

Shiny Toys, ClownShows and the War for Happiness



WILL ZOLL

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#Prussiagate is drawing towards the end of a brief period of intermission. This is not for lack of material. Understanding the world through the PrussiaGate lens is a gift that keeps on giving. We still have quite a few more rabbit holes and mind excursions to present in the future.

For this article we are deviating away from our normal method of content delivery to tell a story. Without the normal oversupply of links to articles and sources, this will be a narrative that encompasses information we have provided in previous articles, information that we will build upon in the future and an opinion on how everything marries-up to the times we are living in today.

Enjoy!

Once Upon A Time In Swabia

About 1200 years ago, Charlemagne was crowned the first emperor of the Holy Roman Empire:



1

This was a huge moment in European history. Charlemagne was declared the Emperor by the pope, and in return, he pledged to defend and uphold the Church with all of his military might.

Charlemagne spent his days unifying much of Western and Central Europe, which was the first attempt at creating some sort of European Union. The Holy Roman Emperor became the most powerful man in the Western World.

Back in those days, capitalism did not exist. There was no avenue for people to work, save, and invest in a portfolio of real estate, stocks and bonds for their retirement. To get ahead, you needed to acquire titles of nobility. This gave you the rights to land, serfs, and taxation. These titles were granted by the Holy Roman Emperor. Therefore, if you had the favor of the Emperor, you could be lucky enough to be granted a noble title, and thus own a little patch of *Wunderland*, complete with a castle, serfs, food, and tax revenue.

To garner the attention of the Emperor, you could give him money, your daughters, or join him in his military campaigns. Deep in the Swabian Alps, an ambitious young man caught the eye of Henry V. In 1110 A.D., this young man travelled with Henry to Italy. They marched into Rome, took Pope Paschal II prisoner, and forced him to crown Henry V as Holy Roman Emperor.

After this successful mission, Emperor Henry V was impressed with this young man, and granted him the title of *Graf* (Count). He became Count Frederick I of Zollern.



Friedrich I (Count of Zollern – left) and Alpirsbach Abbey (right). (Saturnian / CC BY-SA 3.0) / (Jürgen Wackenhut / Adobe stock)

And so began the escapades of the newly founded *House of Hohenzollern*.

The Rise and Rise of the Hohenzollern

The Hohenzollern family maintained their tradition of rubbing-up to the Emperor in the hope of getting a noble title, or two. Frederick III, the grandson of Frederick I

successfully fought for Emperor Henry VI. In 1192 A.D. he was granted the prestigious title of Burgraviate of Nuremberg:

burgrave noun



- 1 : the military governor of a German city in the 12th and 13th centuries
- 2 : a noble ruling by hereditary right a German castle or town and its adjacent lands

(At this moment, for some #PrussiaGate readers, it may become clear as to why the military tribunals after WWII were held at Nuremberg.)

The generational wealth of the Hohenzollern family was secured, so long as they stayed close to the Holy Roman Emperor.

Trying to keep Europe united was a very expensive and difficult task. The Eastern front was continually under threat of invasion, and the squabbling between European kingdoms could ignite wars within the empire at any moment. Being a Holy Roman Emperor did have its perks, but it hardly generated a satisfactory risk-reward return.

On the other hand, the Hohenzollerns were accumulating great wealth by taxing the shit out of their Swabian subjects. After all, tax was part of their family namesake:

Zoll

noun

customs duty



- *für eine Ware Zoll bezahlen müssen*
to have to pay customs duty on an item

The wealth of the Hohenzollerns was put to good use. They became the pawn broker for the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund:



2

With all the wars and political bullshit Sigismund had to put up with to keep the European Union (woops, Holy Roman Empire) together, his finances were a disaster. Eventually, he was in so much debt that he had no choice but to hand over a valuable title to the Hohenzollerns as payment-in-kind; the *Margraviate of Brandenburg*. This would become the command and control center for the burgeoning Hohenzollern family. The location became the future capital of Germany - Berlin.

Their portfolio of noble titles scattered from the Swabian Alps to Brandenburg generated significant wealth for the family. In these early days, it was a mish mash of land, serfs and taxes. The family needed something bigger to really sink their teeth into; something that would allow them to be free from the grips of the Holy Roman Empire,

which was gradually falling apart. Seeing the writing on the wall, the Hohenzollerns decided to allocate their wealth toward more militant titles.

The *Military Order of the Teutonic Knights*, and their lands in Northern Poland, seemed like the ideal investment opportunity.

The Teutonic Knights acquired their land by conquering the pagan tribes of the region, slaughtering them to the point of genocide, and then importing as many German migrants as possible to repopulate the lands. This was known as the Northern Crusades, and after a century of brutal battles, they were granted the lands they had conquered. The region became known as Prussia.

Prussia was declared a *Monastic State*. The Knights ruled with militant efficiency, and it is said that they held many secrets of warfare within the castle vaults of the Order. The lands of Prussia, coupled with the Teutonic Knights' knowledge of warfare, was a big, juicy prize for the Hohenzollerns. They embarked on an ambitious strategy to grow a powerful empire, expanding their portfolio of land, serfs and of course, tax revenue. This strategy involved infiltration, instead of invasion.

Albert of Prussia was born in 1490 in Brandenburg. He was from the House of Hohenzollern. His father was the Margrave of Brandenburg, but he was also the great-grandson of the last pagan Prussian warrior that defeated the Teutonic Knights over a century prior. With a DNA blend of Hohenzollern and a pagan Prussian warlord, he was the perfect candidate to rule Prussia. He was sent off to be raised by the Church, specifically within the Teutonic Order. In 1510 A.D., the old grand master of the Order died, and Albert became the 37th and last Grand Master of the Knights of the Teutonic Order.



3

Once in charge, Albert wasted no time getting on with business. With a bit of Hohenzollern cash, and the mastery of persuasion, he pledged his allegiance to the King of Poland. In return, the King acknowledged Albert as the *Duchy of Prussia* (Duke).

With that, the Teutonic Order was disbanded, and the lands of Prussia were granted to the House of Hohenzollern, to be passed down through the family, in perpetuity. As the last Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order, Albert possessed all the military secrets acquired by the Knights. The family could now generate taxes in Swabia, Nuremberg, Brandenburg and Prussia. They were so impressed with their strategic acquisition of Prussia that it became the namesake for their future kingdom.

Once Prussia was in the hands of the Hohenzollern, they had no real need to continue relations with the Holy Roman Emperor. Albert decided to light the proverbial tinderbox in Europe, and declared Prussia the first Protestant state. By doing so, he spat in the face of the Holy Roman Empire, and amplified the growing conflict between Protestants and Catholics. A religious war like no other saw Europe engulfed in flames.

European Christians had been united in battle during the Crusades, but after Albert of Prussia declared his Duchy a Protestant state, Catholics and Protestants began to annihilate each other, performing some of the most horrific atrocities in human history.



Schwedentrunk: Verabreichen von Fäkalien

[4](#)

During this period, Europe was decimated by war, famine and plague. Towns, like Marburg, saw population declines of up to 70%. The European nobility were not spared either, and many dynasties were completely wiped out. However, despite all this carnage, the House of Hohenzollern rose like a phoenix from the ashes. By 1701, they were declared the *Kings in Prussia*.



5

From a little town in the Swabian Alps, to a kingdom that would eventually unite Germany and spawn the Third Reich, the rise of the Hohenzollern family was

remarkable. However, there was one particular member of the family that would change the world forever.....

That man was Frederick the Great.

The Kurse of Enlightened Despotism

The *Age of Enlightenment* began as far back as the 1500s, but it was after the Thirty Years War when it really kicked off.

What Was the Enlightenment?



The Enlightenment: intellectual movement in Europe during the 1700s that led to new theories about society, gov't, economics, and religion

This was a brilliant period in history. Individuals began questioning the nature of their existence, especially regarding how they were governed. Huge intellectual advancements were made in mathematics, science, philosophy, art and music. There was also a huge reaction against the rulers of the “Old Guard”. *King Charles I* lost his head, his son bankrupted England, and William of Orange conquered Britain. Other kingdoms

throughout Europe looked on, shaking in their boots at the thought of a people's revolution.

Frederick the Great, however, was not scared of the Enlightenment movement at all. He was a product of the era. His father tried to beat and humiliate the daylights out of him so that he would reject the radical ideas of the Enlightenment and embrace the family's old, ruthless ways of warfare, taxation and conquest. After Frederick's father forced him to watch the decapitation of his gay lover, the rift between father and son was immortalized. Frederick was now determined to bring Enlightenment into his kingdom.

He took the Prussian throne in 1740, and although he embraced the concepts of freedom and individual liberty, he was still the *King of Prussia*. Under no circumstances was he going to relinquish his royal power to his Prussian subjects. This presented a puzzle to the young king. How could he bring the enlightenment to Prussia without giving up his right to absolute rule? The solution he adopted was nothing short of genius:

17 - Philosophical kingship and enlightened despotism

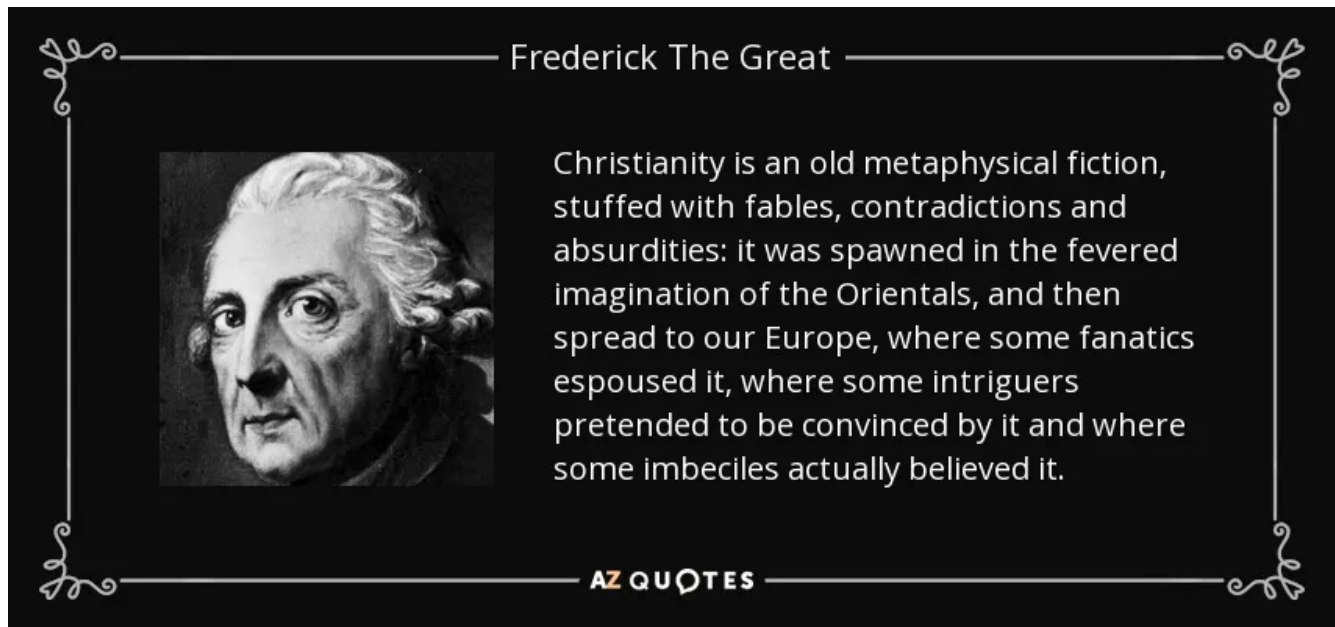


from Part V - The promotion of public happiness

Enlightened despots held that royal power emanated not from di-
vine right but from a social contract whereby a despot was en-
trusted with the power to govern in lieu of any other governments.
In effect, the monarchs of enlightened absolutism strengthened
their authority by improving the lives of their subjects.

6

The first thing Frederick achieved was to separate his right to rule from the Church. His view on Christianity was very clear:



The second thing Frederick achieved changed the world permanently. From his point of view, if he could improve the lives of his subjects, then by default, he had the right of absolute rule over Prussia.

The devil, however, was in the detail. Who determined whether or not Prussian citizens lives were improved? The answer of course was Frederick, because he was “*enlightened*”.

Therefore, because Frederick was enlightened, he alone knew how to improve his subject’s lives. Ergo, he became the determiner of other people’s happiness.

Frederick declared Prussia to be a religiously tolerant state. He encouraged Jewish, Jesuit, Catholic and Huguenot migration into his kingdom. He streamlined the bureaucratic infrastructure by creating centralized agencies for taxation, police, and military. He regulated trade and how farmland could be utilized in his kingdom. He also built beautiful concert halls, libraries and museums so that some of Europe’s finest Enlightenment influencers were attracted to his wonderful Prussia. These included Voltaire, Diderot, Kant and many others.

These influencers were Frederick’s Prussian “**Shiny Toys**”. In return, Frederick demanded higher taxes and that the young men of Prussia serve valiantly in his military escapades against the Austro-Hungarians, and any other Empire he wished to engage.

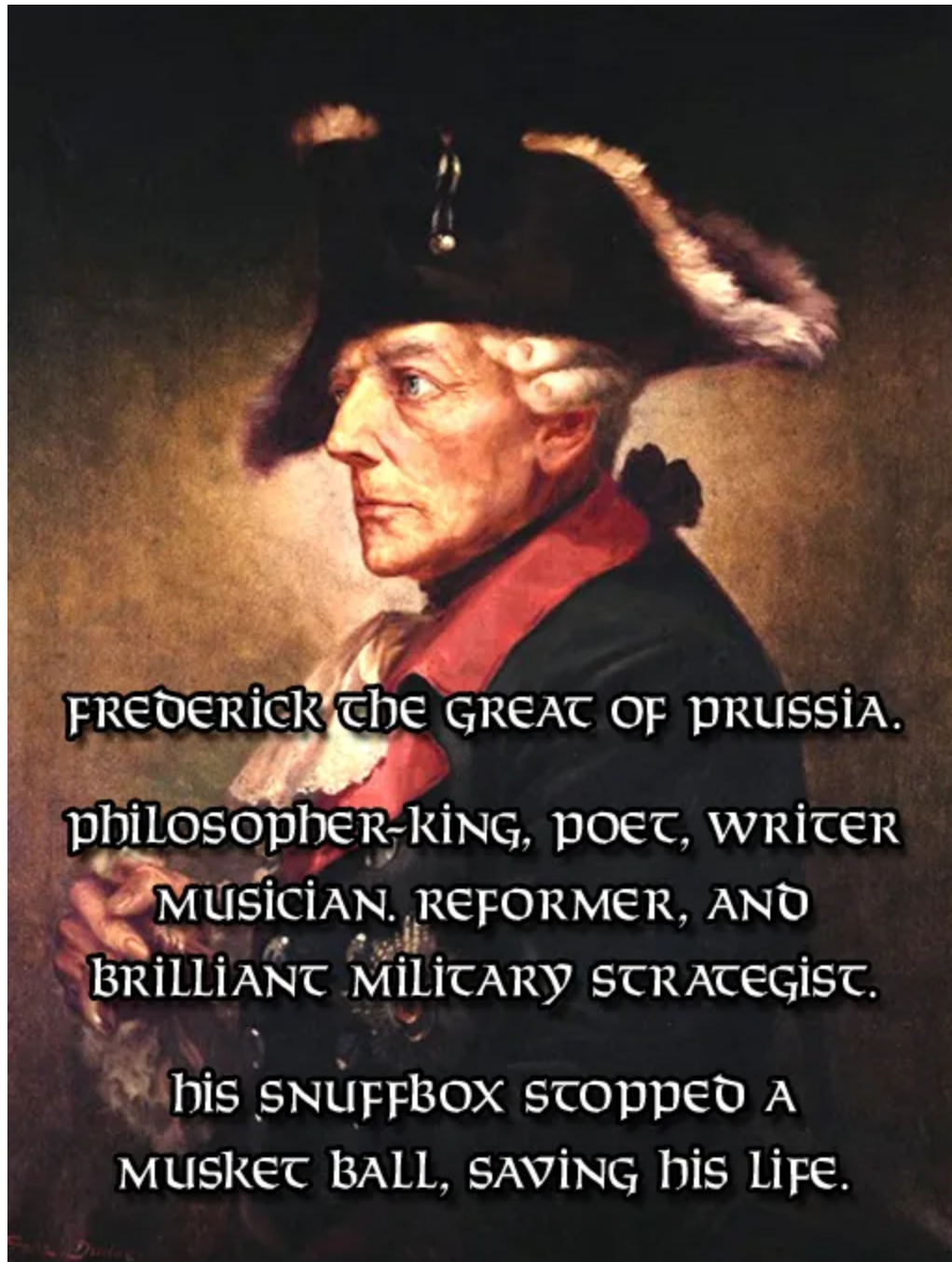
This was the birth of *Enlightened Despotism*. This phrase was a play on words by the aristocratic elite which allowed them to validate their right to rule by displaying their benevolence in the form of public buildings, concerts, and the endorsement of influencers.

The “enlightened” Frederick was the now the empire’s judge of happiness. “**You Will Be Happy!**” is a phrase that has echoed throughout the secret halls of Swabia for centuries thereafter:



Frederick opened the door for a philosophical loophole which allowed self-aggrandizing rulers to maintain their despotic rule by openly declaring their love for the Age of Enlightenment.

It was a remarkable accomplishment, and leaders around Europe rushed to take advantage of Frederick’s idea. The man was not only the King of Prussia, but joined the ranks of philosophers like Plato and Aristotle; Frederick became one of the great *Philosopher Kings*.



[Z](#)

Without doubt, he was intelligent, valiant and a loyal servant to his own kingdom. Whether intentional or not, he had “unleashed the beast” of Enlightened Despotism throughout Europe, and the entire world.

The Dialectic of Light and Dark

Frederick did not re-imagine society all on his own. The Age of Enlightenment embodied a cast of characters all trying to think their way toward enlightenment. As a young man, with a leaning towards other young men, Frederick's pathway was through a brotherhood that was vigorously revamped in **1717** in London; Freemasonry:



Masonic Press Agency · Jun 23 · 2 min read

Unveiling the Legacy of Freemasonry in Prussia: A Historical Journey

"Frederick the Great brought Freemasonry to Berlin and held lodge meetings in his own palace, Charlottenburg Castle. In the first ceremony, he admitted his brother Wilhelm, and later, his brother-in-law, the Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg-Bayreuth. Frederick repeatedly influenced the further development of Freemasonry in Prussia."

[8](#)

There were many powerful men who joined the Freemasons. As a young, gay Crown Prince, Frederick was the perfect addition to the brotherhood. These men believed, due to their prestigious positions of power, influence, education and knowledge, that it was their duty to "raise the bar" of human existence. They believed their talents would enable everyone around them to also become "enlightened".

However, there is an unfortunate paradox in the minds of these apron wearing elitists. If they considered themselves to be "holders of the light", then by default they believed that the lives of those around them were "in the dark". In other words, they considered others as ignorant fools in desperate need of their wisdom.

Frederick lapped up this concept. He believed he was the #1 servant of Prussia, and that many of his subjects were stupid, thankless, bible-clutching naïves. He may have initially joined Freemasonry to attract the attention of men like Voltaire, but in the end he was a believer in the dialectic principles of Light and Dark.

To prove how stupid he thought people were, Frederick built his palace near Berlin, and named it "*Sans, Souci.*"



Many people during this era could not read, let alone read another language. For those who thought of themselves as intelligent, they simply translated the words to mean “carefree”. However, as a notable art historian recently deciphered, the true meaning of the Frederick’s palace name translates to “*Without my dick, care stops*”.

When Frederick was a young man, he most likely contracted Syphilis during his all-male sexual escapades. The procedure of the day was to castrate men who had the disease. From Frederick’s point of view, this unfortunate event freed him from the burden of having children and therefore allowed him to rule more efficiently, without the worry of what happens to his future generations. It also allowed him to enjoy his time at his palace with his enlightened male friends.

Is anyone still having doubts about the origins of the Uranian LGBT movement?

With the name of his palace in public view, Frederick essentially created the idea of a philosophical social contract. If the public did not understand his word-riddle, then they were ignorant, or were still in the dark. Conversely, Frederick and his friends who understood its true meaning, had knowledge, and therefore were “enlightened”.

Since he was the holder of the light, he could guide his subjects through the darkness; as an Enlightened Despot. This idea of hidden philosophical social contracts could be

extended into all facets of society.

The Torch Across the Pond

While European aristocracy were revelling in their new, enlightened pathway to power, the Age of Enlightenment was also taking hold in America. In our **1871** series, we methodically showed how the colonial subjects of the Crown were routinely bankrupted by the process of *mercantilism*. Gold and silver were replaced with fiat currencies that became legal tender, by force if necessary.

Constant cycles of inflation, deflation, and eventual depressions plagued the colonies. However, the American colonialists persevered, and through their resilience they started questioning how they were governed. More importantly, they began debating the true meaning of freedom and *happiness*.

King George III, the cousin of Frederick the Great, continued to oppress the colonies and extract its wealth. Debates about how to free the people from this despotic tyrant raged in coffee shops, bars, brothels, and even some of the [Freemason lodges](#).

The document signed on July 4th, 1776, was an act of undeniable brilliance, and it sent Enlightened Despots throughout Europe into fits of rage.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

[2](#)

The [Declaration of Independence](#) stated clearly, in no uncertain terms, that the pathway to happiness is determined by the individual. Furthermore, this was a right given to them by their Creator, not a despot that unjustly ruled over them.

Contrast this with Frederick's concept of happiness, and you can begin to understand why the American War of Independence was such a brutal, bloody affair. The Founding

Fathers freed the People from the grips of Enlightened Despotism, and placed the freedom and responsibility of happiness in the hands of the individual.

It is worth reading the Declaration of Independence in its entirety. It will take less than 10 minutes, and it will provide not only an understanding of 1776, but the real battle that has been taking place for nearly 250 years.

Don't Worry, Be Happy – Because I Told You!

Frederick the Great was convinced that his *Enlightened Despotism* was the true pathway toward universal enlightenment. Happiness was something that he alone could decide for his kingdom. If he thought that public education, centralized bureaucracies, espionage networks, mandatory military service, concert halls, museums, and all-male flute playing forays at his palace were the pathway to happiness, then you *must* be happy. In his view, you were too stupid to know otherwise!

In Frederick's eyes, this gave him a mandate to rule, collect taxes, declare war, and spend time in his palace as he saw fit.

Frederick was so convinced of his worldview, that he wrote a list of rules and regulations that his citizenry needed to follow in order to be happy. He wrote 17,000 rules, to be precise. One of them was for women to report their menstrual cycles to the local police station. This no-doubt made the ladies happy!!?

Contrast this with America. Millions of people going about their own business and following the principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There was little-to-no taxation, limited government, and definitely no Politbureaus inquiring about the health of the household's young women. If anyone came to America to take those freedoms away, there was not a permanent army to stop them. Every American citizen across the entire nation had the right to mobilize and defend themselves and uphold those freedoms. No army could stop them!! What was needed, however, was a document that immortalized those rights, so that the People could have something tangible to defend and uphold; a Bill of Rights, and a Constitution.

As the process to ratify a Constitution in America was unfolding, one could only imagine the look on Frederick's face when his espionage network told him of the news:







He no doubt spat out his bratwurst and took a large swig of Prussian cider from his champagne flute.

*“If these **“Americans”** want to have a Constitution that solidify their individual freedoms forever, then one must fight Constitution with Constitution; 17,000 Prussian regulations will simply not do it.”* [10](#)

By this stage in his life, Frederick was revered by his fellow Enlightened Despots around the world. For example, King George III originally wanted Frederick’s fieldmarshal to lead the charge against this American revolt. Prussian *puissant-ism* was the flavor of the day among tyrants.

Inside the safety of their secret lodges, they all looked to Frederick for guidance. His response was as big and bold as the vision of the Hohenzollern before him: Frederick decided to write his own bloody document!! A Freemasonic Constitution:

Councils under their Jurisdiction." The Circular throughout two Hemispheres, or "1802 Manifesto" (the first printed document issued by the Supreme Council), also asserted that Frederick the Great instigated its creation:

On the 1st of May, 5786 [1786], the Grand Constitution of the 33d degree, called the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, was finally ratified by his Majesty the King of Prussia, who as Grand Commander of the order of Prince of the Royal Secret, possessed the Sovereign Masonic power over all the Craft. In the new Constitution this high Power was conferred on a Supreme Council of nine Brethren in each Nation, who possess all the Masonic prerogatives in their own district, that this majesty individually possessed; and are Sovereigns of Masonry.

The involvement of Frederick II, King of Prussia, was repeated in the "History" which was delivered in the original 33° ritual:

The Most Puissant Grand Sovereign—Grand Master Commander in Chief—Sovereign of Sovereigns of the degree of Prince of the Royal Secret, was our Illustrious brother, Frederick the 2:nd King of Prussia.

[11](#)

One begins to wonder just what in the hell was going on in the highest echelons of these lodges. What is the "Craft"? Who is the "Prince of the Royal Secret"? How did Frederick rise to become "The Most Puissant Grand Sovereign"?

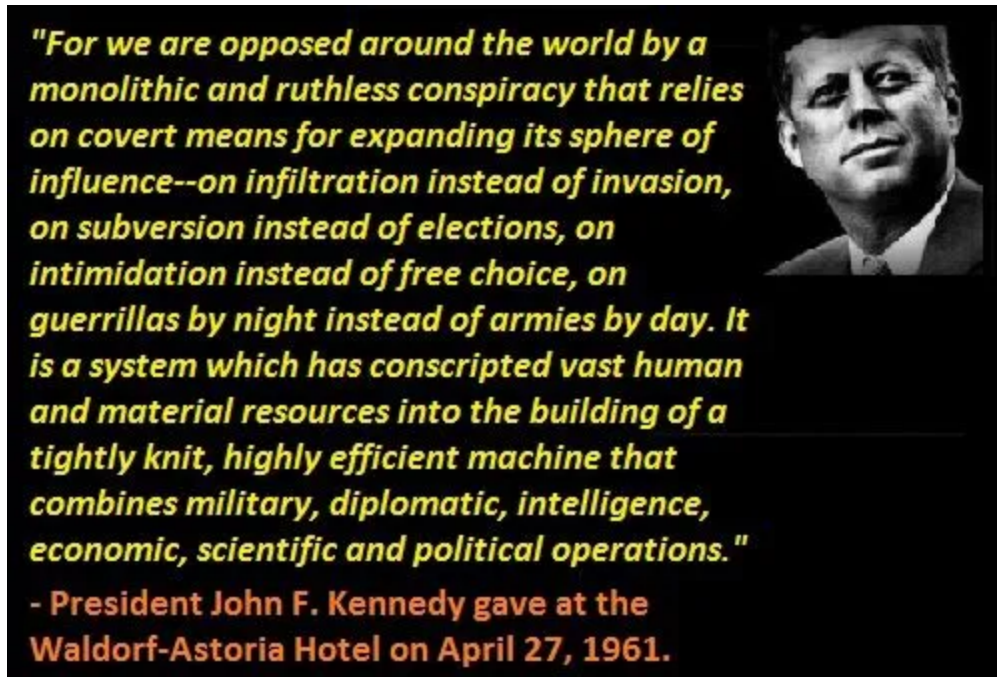
puissant
adjective • old use



very strong, powerful, and effective:

(Perhaps the phrase "**safe and effective**" can be replaced with "**puissant**" in the future?)

With all of these secret societies, Royal Secrets and talk of the Craft, we are reminded of something President John F. Kennedy once mused:



The Oranges of Clownshows

Frederick was unwavering in his belief that he knew what was best for his citizens. During one of his epiphanies, he ordered the farmers to plant potatoes on their lands. From his point of view, famine was the biggest threat to a nation in times of war. Since Prussia was in a constant state of war, food security was imperative.

To wit, *"plant potatoes, and you will be happy!"*.

The problem was that potatoes were not native to Europe, and only arrived from the Americas a few centuries before. Germans called them "earth apples", and with very little taste, it was hardly considered a culinary delight to the Prussian palate. Prussians simply did not want to *"eat ze potato"*. Since Frederick deemed himself a "puissant holder of the light", he devised a cunning plan:

Frederick the Great's Cunning Plan to Introduce the Potato

history © 24. March 2019 6 Harald Sack



Therefore, he came up with a cunning plan. There is the saying that he had cultivated first potato fields around the area of Berlin and ordered his army to rigorously guard the fields against any thefts. At least this was he was making his subjects to believe. In fact, Frederick ordered his army not to take care too much and to look away or to pretend sleeping. Therefore, the king's subjects became suspicious that the field fruits must be rather precious to be guarded so strictly. And in the end, the subjects tried to steal the potatoes whenever the soldiers pretended to be distracted or unobservant. And this exactly the king originally had in mind.

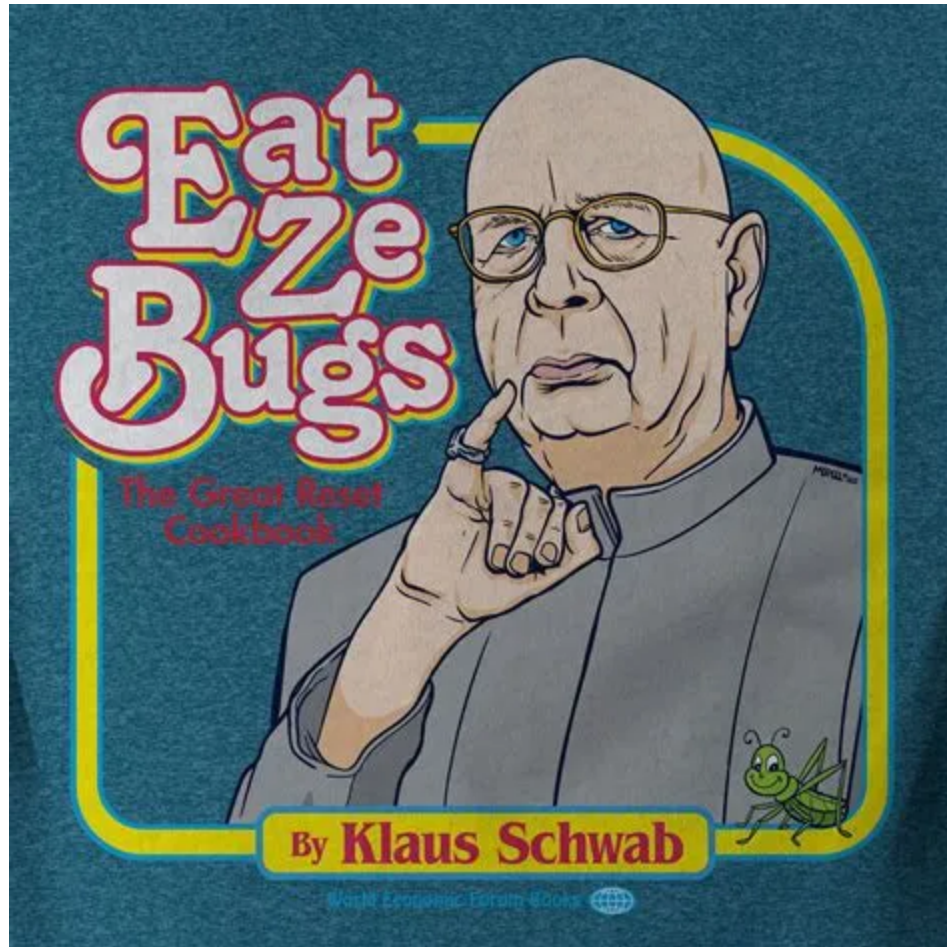
[12](#)

And people think psyops could only be accomplished by BigTech companies and their addictive, micro-dosing social media apps!!

Frederick determined that his potato Clownshow was for the “good of the people”. As an Enlightened Despot, he decreed he knew what was better for the people than they did.

After all, he was the light, and the people were in the dark.

With that principle, Frederick decided what farmers should plant, and what the people should eat.



[13](#)

Prussian Enlightenment Under Frederick

During Frederick's reign, there were several great powers that were deemed a threat. France, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. All were empires with vast resources and strong, intelligent populations. These powers, regardless of their intent, would always represent a threat to Prussia. As a loyal servant to the kingdom, Frederick got to work, and gave them all a dose of his enlightened sabre.

Austria-Hungary

This was perhaps the most formidable of his enemies. There was only one way to subdue the Hapsburg family. Attack them!!

[The Silesian Wars](#) began the year Frederick took the throne. Forming an alliance with France, Frederick brilliantly annihilated the Austrian forces. Silesia and Bohemia were a great prize for Prussia, because they held an abundance of food and extremely cheap labor (ie: serfs). These people would never be enlightened by Frederick. They would be put to work to provide affordable food for the rest of the Prussian kingdom.

The defeat of Austria at the hands of Frederick was a great embarrassment to the Hapsburg throne. The rest of Europe began circling around the Austrian-Hungarian empire, looking for what they could take from the weakened State.

Austria had been sufficiently weakened.

During these wars, Russia allied with Austria. This presented a fantastic opportunity for Frederick.

Tsarist Russia

On one hand, the alliance between Austria and Russia was a problem for Frederick. If the Hapsburgs married off one of their women to the Russian heir, Peter III, the alliance would be forged in blood. As a castrated homosexual with the guarantee of no heirs, he had to approach Russia in a different way.



14

One day, he requested the company of *Joanna Elisabeth of Holstein-Gottorp* and her daughter, Princess Sophie. Sophie's father was a successful and decorated general in the Prussian army, but they had become financially destitute. Frederick the Great offered the family an opportunity of a lifetime.

Joanna was to travel to Russia with her daughter and represent Frederick in the Russian Royal Court, where the young Sophie was to be presented to Peter III as his future wife. With Frederick's guidance, the young ladies did what they were told. The marriage was arranged, and Sophie converted to the Russian Orthodox Church, where she was re-named Catherine.

Tsar Peter III was an easy target because he loved Prussia, especially his idol Frederick the Great. He was also a man-child, and lacked critical thinking beyond drinking himself into a stupor with the women of his court. Catherine, on the other hand, was intelligent, well-read, and an avid disciple of the Age of Enlightenment.

Almost as soon as Peter took the Russian throne, Catherine decided to stage a coup. She succeeded, and became one of the greatest *Enlightened Despots* of the era. Commenting on the fiasco, Frederick remarked about Peter that:

“he allowed himself to be dethroned like a child sent off to bed”. [15](#)

This comment displays the disdain that Frederick had for those he considered weak, feeble and stupid. In his mind, if you were not enlightened, you got what you deserved.

On the other hand, Frederick was elated at Catherine’s coup. It was at this point that Catherine formed an agreement with Frederick to allow the migration of Prussians into the Western part of the Russian Empire; today known as Ukraine. However, that is a story that belongs to “**The Oranges of Ukraine**”.

Russia was no longer a threat.

Let Them Eat Cake

France was the last European superpower that posed any sort of threat to Frederick. Prussia was known to have the most elaborate spy network in the world. This network undoubtedly included many Frenchmen, especially ones within the Freemason lodges.

One of those men in the lodges, was Honore-Gabrielle Riquetti, the Comte (count) of Mirabeau.

Mirabeau was a student of the Enlightenment; a man who was rumored to have invented the word “civilization”. He was also a loose Frenchman, who loved his booze, women and gambling. He fancied himself as a bit of an expert in the boudoir, and decided to publish the “Bible of Sex”.

Honoré Gabriel Riqueti de Mirabeau

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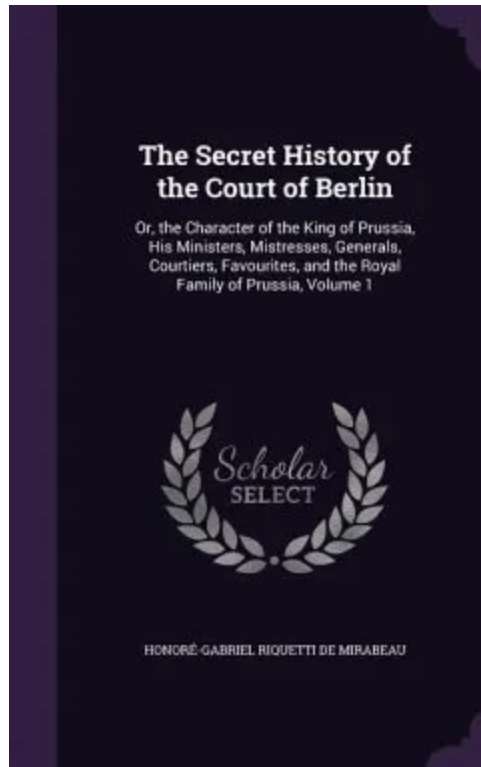


Sinope Editions



Libre Pensée

...and eventually, Mirabeau wrote his memoirs on his time in the royal court of Frederick, and deemed the House of Hohenzollern to be a bunch of sick, perverted idiots. Then his memoirs were accidentally “leaked”.



[16](#)

This leak immediately created tension and distance between the French and Prussian states. Why would the French send a masonic underling to Berlin, and then have his espionage memoirs released into the public light?

The joke was on the French government and the royal family, who were about to be completely decimated by a people’s uprising.

Throughout the French revolution, Prussia could sit back and watch the show. One of the men who led the initial charge in the French Revolution was, of course, Comte de

Mirabeau.

What matter the means as long as one arrives at the end?

Honre-Gabriel Riquetti, Comte de Mirabeau
'The Great Terror' Revolutionary and Freemason
Paris, 1789

[17](#)

Mirabeau suffered an untimely death in 1789, which led to a power-vacuum in “Le Résistance”. Robespierre, and a host of other wannabee despots, took over from where Mirabeau left off. Death, destruction and despair ravaged France, with the Freemasonic symbols everywhere to be seen.

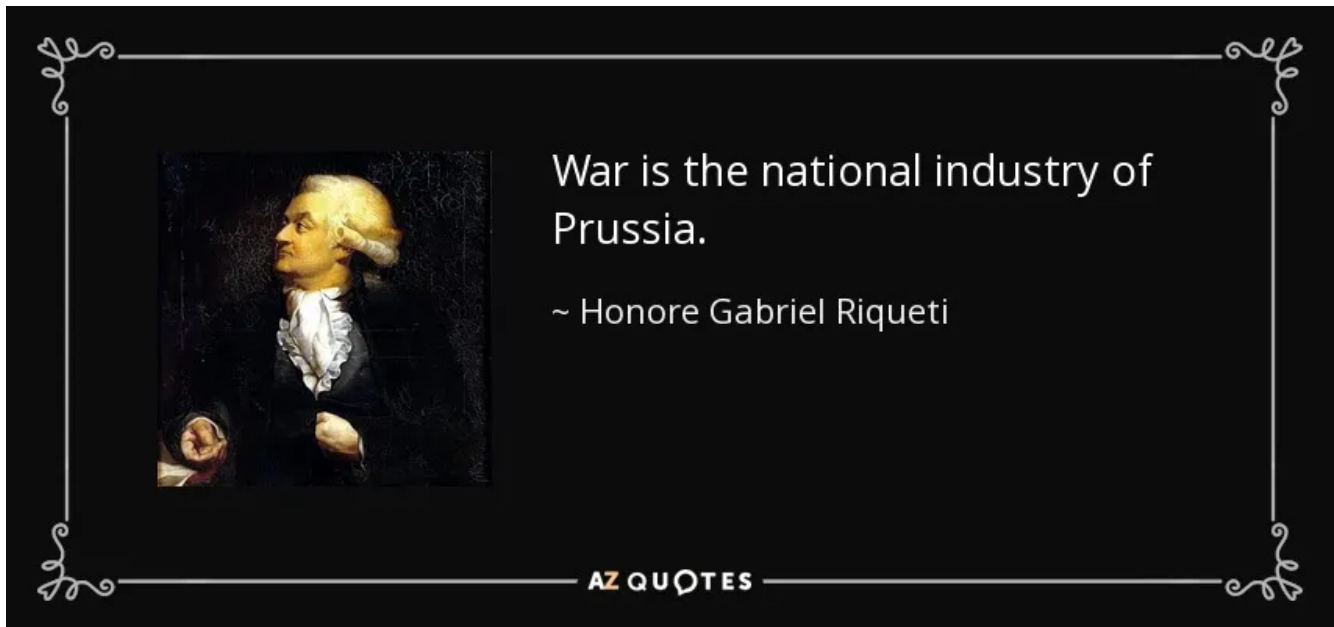
ROBESPIERRE; ENLIGHTENED RADICAL TO TERROR



[18](#)

Frederick was not alive during the French Revolution, but his legacy was carried out with Prussian precision. Austria, Russia and France were no longer continental threats

to Prussia. The Art of War was personified within Frederick and his legacy. This was a concept that Mirabeau understood all too well:



The Kult of Supremacy

Since the 12th Century, the House of Hohenzollern managed to rise to greatness while everyone around them suffered the ravages of famines, plagues and wars:

- They fought alongside the Holy Roman Emperor, only to loan-shark one of them into bankruptcy, securing Brandenburg as the prize.
- They infiltrated the Military Order of the Teutonic Knights, taking it over and then dissolving it.
- They amplified a religious civil war in Europe between Protestants and Catholics, even though they themselves were religiously neutral.
- They used psyops (Clownshows) as a means to direct their own population.
- They defeated the Austrians, infiltrated the Russians, and tore France apart from within.
- They even wrote the secretive Freemasonic constitution of 1786.

With these kinds of accomplishments, it is easy to understand why they believed themselves to be superior to everyone around them.

However, with every action, there exists a reaction. During the French Revolution, most of the population had lost everything, and they were not particularly happy about it. We are not sure if Napoleon is some sort of time traveller, but if he is, he tried to take on Russia again, and failed miserably, again:



But what Napoleon did achieve during his military escapades, was the humiliation of the Prussian army in 1806. This shook Prussian nobility to its very core. With Frederick the Great no longer physically by their sides, they could only refer back to his writings and philosophy for guidance.

Prussia realized that for Enlightened Despotism to be ever present, the people must be continually indoctrinated to believe that their “leaders” know what’s best for them.

In 1810, Prussia converted a palace in Berlin into the University of Berlin. The palace was constructed by Frederick the Great for his brother, Prince Henry. (*Henry was the man that, at one point, was rumored to be installed as king of America.*) The university served as a platform to recruit, train and deploy Enlightened Despots around the world. By “re-imagining” the PhD, wannabee leaders flocked to Berlin to get their coveted certificate, and then returned home with a mandate to “transform society”.

The founders of American public education studied in Berlin, as did the founders of Yale’s Skull & Bones society. If Skull & Bones are a “secret” society, they are not very good at it; their slogans are in German, and their logo is the same as Frederick the Great’s Cavalry Unit:



Similar to Frederick’s beloved “Sans, Souci,” everything is hidden in plain sight. From their point of view, if the public didn’t see it, they were blind and in the dark. This gives them a mandate to rule, much like a contract. Skull & Bones is no exception.

Numerous Presidents, Supreme Court Justices, military officers, Secretaries of War and bankers have all past through the halls of Skull & Bones, and had a significant impact on America.

The man who incorporated Skull & Bones after returning from his studies in Berlin, Daniel Coit Gilman, also helped found and was the first president of Johns Hopkins university. The university today is best known hosting the dress-rehearsal of the mother of all Clownshows, **Event 201**, in October of 2019:

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Live Simulation Exercise to Prepare Public and Private Leaders for Pandemic Response

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Moving away from Skull & Bones and the infiltration of the United States of America, we can divert our attention to Karl Marx; a man who married into Prussian nobility, whose brother-in-law was the Prussian Minister of the Interior, and who published the Communist Manifesto in 1848. Marx studied in Berlin, and became obsessed with Hegel's dialectic, particularly the "oppressed vs oppressor" narrative. He also wrote poetry to the Devil, and confessed that the path to *his* version of enlightenment (ie: Marxism) would be paved in bloodshed, atrocities and the complete destruction of the individual.

It was a mantra of "*you must die for the good of humanity*", or something to that effect.

Marx's exile to the UK was most likely another Clownshow, because Otto von Bismarck's right-hand-man and Chief of the Secret Police was in constant contact with Marx in London. The distance between Marx and Prussia was critical because Russia was presenting itself as a massive threat to European Enlightened Despotism, and it needed to be crushed:

During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln formed a critical alliance in his fight to save the Union:

U.S. Civil War: The US-Russian Alliance that Saved the Union

by Webster G. Tarpley

April 2011 marks the 150th anniversary of the U.S. Civil War, which began when Confederate forces opened fire upon Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. The following essay by Webster Tarpley, tells about the largely untold alliance between President Abraham Lincoln and Russian Tsar Alexander II, which by many accounts was key to the North winning the U.S. Civil War, sealing the defeat of the British strategic design.

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Alexander and Abraham Lincoln were developing quite the rapport, and it was looking like the Russian Empire was potentially going to follow in America's footsteps, and free its people from the grips of Enlightened Despotism.

From a Prussian viewpoint, Russia needed to be destroyed. Prussia knew that openly attacking Russia was a mistake, so they utilized Marx, as well as a high level British Freemason; Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The result was that Russophobia was ignited in Britain.

Palmerston moved to isolate Russia from potential regional allies; the Ottoman Empire and the Persians. He endorsed a strategy to relocate Jews to Palestine, putting a geopolitical "fox in the henhouse", destabilizing the region. This strategy was known as "[Christian Zionism](#)".

Marx, on the other hand, worked with David Urquhart, and Marxist literature was secretly sent into the universities of the Russian Empire. Meanwhile, Tsar Alexander II

freed all Russian serfs (ie: slaves) and began installing irrevocable Judges, trials by jury, with the ability to appeal. He created municipal self-governments. This dude was seriously about to bring America to Russia!!

Prussian providence had to move quickly upon Russia. The timeline of the descent of Russia is set out below:

- 1881, Tsar Alexander II assassinated by suicide bomber. This act of terror could be perceived as Russia's "911".
- The terrorists were Marxist revolutionaries. Dmitry Ilyich was executed for the crime. He was the brother of Vladimir Lenin.
- The following 20 years saw most of Alexander II reforms repealed, and the freedoms of people became severely restricted. The oppression only fed the student rage at Marxist universities. The nation's economy began a slow decline.
- 1905, Russia suffered a humiliating military defeat against Japan. The first European nation to lose a conflict to an Asian nation.
- 1914, 33 years after the assassination of Alexander II, WWI breaks out. Russia was useless. Morale was low, the people had had enough of their Imperial rulers.
- 1917, Kaiser Wilhelm gives Vladimir Lenin suitcases of gold, and he was sent to Moscow to take over the nation, in what is known as the Bolshevik Revolution.

Lenin became the new Enlightened Despot on the block. In the future, anywhere in the world that began echoing similar sounds to **1776** would be targeted for annihilation, and a new Enlightened Despot would be installed.

That is exactly what happened in China. After nearly a century of destabilization of the Chinese Empire, mainly due to the Opium addictions that infected its people, Sun Yat Sen began looking to the American system as a potential role model for a new China. At that moment, a young Chinese Marxist was employed as an editor of a magazine sponsored by "Yale in China". The money made during the Marxist revolution was used to spread communist propaganda throughout China. The young man in question was Mao Zedong, and the man running Yale in China at that time was from the Skull & Bones society.

Mao was pretty useless during WWII. He hid up in the mountains, and did very little to defend against the Japanese onslaught. As soon as WWII came to an end, civil war broke out in China. The fate of China was to be a Republic, or a Communist State. In 1949, with little to no help from the West, General Chiang Kai Shek was forced to retreat, and the CCP was born.

Mao, like Lenin and Stalin, joined the growing army of Enlightened Despots. At the heart of all communist regimes are propaganda campaigns convincing people that the path to happiness lies with their totalitarian leaders. They were the embodiment of Prussian Clownshows.

One could only imagine what the world would look like today if the Russian and Chinese people did not fall to revolution, and instead were able to declare their independence, and follow in the footsteps of America.

We can also trace the birth of fascism, Nazism, Uranian-ism and Islamic radicalization back to the same place where the ideology of Enlightened Despotism was solidified and bestowed upon wannabee revolutionaries and leaders; Prussia.

Today, there is only one nation left in the world whose people are free from the grips of despotism. However, America is currently under assault. She is being attacked by Marxist, fascist and Uranian Clownshows from every possible angle. The world is watching the financial deterioration of the nation, a fentanyl epidemic, and of course the military humiliation in Afghanistan.

Is history going to rhyme, or will life and liberty return with a popular resurgence, the way it did in 1776?

Dark to Light

Today, despots come in all shapes and sizes. They are not necessarily all indoctrinated at the University of Berlin, but many are scrambling to become part of the new embodiment of Prussian supremacy known as the *World Economic Forum*.

You do not need to be smart to be part of the Enlightened Despot club. You just need to have Prussian balls, and declare your tyrannical overtones to the world. One classic

example is the ex-Prime Minister of New Zealand, Jacinda Ardern, who recently got a big promotion to Harvard:

New Zealand PM says the Government will be your only source of news



Not to be outdone, the ex-Prime Minister from Down Under also revealed himself:

Morrison likens jab rollout to "getting sheep through the gate"



A Clown openly calling his fellow citizens “sheep” would have made Frederick so proud.

The Kult of Supremacy is a club that declares their mandate to rule, because they possess “sensitive information” that the public cannot see. This, by default, means that they are in the light, and the People are in the dark, unable to see. Clownshows are used to validate the public’s inability to see or understand the truth. It all began with Frederick’s unfortunate flaccid state and his palace, “Sans, Souci.”

They believe that if you cannot see the Clownshow for what it is, then “the joke is on you”:



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The answer to despotism lies in **1776**. This is not a physical revolution at all, but an ideological one. It is a revolution that the founding fathers of America had already worked out, centuries ago. *The Declaration of Independence* declared that the path to happiness lies within the individual, and no one else. Life and liberty is necessary to travel this path, and any despot who tries to block this path better get out of the way.

We are in an ideological war where your happiness is either determined by the self, or by tinpot despots with funny accents who get employed by Ivy League universities.

“What do I do?”

This is a question that everyone is asking today, and a question that Frederick the Great loved getting asked. Once you ask this question to another, you establish the dialectic between light and dark.

It is not so-much the question, but *who* you are asking it to.

Think Mirror.

The End.

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The Grumpy Old Man The Grumpy Old Man's Newsletter Nov 29, 2023 · edited Nov 29, 2023

You brought all the pieces of the puzzle together! This is the most important article I will ever read in these times. So many light bulb moments and geopolitical connections. Suddenly so much makes so much sense on so many levels and we are being lied to about so much. Amazing piece of work.

♡ LIKE (14) 💬 REPLY ↗ SHARE

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E.Z. Prine E.Z. Livin' Nov 29, 2023

Very entertaining, and you've made me realize that I need to go back and read the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights again. Extraordinary documents that many people shed blood for, and which we shouldn't take for granted.

Very interesting historical perspective on Russia and China as well.

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