

***“For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness.”***

***(I Corinthians 3:19)***

### ***Wisdom Of This World***

*Dear Friends,*

*Greetings! As we are sure you are aware there has been a tremendous amount of coverage in both the mainstream and alternative media as to what many see as a threat to “western civilization, culture and philosophy”.*

*At one time Christianity was the foundation upon which “western culture” was built. Does that continue to ring true today? Europe, for the most part, has admittedly entered what many term a post-Christian period.*

*A recent headline article from BREITBART reports, “Gatestone Institute: 423 New Mosques, 500 Closed Churches in London”, and states, “its new 423 mosques, is built on the sad ruins of English Christianity”.*

*The US, although not yet in as bad a situation, is following not far behind. This is especially true of the generation of the “Millennials” and the watering down of many of the Bible's teachings by churches that have compromised.*

*If Christianity is no longer the driving force upon which western civilization is based what then is the foundation for western culture and philosophy today?*

*We try to answer that question below.*

*To begin though we want to present just a few of the many Bible verses concerning wisdom found throughout both the Old and New Testaments. The following verses are from the book of Wisdom. The book of Wisdom is found in the Septuagint and is considered canon in the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Apocrypha.*

*“The apocrypha is a selection of books which were published in the original 1611 King James Bible. These apocryphal books were positioned between the Old and New Testament (it also contained maps and geneologies). The apocrypha was a part of the KJV for 274 years until being removed in 1885 A.D.” Wikipedia*

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*“For wisdom, which is the worker of all things, taught me: for in her is an understanding spirit holy, one only, manifold, subtil, lively, clear, undefiled, plain, not subject to hurt, loving the thing that is good quick, which cannot be letted, ready to do good, Kind to man, steadfast, sure, free from care, having all power, overseeing all things, and going through all understanding, pure, and most subtil, spirits.*

*For wisdom is more moving than any motion: she passeth and goeth through all things by reason of her pureness. For she is the breath of the power of God, and a pure influence flowing from the glory of the Almighty: therefore can no defiled thing fall into her. For she is the brightness of the everlasting light, the unspotted mirror of the power of God, and the image of his goodness. And being but one, she can do all things: and remaining in herself, she maketh all things new: and in all ages entering into holy souls, she maketh them friends of God, and prophets. Now when I considered these things in myself, and pondered them in my heart, how that to be allied unto wisdom is immortality; And great pleasure it is to have her friendship; and in the works of her hands are infinite riches; and in the exercise of conference with her, prudence; and in talking with her, a good report; I went about seeking how to take her to me.” Wisdom 7:22-27, 8:17-18*

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**Western culture** - Wikipedia

**“A cornerstone of Western thought, beginning in ancient Greece and continuing through the Middle Ages and Renaissance and into modern times, is a tradition of rationalism in various spheres**

**of life, developed by Hellenistic philosophy**, Scholasticism, humanism, the Scientific revolution and the Enlightenment. Values of Western culture have, throughout history, been derived from political thought, widespread employment of rational argument favouring freethought, assimilation of human rights, the need for equality, and democracy.

**Ancient Greece is considered the birthplace of Western culture, with the world's first democratic system of government and major advances in philosophy**, science, and mathematics. Greece was followed by Rome, which made key contributions in law, government, engineering and political organization. Western culture continued to develop with the Christianisation of Europe during the Middle Ages, the reform and modernization triggered by the Renaissance, and with globalization by successive European empires, that spread European ways of life and European educational methods through out the world between the 16th and 20th centuries. European culture developed with a complex range of **philosophy**, medieval scholasticism, and mysticism, and Christian and secular humanism. Rational thinking developed through a long age of change and formation, with the experiments of the Enlightenment, and breakthroughs in the sciences. Tendencies that have come to define modern Western societies include the existence of political pluralism, prominent subcultures or countercultures (such as New Age movements), and increasing cultural syncretism resulting from globalization and human migration.” (*Emphasis added.*)

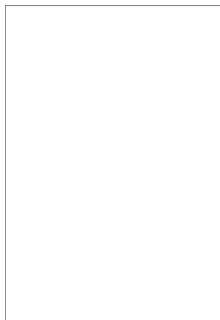
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### **Western Philosophy - Wikipedia**

“Western philosophy is the philosophical thought and work of the Western world. Historically, the term refers to the philosophical thinking of Western culture, **beginning with Hellenic (i.e. Greek) philosophy** of the Pre-Socratics such as Thales (c. 624 – c. 546 BC) and Pythagoras (c. 570 – c. 495 BC), and eventually covering a large area of the world. **The word philosophy itself originated from the Hellenic: philosophia (φιλοσοφία), literally, "the love of wisdom"** (φιλεῖν philein, "to love" and σοφία sophia, "wisdom").

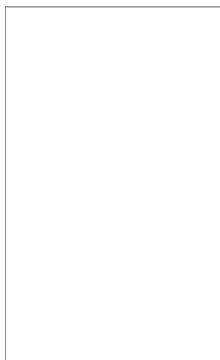
The scope of philosophy in the ancient understanding, and the writings of (at least some of) the ancient philosophers, were all intellectual endeavors.

### **Socrates**



**The key figure in Greek philosophy is Socrates.** Socrates studied under several Sophists but transformed Greek philosophy into a unified and continuous project that is **still pursued today**. It is said that following a visit to the Oracle of Delphi he spent much of his life questioning anyone in Athens who would engage him, in order to disprove the oracular prophecy that there would be no man wiser than Socrates.

### **Plato**



**Socrates' most important student was Plato.** Plato founded the Academy of Athens and wrote a number of dialogues, which applied the Socratic method of inquiry to examine philosophical problems. Some central ideas of Plato's dialogues are the immortality of the soul, the benefits of being just, that evil is ignorance, and the Theory of Forms.

## Aristotle

**Plato's most outstanding student was Aristotle.** Aristotle was perhaps the first truly systematic philosopher and scientist. He wrote books on physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, aesthetics, poetry, theater, music, rhetoric, politics and logic. Aristotelian logic was the first type of logic to attempt to categorize every valid syllogism. **Aristotle tutored Alexander the Great. Aristotelian philosophy exercised considerable influence on almost all western philosophers, including Greek, Roman, Christian, Jewish, and Islamic thinkers.”** (*Emphasis added.*)

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*The following is extracted from David Flynn's book CYDONIA: The Secret Chronicles of Mars. Chapter six. Ed.*

“Apuleius of Madauros (born c. 123 AD, d. c. 170) is best known as the author of the *Metamorphoses*, otherwise known as *The Golden Ass*. He was a poet, philosopher, and rhetorician from whom numerous works survive. In his work *The Defense* he wrote:

I do, however, believe Plato: certain divine beings, intermediary in character and position, have been placed between the gods and human beings, and they guide the divinations and miracles of magicians.<sup>74</sup> The Greek philosophers from Plato onward believed the “demons” were guides for illumined men. The Neoplatonic term for spiritual illumination was *Daimonion Photi* (Greek.)<sup>75</sup> Socrates said he had a lifetime daimon that always warned him of danger and bad judgment, but never directed his actions. This explained the source of Socrates' wisdom, as coming from his daimon, Roman orator Cicero said: Socrates was the first to bring philosophy down from the heavens. (*Cicero Tusculan Disputations*, V, 4, 10)

Plato recorded that Socrates said:

By the favor of the Gods I have, since my childhood, been attended by a semi-divine being whose voice, from time to time, dissuades me from some undertaking, but never directs me what I am to do.

Socrates implied that daimons are the children of divine and human parents, (i.e. demigods).<sup>76</sup>

Xenophon in the *Apology* for Socrates quotes him as saying:

This prophetic voice has been heard by me throughout my life; it is certainly more trustworthy than omens from the flight or entrails of birds; I call it a God or a daimon. I have told my friends the warnings I have received, and up to now the voice has never been wrong.<sup>77</sup>

The Neoplatonists of the school of Iamblichus were called “theurgists,” a term that still applies to the methodology of modern initiates in the mysteries. Theurgy was a method of individual communion with the gods, of bringing the wisdom of the gods down to earth—or bringing down the gods themselves.

The practice of theurgy would only convey influence from the gods if the symbols and rituals used were actually taught by the gods. This is why Plato said that “great power of geometric equality [exists] amongst both gods and men.<sup>82</sup> The Theurgic concepts suggest that the use of anagrams, symbols and numbers by Pythagoras and his followers expressed more than the mystery teachings of the Egyptians...the symbols were used to invoke Daimones.”

(This is exactly what is found in the *Key of Solomon*, which we dealt with previously, about invoking demons. Ed)

74. Apuleius *Apologia* APVLEII43 Translated by H. E. Butler.

75. Theosophic library online. <http://www.theosociety.or>

76. Rosemary Ellen Guiley, *The Encyclopedia of Witches and Witchcraft*. New York: Facts On File, 1989

77. *The Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy*, Cambridge University Press, 1995

82. Plato, In *Georgias*, section 508A

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## Maimonides

“During his lifetime, most Jews greeted Maimonides' writings on Jewish law and ethics with acclaim and gratitude, even as far away as Iraq and Yemen, and although Maimonides rose to become the revered head of the Jewish community in Egypt, there were also vociferous critics of some of his writings, particularly in Spain. Nonetheless, he was posthumously acknowledged as among the foremost rabbinical arbiters and philosophers in Jewish history, and his copious work comprises a cornerstone of Jewish scholarship. **His fourteen-volume Mishneh Torah still carries significant canonical authority as a codification of Talmudic law.** He is

sometimes known as "ha Neshet ha Gadol" (the great eagle) in recognition of his outstanding status as a bona fide exponent of the **Oral Torah**.

### Influence

Maimonides's Mishneh Torah is considered by Jews even today as one of the chief authoritative codifications of Jewish law and ethics. It is exceptional for its logical construction, concise and clear expression and extraordinary learning, so that it became a standard against which other later codifications were often measured. It is still closely studied in rabbinic yeshivot (academies).

**Maimonides was also one of the most influential figures in medieval Jewish philosophy. His brilliant adaptation of Aristotelian thought to Biblical faith deeply impressed later Jewish thinkers**, and had an unexpected immediate historical impact. Some more acculturated Jews in the century that followed his death, particularly in Spain, sought to apply **Maimonides's Aristotelianism** in ways that undercut traditionalist belief and observance, giving rise to an intellectual controversy in Spanish and southern French Jewish circles. The intensity of debate spurred Catholic Church interventions against "heresy" and a general confiscation of rabbinic texts. In reaction, the more radical interpretations of Maimonides were defeated. At least **amongst Ashkenazi Jews, there was a tendency to ignore his specifically philosophical writings** and to stress instead the rabbinic and halakhic writings.

Maimonidean thought continues to influence traditionally observant Jews.

The most rigorous medieval critique of Maimonides is Hasdai Crescas's Or Adonai. Crescas bucked the eclectic trend, by demolishing the certainty of the Aristotelian world-view, not only in religious matters but also in the most basic areas of medieval science (such as physics and geometry). Crescas's critique provoked a number of 15th-century scholars to write defenses of Maimonides.

**Because of his path-finding synthesis of Aristotle and Biblical faith, Maimonides had a fundamental influence on the great Christian theologian Saint Thomas Aquinas.** Aquinas refers specifically to Maimonides in several of his works, including the Commentary on the Sentences.

**(Of his 13 principles of faith number 12 is “The coming of the Jewish Messiah.”)**

### Prophecy

He agrees with "the Philosopher" (Aristotle) in teaching that the use of logic is the "right" way of thinking. In order to build an inner understanding of how to know God, every human being must, by study, meditation and uncompromising strong will, attain the degree of complete logical, spiritual and physical perfection required in the prophetic state. Here he rejects previous ideas (especially portrayed by Rabbi Yehuda Halevi in "Hakuzari") that in order to become a prophet, God must intervene.

Maimonides claims that any man has the potential to become a prophet (not just Jews) and that in fact it is the purpose of the human race.”(Emphasis added.) Wikipedia

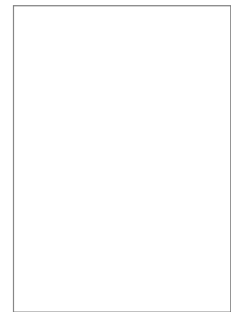
“In real practical and philosophical belief, **Maimonides by his own admission and practice was a thorough-going Hellenist who insisted that the Jewish nation give up the simple and plain teachings of Moses on several important Old Testament doctrines and to adopt in their place the "Greek philosophical way" (notably the concepts of Aristotle).** The word "Hellenist" came to mean anyone who adopted the pagan teachings of the Greeks and Romans. Maimonides was a Hellenist.

Let me give an example of what I mean. In all places of the Holy Scriptures (and also among the

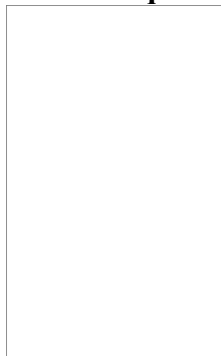
Jewish Sages of the Talmudic period) God is defined in anthropomorphic terms. That is, He is consistently described as being like humans in appearance. In the first chapter of Genesis, we find that human beings are made in the likeness and image of God. And this teaching dominates all pages of the Holy Scriptures. The New Testament advocates the same thing. God is reckoned to look in body-form just like Jesus Christ (expressly so – Hebrews 1:3) and Christ Jesus is even described in his glorified condition at the present to be an anthropos (a man) (see I Timothy 2:4-6). When man observes this image of Deity, the Scriptures show that God looks like all humans. This is the scriptural teaching. Indeed, the design of the Holy Temple at Jerusalem showed the anthropomorphic appearance of God. Maimonides, however, found this belief to be very distasteful and unsatisfactory to him. It was not the manner in which many of the philosophers of his time (twelfth and early thirteenth centuries) viewed the Creator. In order to alter this long held belief by early Jewish teachers (including all the writers of the Holy Scriptures), **Maimonides dogmatically stated in his "Third Principle of the Jewish Faith" the statement that "God has no body."** There was uproar among Jewish scholars at the time over his assertion (among other foreign doctrines that Maimonides taught), but within 200 years almost all scholars within Judaism accepted this teaching of Maimonides. What Maimonides did was to allegorize every statement in the Scriptures or written by the Talmudic Sages that suggested that God had body parts like a human. The symbolism of the Temple, however, gave Maimonides some major criticisms of his personal belief that God did not have a body like humans (or, that God had any body at all). **It was the actions of Maimonides over his dislike of the Temple features (because it promoted anthropomorphic descriptions of God) that helped in making the Jewish people forget even where their former Temples were located in Jerusalem.** The Mosaic and biblical Temple design and rules and regulations of the Temple were totally anthropomorphic in their outward appearance and this was an anathema to Maimonides in his heart of hearts. As a matter of fact, **in his own ideal Temple that he recorded in his book "Guide for the Perplexed", Maimonides had Aristotle and his teachings positioned solidly within the Holy of Holies**( along with Moses, whom he taught believed like Aristotle), while the ordinary Jewish people with their Rabbis still teaching Moses and the Holy Scriptures in the biblical sense were left out of his Holy of Holies. Maimonides even called the eminent Rabbis who believed that God had a body as the Tanak (the Old Testament) taught along with the Talmud, as nothing more than ignoramuses.

The truth is **Maimonides' book "Guide for the Perplexed" is pure heresy to all the principles of the early Jewish faith** of those who lived during Temple times and in the period of the Talmuds as well as those who wrote the teachings of the Holy Scriptures. Quite a number of Jewish scholars who have studied it admit this is a true appraisal. **The "Guide" is an attempt to make Hellenism (in its philosophic sense) the official doctrine of Judaism.** But the teaching is heathen to the core. What Antiochus Epiphanes and the emperor Hadrian tried to do with their armed forces to coerce the Jewish people to accept the normal teachings of Hellenism (that is, force them to accept Hellenism alongside their Judaism as the proper ecumenical philosophical and religious standard), **Maimonides who retained his status as a Jew accomplished in his time (and for 200 years afterward) what Antiochus and Hadrian set out to do...Maimonides did his work of destroying the true teachings of the Tanak (the Holy Scriptures) as a Jew who openly taught "orthodoxy" to the Jewish masses and did this without firing a shot of antagonism against his people. He attempted (and in all accounts he succeeded) to turn Judaism into Hellenism."** (*Emphasis added.*)

From Maimonides -Saint and Heretic by Ernest L. Martin Ph.D.



## Thomas Aquinas - Wikipedia



Saint Thomas Aquinas O.P. (/əˈkwɪnəs/; Italian: Tommaso d'Aquino, lit. 'Thomas of Aquino'; 1225 – 7 March 1274), was an Italian Dominican friar, Catholic priest, and Doctor of the Church. He was an immensely **influential philosopher**, theologian, and jurist in the tradition of scholasticism, within which he is also known as the Doctor Angelicus and the Doctor Communis.

He was the foremost classical proponent of natural theology and the father of Thomism; of which **he argued that reason is found in God. His influence on Western thought is considerable**, and much of modern philosophy developed or opposed his ideas, particularly in the areas of ethics, natural law, metaphysics, and political theory. Unlike many currents in the Church of the time, **Thomas embraced**

**several ideas put forward by Aristotle—whom he called "the Philosopher"—and attempted to synthesize Aristotelian philosophy with the principles of Christianity.** The works for which he is best known are the Summa Theologiae and the Summa contra Gentiles. **His commentaries on Scripture and on Aristotle form an important part of his body of work.** Furthermore, Thomas is distinguished for his eucharistic hymns, which form a part of the Church's liturgy.

The Catholic Church honors Thomas Aquinas as a saint and regards him as the model teacher for those studying for the priesthood, and indeed the highest expression of both natural reason and speculative theology. In modern times, under papal directives, the study of his works was long used as a core of the required program of study for those seeking ordination as priests or deacons, as well as for those in religious formation and for other students of the sacred disciplines (philosophy, Catholic theology, church history, liturgy, and canon law).

Thomas Aquinas is considered one of the Catholic Church's greatest theologians and philosophers. Pope Benedict XV declared: "This (Dominican) Order ... acquired new luster when the Church declared the teaching of Thomas to be her own and that Doctor, honored with the special praises of the Pontiffs, the master and patron of Catholic schools." The English philosopher Anthony Kenny considers Aquinas to be 'one of the dozen greatest philosophers of the western world'. *(Emphasis added.)*

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*So, what is left when Christianity is eradicated from western civilization? The Mystery Schools, the Secret Societys, the New World Order, the "illuminated" ones. It was all planned to happen.*

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“Throughout history, theurgists sought to call down the influences of the divine intelligences called gods or daimones. Theurgists used ritual and “mirroring” through “similarities” in order to motivate the daimones to bestow upon them political power, wisdom and vitality. These are attributes striven for by governments and initiated rulers even in this present age.

The initiates of the mystery schools who worshipped the builder-gods of myth had at the heart of their purpose the resurrection of the lost age of the gods.

Modern mystery schools teach that the God in the Old Testament account of the Garden of Eden was jealous, and prevented man from attaining the knowledge of eternal life, which was about to be imparted by the serpent. The ultimate understanding of the mystery school of Gnosticism is that the serpent that brings wisdom-but opposes the God of the Bible-is beneficial to mankind, enabling man to evolve and transform.”

CYDONIA:The Secret Chronicles Of Mars – David Flynn

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Moral practice has always been difficult for fallen humanity, but at least there was always the lighthouse of moral principles, no matter how stormy the sea of moral

practice got. But today, with the majority of our mind-molders, in formal education, or informal education—that is, media—the light is gone. Morality is a fog of feelings. That is why to them, as Chesterton said, “Morality is always dreadfully complicated to a man who has lost all his principles.” Principles mean moral absolutes. Unchanging rocks beneath the changing waves of feelings and practices. . . . How important is this issue? After all, it’s just philosophy, and philosophy is just ideas. But ideas have consequences. Sometimes these consequences are as momentous as a holocaust, or a Hiroshima. Sometimes even more momentous. Philosophy is just thought, but sow a thought, reap an act; sow an act, reap a habit; sow a habit, reap a character; sow a character, reap a destiny. This is just as true for societies as it is for individuals.—Peter Kreeft

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*“Now while Paul waited for them at **Athens**, his spirit was stirred in him, when he saw **the city wholly given to idolatry**. Therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and in the market daily with them that met with him. Then certain **philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the Stoicks, encountered him. And some said, What will this babbler say? other some, He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods: because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection. And they took him, and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, [is? ] For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears: we would know therefore what these things mean. (For all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing.)** Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars’ hill, and said, [Ye] men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, **TO THE UNKNOWN GOD**. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; Neither is worshipped with men’s hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things; And hath **made of one blood all nations** of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us: For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of **your own poets have said**, For we are also his offspring. Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man’s device. And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent: Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by [that] man whom he hath ordained; [whereof] he hath given assurance unto all [men,] in that he hath raised him from the dead. And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked: and others said, We will hear thee again of this [matter. ] So Paul departed from among them.” Acts 17:16-33*

*“As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, [so] walk ye in him: Rooted and built up in him, and stablished in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving. Beware lest any man spoil you through **philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.**” Colossians 2:6-9 (Emphasis added.)*

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