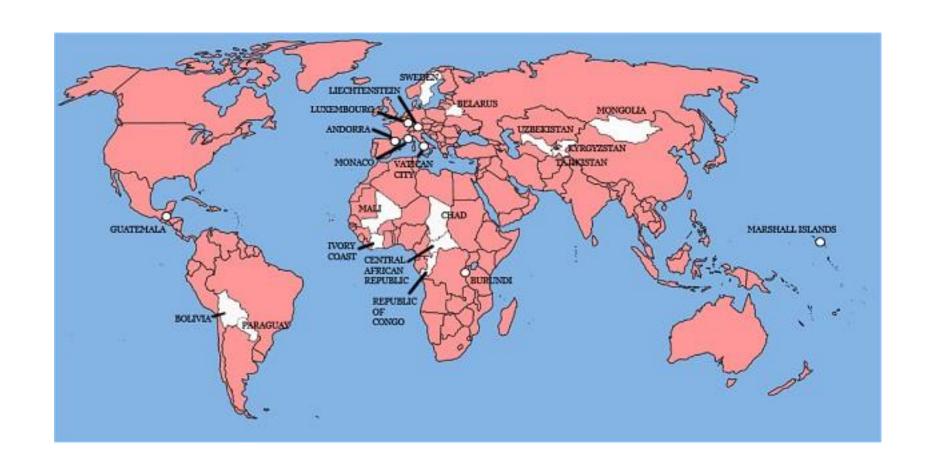


Do you see the pyramid?



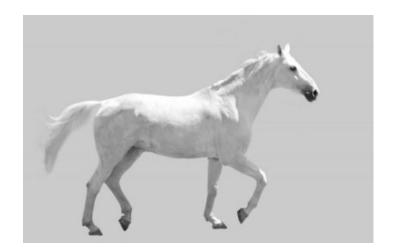
British have invaded nine out of ten countries - so look out Luxembourg

Britain has invaded all but **22 countries** in the world in its long and colorful history, new research has found. Every schoolboy used to know that at the height of the empire, almost a quarter of the atlas was colored pink, showing the extent of British rule.



21 of the 22 countries that have not been invaded by Britain

English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and eventually became a global <u>lingua franca</u>. [5][6] It is named after the <u>Angles</u>, one of the <u>Germanic tribes</u> that migrated to the area of <u>Great Britain</u> that later took their name, as <u>England</u>. Both names derive from Anglia, a peninsula in the Baltic Sea. The language is closely related to Frisian and Low Saxon, and its vocabulary has been significantly influenced by other Germanic languages, particularly Norse (a North Germanic language), and to a greater extent by Latin and French. [7] English has developed over the course of more than 1,400 years. The earliest forms of English, a group of West Germanic (Ingvaeonic) dialects brought to Great Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers in the 5th century, are collectively called <u>Old English</u>. <u>Middle English</u> began in the late 11th century with the Norman conquest of England; this was a period in which the language was influenced by French. Early Modern English began in the late 15th century with the introduction of the printing press to London, the printing of the King James Bible and the start of the Great Vowel Shift. 9 Through the worldwide influence of the <u>British Empire</u>, and later the <u>United States</u>, <u>Modern</u> English has been spreading around the world since the 17th century. Through all types of printed and electronic media, and spurred by the emergence of the United States as a global <u>superpower</u>, English has become the <u>leading language</u> of international discourse and <u>the *lingua franca*</u> in many regions and professional contexts such as <u>science</u>, <u>navigation</u> and <u>law</u>.[10]

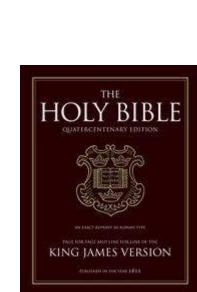


1I watched as the Lamb opened the first of the seven seals. Then I heard one of the four living creatures say in a voice like thunder, "Come!" 2I looked, and there before me was a white horse! Its rider held a bow, and he was given a crown, and he rode out as a conqueror bent on conquest.

Revelation 6



The King James Version (KJV), also known as the King James Bible (KJB) or simply the Authorized Version (AV), is an English translation of the Christian Bible for the Church of England, begun in 1604 and completed as well as published in 1611 under the sponsorship of James VI and I.[a][b] The books of the King James Version include the 39 books of the Old Testament, an intertestamental section containing 14 books of the Apocrypha, and the 27 books of the New Testament. The translation is noted for its "majesty of style", and has been described as one of the most important books in English culture[2] and a driving force in the shaping of the English-speaking world.[3]





How the King James Bible murdered the Word.

King James Version

Torah

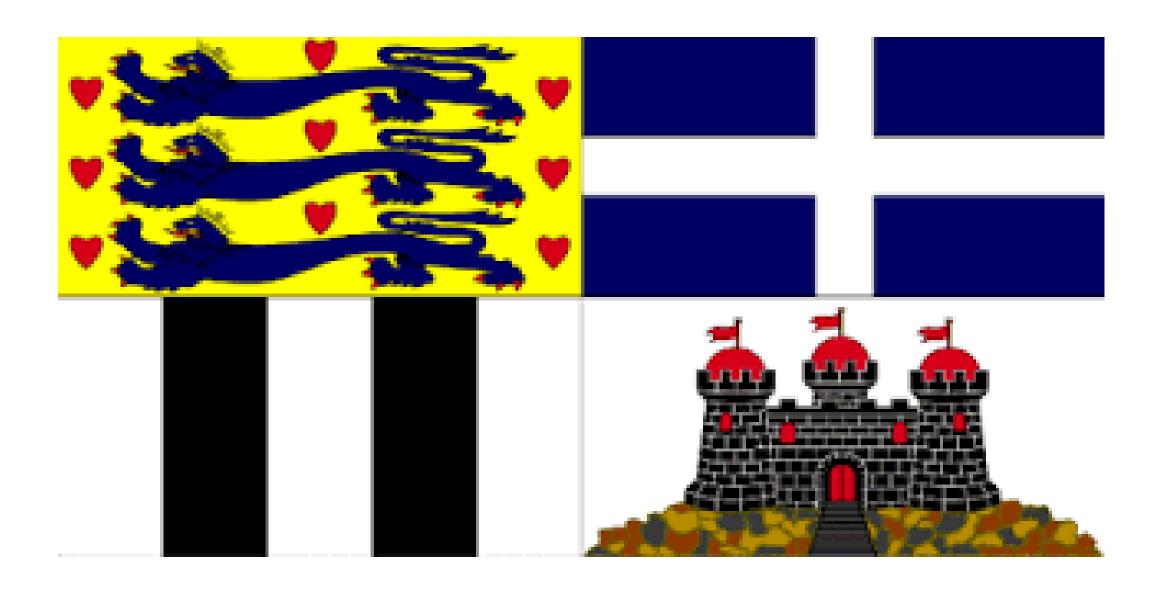
13 Thou shalt not kill.

1. You shall not murder.

The English changed the commandments subtly, using the "Thou shall not kill," as a shield against their depredations and conquests. They themselves continuously violated this commandment they created. YHWH declared the Israelites kill and burn most of their enemies. The commandment being changed from, "You will not commit murder," to "Thou shall not kill," makes God look like a complete hypocrite. This altered commandment also protects the very people the Holy Bible instructs us to kill. The completely corrupt moral offender benefits from this alteration, for instance. At the same time their depredations against the people they oppressed where totally unbearable. For instance the use of mixed corporal and capital punishment and the transportation of slaves and the creation of penal colonies across the world made up mostly of individuals who resisted the polices the English were imposing, such as the Irish being shipped to Australia for resisting English dominion.



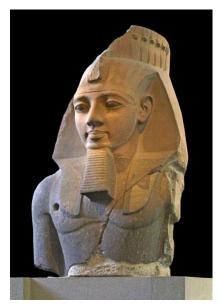
Royal crest of England



Prison



Statue of Ramesses II



Ramses 2 was thought to be the contemporary of Moses.

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The Ancient Egyptians have fascinated us Brits since the first mummy arrived at the British Museum in 1756. Since then museums around the UK have collected art and artefacts from this ancient civilisation, so you're bound to find some near you.

http://www.show.me.uk/editorial/1143-top-ten-places-to-see-ancient-egyptian-stuff

Pharaoh was a King and the spiritual leader of Egypt. The Monarch is the same thing for the English people and any other people they can influence or subjugate. The theory of evolution leads only to the grave, spiritually, which is the same path pharaoh put his people on. The Grave or worse is the only place these people can get to.

Sodom

Spiritually

Genesis 19 (Sodom and Gomorrah)

19 The two angels arrived at Sodom in the evening, and Lot was sitting in the gateway of the city. When he saw them, he got up to meet them and bowed down with his face to the ground. 2 "My lords," he said, "please turn aside to your servant's house. You can wash your feet and spend the night and then go on your way early in the morning."

"No," they answered, "we will spend the night in the square."

3 But he insisted so strongly that they did go with him and entered his house. He prepared a meal for them, baking bread without yeast, and they ate. 4 Before they had gone to bed, all the men from every part of the city of Sodom—both young and old—surrounded the house. 5 They called to Lot, "Where are the men who came to you tonight? Bring them out to us so that we can have sex with them."

6 Lot went outside to meet them and shut the door behind him 7 and said, "No, my friends. Don't do this wicked thing. 8 Look, I have two daughters who have never slept with a man. Let me bring them out to you, and you can do what you like with them. But don't do anything to these men, for they have come under the protection of my roof."

9 "Get out of our way," they replied. "This fellow came here as a foreigner, and now he wants to play the judge! We'll treat you worse than them." They kept bringing pressure on Lot and moved forward to break down the door.

10 But the men inside reached out and pulled Lot back into the house and shut the door. 11 Then they struck the men who were at the door of the house, young and old, with blindness so that they could not find the door.

15 With the coming of dawn, the angels urged Lot, saying, "Hurry! Take your wife and your two daughters who are here, or you will be swept away when the city is punished."

16 When he hesitated, the men grasped his hand and the hands of his wife and of his two daughters and led them safely out of the city, for the Lord was merciful to them. 17 As soon as they had brought them out, one of them said, "Flee for your lives! Don't look back, and don't stop anywhere in the plain! Flee to the mountains or you will be swept away!"

23 By the time Lot reached Zoar, the sun had risen over the land. 24 Then the Lord rained down burning sulfur on Sodom and Gomorrah—from the Lord out of the heavens. 25 Thus he overthrew those cities and the entire plain, destroying all those living in the cities—and also the vegetation in the land. 26 But Lot's wife looked back, and she became a pillar of salt.

1102 – The Council of London (Roman Catholic church council of the church in England) took measures to encourage the English public to believe that homosexuality was sinful.

homosexuality was sinful. •1327 – The deposed King Edward II of England is killed. The popular story that the king was assassinated by having a red-hot poker thrust into his anus has no basis in accounts recorded by Edward's contemporaries. 6 Edward Il had a history of conflict with the nobility, who repeatedly banished his former lover Piers Gaveston, the Earl of Cornwall. The Annales Paulini claims that Edward loved Gaveston "beyond measure", while the *Lanercost* says the intimacy between them was "undue". The <u>Chronicle</u> of Melsa states that Edward "particularly delighted in the vice of <u>sodomy</u>", without making special reference to Gaveston. Chroniclers called the King's relationship with Gaveston as excessive, immoderate, beyond measure and reason and criticised his desire for wicked and forbidden sex. [9] It was hinted at by medieval chroniclers, and has been alleged by modern historians, that the relationship between Gaveston and Edward was homosexual.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline of LGBT history in the United Kingdom

- •1533 King Henry VIII passes the Buggery Act 1533 making all male-male sexual activity punishable by death. Buggery related only to intercourse <u>per anum</u> by a man with a man or woman or intercourse <u>per anum</u> or <u>per vaginum</u> by either <u>a man or a woman with an animal</u>. Other forms of "unnatural intercourse" amounted to <u>indecent assault</u> or <u>gross indecency</u>, but did not constitute buggery. The lesser offence of "attempted buggery" was punished by two years of jail and often horrific time on the <u>pillory</u>.
- •1553 Mary Tudor ascends the English throne and repeals all of Edward VI of England's acts.[11]
- •1580 King James VI of Scotland, King James I England, made his formal entry into Edinburgh and began a relationship with Franco-Scottish Lord Esmé Stewart, 1st Duke of Lennox. Lennox was a relative and 24 years senior to James, married and the father of 5 children. The influence Lennox his "favourite" had on politics, and the resentment at the wealth they acquired, became major political issues during his reign. Scottish nobles ousted Lennox by luring the young king to Ruthven Castle as a guest but then imprisoned him for ten months. The Presbyterian nobles forced King James to banish Lennox to France. Lennox and James remained in secret contact. Lennox remained in France. He died in Paris in 1583. William Schaw took Lennox's heart back to James in Scotland, since in life its true place had been with the King.
- **1606** <u>King James I of England</u> began a relationship with <u>Robert Carr</u>, ^[14] who had broken his leg at a <u>tilting</u> match at which the king was present. The king instantly fell in love with the young man, even helping nurse him back to health all the while teaching him <u>Latin</u>. Entirely devoid of all high intellectual qualities, Carr was endowed with good looks, excellent spirits, and considerable personal accomplishments.

- •1690 <u>King William III of England</u> had several close, male associates, including two Dutch courtiers to whom he granted English titles: <u>Hans Willem Bentinck</u> became <u>Earl of Portland</u> and <u>Arnold Joost van Keppel</u> was created <u>Earl of Albemarle</u>. These relationships with male friends and his apparent lack of more than one female mistress led William's enemies to suggest that he might prefer homosexual relationships. Keppel was 20 years William's junior, described as strikingly handsome, and rose from being a royal page to an earldom with some ease. [20]
- •1697 The Earl of Portland wrote to King William III that "the kindness which your Majesty has for a young man, and the way in which you seem to authorise his liberties... make the world say things I am ashamed to hear". [21] This, he said, was "tarnishing a reputation which has never before been subject to such accusations". William tersely dismissed these suggestions, saying, "It seems to me very extraordinary that it should be impossible to have esteem and regard for a young man without it being criminal."[21]
- •1722 <u>John Quincy</u>, M.D., writes about lesbianism in his second edition of the *Lexicon Physico Medicum*. According to Quincy, *confricatrices* or *confictrices* were terms used by authors for lesbians "who have learned to titulate one another with their <u>clitoris</u>, in imitation of venereal intercourse with men. [22]
 •1724 <u>Margaret Clap</u> better known as *Mother Clap*, ran a coffee house from 1724 to 1726 in <u>Holborn</u>, <u>London</u>. The coffee house served as a <u>Molly House</u> for the underground gay community. [23][24] Her house was popular, [25] being well known within the gay community. She cared for her customers, and catered especially to the gay men who frequented it. She was known to have provided "beds in every room of the house" and commonly had "thirty or forty of such Kind of Chaps every Night, but more especially on Sunday Nights."[26]

- •1726 Three men (Gabriel Lawrence, William Griffin, and Thomas Wright) were hanged at <u>Tyburn</u> for sodomy following a raid of Margaret Clap's Molly House. [27]
- 1727 Charles Hitchen, a London Under City Marshal, was convicted of attempted sodomy at a Molly House. Hitchen had abused his position of power to extort bribes from brothels and pickpockets to prevent arrest, and he particularly leaned on the thieves to make them fence their goods through him. Hitchen had frequently picked up soldiers for sex, but had eluded prosecution by the Society for the Reformation of Manners.[28]
- •1772 The first public debate about homosexuality began during the trial of Captain Robert Jones who was convicted of the capital offence of sodomizing a thirteen-year-old boy. The debate during the case and with the background of the 1772 Macaroni prosecutions considered Christian intolerance to homosexuality and the human rights of men who were homosexual. Jones was acquitted and received a pardon on condition that he left the country. He ended up living in grandeur with his footman at Lyon, in the South of France.
- •1885 The British Parliament enacted section 11 of the <u>Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885</u>, known as the <u>Labouchere Amendment</u> which prohibited <u>gross indecency</u> between males. It thus became possible to prosecute homosexuals for engaging in sexual acts where buggery or attempted buggery could not be proven. [42][43]
- •1889 The <u>Cleveland Street scandal</u> occurred, when a <u>homosexual</u> male <u>brothel</u> in Cleveland Street, <u>Fitzrovia</u>, <u>London</u>, was raided by police after they discovered <u>telegraph boys</u> had been working there as <u>rent boys</u>. A number of aristocratic clients were discovered including <u>Lord Arthur Somerset</u>, <u>equerry</u> to the <u>Prince of Wales</u>. The <u>Prince of Wales</u>'s son <u>Prince Albert Victor</u> and <u>Lord Euston</u> were also implicated in the scandal. [44]

- •1895 Oscar Wilde, tried for gross indecency over a relationship with Lord Alfred Douglas, was sentenced to two years in prison with hardlabour.[45]
- •1897 George Cecil Ives organizes the first homosexual rights group in England, the Order of Chaeronea. Dr Helen Boyle and her partner, Mabel Jones, set up the first women-run General Practice in Brighton, including offering free therapy for poor women. Helen Boyle also founded the National Council for Mental Hygiene (which subsequently becomes MIND) in 1922. [37] British sexologist Havelock Ellis publishes Sexual Inversion, the first volume in an intended series called Studies in the Psychology of Sex. He argues that homosexuality is not a disease but a natural anomaly occurring throughout human and animal history, and should be accepted, not treated. The book is banned in England for being obscene; the subsequent volumes in the series are published in the US and not sold in England until 1936.[37]
- •1910 While homosexuals in London had always socialised in public places such as pubs, coffee houses and tea shops, it possibly became more overt. Waitresses ensured that a section of <u>Lyons Corner</u> House in <u>Piccadilly Circus</u> was reserved for homosexuals. [46] The section became known as the Lily Pond.
- •1912 London's first gay pub (as we now know the term), Madame Strindgberg's <u>The Cave of the Golden</u> <u>Calf</u> opened in Heddon Street, off Regent Street. [47]
- •1913 The <u>British Society for the Study of Sex Psychology</u> is founded by a group of theorists and activists, with <u>Edward Carpenter</u> as president. Carpenter was a proponent of the theory of the homosexual as a third sex, and lived openly with his lover, <u>George Merrill</u>. [37] The society was particularly concerned with <u>homosexuality</u>, aiming to combat legal discrimination against homosexuality with scientific understanding. Members included <u>George Cecil Ives</u>, <u>Edward Carpenter</u>, <u>Montague Summers</u>, <u>Stella Browne</u>, <u>Laurence Housman</u>, <u>Havelock Ellis</u>, <u>George Bernard Shaw</u>, and <u>Ernest Jones</u>. [48]

- •1978 The International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) was founded as the International Gay Association (IGA) on 8 August during the conference of the Campaign for Homosexual Equality in Coventry, England, at a meeting attended by 30 men representing 17 organisations from 14 countries. The Coventry conference also called upon Amnesty International to take up the issue of persecution of lesbians and gays. •1980 – The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980 decriminalized homosexual acts between two men over 21 years of age "in private" in <u>Scotland</u>. British documentary <u>A Change of Sex</u> aired on <u>BBC2</u>, enabling viewers to follow the social and medical transition of Julia Grant; also provides a snapshot of the Gender Identity Clinic at Charing Cross Hospital in London. [37] The Self Help Association for Transsexuals (SHAFT) was formed as an information collecting and disseminating body for trans-people. The association later became known as 'Gender Dysphoria Trust International' (GDTI).[78] The first Black Gay and Lesbian Group was formed in the UK. [79] Lionel Blue became the first British rabbi to come out as gay. [80] The UK's first television series specifically aimed at a gay audience is broadcast on London Weekend Television. Called Gay <u>Life</u>, the programme airs late on Sundays and runs for two series. [81]
- •1981 The <u>European Court of Human Rights</u> in <u>Dudgeon v. United Kingdom</u> struck down <u>Northern Ireland</u>'s criminalisation of homosexual acts between consenting adults. The first UK case of <u>AIDS</u> was recorded when a 49-year-old man was admitted to <u>Brompton Hospital</u> in London suffering from PCP (<u>Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia</u>). He died ten days later. [82]
- •1982 The <u>Homosexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 1982</u> decriminalised homosexual acts between two men over 21 years of age "in private" in <u>Northern Ireland</u>. Terry Higgins dies of <u>AIDS</u> in <u>St Thomas' Hospital</u> London, his friends and partner Martyn Butler set up the Terry Higgins Trust (which became the <u>Terrence Higgins Trust</u>), the first UK <u>AIDS</u> charity. 641

- •1990 In July, following the murders in a short period of time, of Christopher Schliach, Henry Bright, William Dalziel and Michael Boothe, hundreds of lesbians and gay men marched from the park where Boothe had been killed to Ealing town hall and held a candlelit vigil. The demonstration led to the formation of OutRage, who called for the police to start protecting gay men instead of arresting them. In September, lesbian and gay police officers established the Lesbian (Lagpa/GPA). The first Gay pride event is held in Manchester. Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit by Jeanette Winterson, a semi-autobiographical screenplay about her lesbian life was shown on BBC television. Justin Fashanu became the first professional footballer to come out in the press (he subsequently committed suicide). Jorthern Ireland held their first Pride Parade. UK Crown Dependency of Jersey decriminalised homosexuality.
- •1992 UK Crown Dependency of <u>Isle of Man</u> repealed sodomy laws (homosexuality was still illegal until 1994). The first <u>Pride Festival</u> was held in Brighton. <u>[103]Europride</u> was inaugurated in London and was attended by estimated crowds of over 100,000. Britain's first black gay play <u>Boy with Beer</u> by <u>Paul Boakye</u> opened in January at The Man in the Moon Theatre with nudity, simulated sex, and AIDS as a core concern. <u>[104]</u>
- •1993 The radio DJ and comedian <u>Kenny Everett</u> and singer with the group <u>Frankie goes to Hollywood</u>, <u>Holly Johnson</u>, announced that they were HIV positive. [105] Serial killer <u>Colin Ireland</u> was convicted of killing five gay men, who he picked up in the <u>Coleherne</u> leather bar. He was sentenced to life and died in 2012.

- •1994 The Conservative Member of Parliament <u>Edwina Currie</u> introduced an amendment to lower the <u>age of consent</u> for homosexual acts, from 21 to 16 in line with that for heterosexual acts. The vote was defeated and the gay male age of consent was instead lowered to 18. The lesbian age of consent was not set. UK <u>Crown Dependency</u> of Isle of Man decriminalised homosexuality. Charity <u>Save the Children</u> dropped lesbian <u>Sandi Toksvig</u> as compere of its 75th-anniversary celebrations after she <u>came out</u>, but following a direct action protest by the <u>Lesbian Avengers</u>, Save the Children apologised. British filmmaker <u>Derek Jarman</u> died of AIDS.
- •2017 Andy Street became the United Kingdom's first openly gay, directly elected metro mayor. Philippa York, formerly Robert Millar, came out as transgender, thus becoming the first former professional cyclist to have publicly transitioned; she had been one of Britain's most successful cyclists of all time. British voters returned a record number of LGBTQ MPs to Parliament in the general election. Forty-five gay, lesbian or bi MPs were elected on Thursday six more than in the previous parliament. The SNP registered the largest proportion of LGBTQ elected members in its parliamentary party, with seven of its 35 MPs identifying as such. Ryan Atkin became the first openly gay official in English football. Pollong Lord Ivar Mountbatten married his same-sex partner, James Coyle, on 22 September 2018, becoming the first member of the British monarch's extended family to have a same-sex wedding.



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London
  Really
Spiritually
  Egypt
   And
 Sodom.
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