

PART ONE



THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR. It is time for humanity to learn the truth about this war. This war did not truly begin on February 20, 2020, nor on February 22, 2022. Its origins can be traced back to July 16, 1918, with the brutal murder of the Romanov family in Russia. To fully grasp the significance of this event and its connection to the present conflict, I must first explain the history of the Romanovs and their ties to the English royal family. Only through this understanding can the true nature of this war be revealed, along with YHWH's plan to one day bring it to an end. I am aware of what historians, political analysts, and the media have said about this tragic chapter in history. Their insights are valid, yet they do not present the complete picture. What I will unveil is the perspective that Heaven holds on this conflict—an understanding that clarifies why Russia has never been fully assimilated into Europe and why NATO continues to provoke Russia. To summarize, the Russian Imperial Romanov family was executed—shot and bayoneted to death—by Bolshevik revolutionaries under the command of Yakov Yurovsky. This act was carried out on the orders of the Ural Regional Soviet in Yekaterinburg during the night of July 16–17, 1918. **THE RURIK DYNASTY.** Before the Romanov dynasty rose to power in 1613, Russia was ruled by the Rurik dynasty. However, between 1598 and 1613, during a period known as the Time of Troubles, Russia lacked a stable ruler, leading to political chaos and foreign intervention. Several leaders briefly held power during this time: Boris Godunov (1598–1605) – A nobleman who seized the throne but faced significant resistance and instability. False Dmitry I (1605–1606) – A pretender who claimed to be the lost son of Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible). He briefly ruled before being overthrown. Vasili IV Shuisky (1606–1610) – Elected by the boyars (nobles), but his rule was weak, and he was eventually deposed. Between 1610 and 1613, Russia remained without a clear ruler, and foreign powers, particularly Poland-Lithuania, took advantage of the instability and invaded. As a ruling house, the Rurikids maintained power for 21 generations in direct male-line succession, from their founder, Rurik (d. 879), to Feodor I of Russia (d. 1598), spanning more than 700 years. Many princely families have claimed descent from Rurik, making the dynasty one of Europe's oldest royal houses, with numerous surviving cadet branches. In 1613, in an effort to restore stability, the Zemsky Sobor (Assembly of the Land) elected Michael Romanov as Tsar, marking the beginning of the Romanov dynasty, which ruled Russia until the Russian Revolution of 1917. **THE ROMANOV DYNASTY.** The Romanov family was the imperial dynasty that ruled Russia for over 300 years, from 1613 until the Russian Revolution in 1917. They were the last ruling family of Russia, and their reign came to a dramatic end with the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II during World War I. **Origins of the Romanov Dynasty.** The Romanov dynasty began with Tsar Michael I, who was elected as the first Romanov tsar in 1613 following the end of the Time of Troubles, a period of political instability and foreign intervention in Russia. Under the rule of successive generations, the Romanovs transformed Russia into one of the most powerful empires in the world. **Notable Tsars and Tsarinas.** Throughout their reign, several Romanov rulers left a lasting impact on Russian history: Tsar Peter the Great (Peter I) (1682–1725) – One of Russia's most influential rulers, he modernized and westernized the country, expanded its territory, and founded the city of St. Petersburg, which became the empire's new capital. Catherine the Great (Catherine II) (1762–1796) – A powerful empress known for her extensive reforms, military conquests, and cultural advancements. Under her rule, Russia expanded significantly and became a dominant European power. Tsar Nicholas II (1894–1917) – The last Tsar of Russia. His reign was marked by political unrest, military failures, and, ultimately, the Russian Revolution. His abdication in 1917 brought an end to the Romanov dynasty. **The Fall of the Romanovs.** The Romanov dynasty came to an end with the Russian Revolution of 1917, when the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, overthrew the monarchy. Tsar Nicholas II and his family were initially placed under house arrest before being transferred to Yekaterinburg. **The Execution of the Romanovs.** On the night

PART TWO



of July 16–17, 1918, Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Tsarina Alexandra, and their five children—Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, and Alexei—were brutally executed by Bolshevik revolutionaries under the command of Yakov Yurovsky. Their bodies were buried in a secret, unmarked grave to prevent their remains from becoming a royalist symbol. **Discovery of the Romanov Remains.** The Romanov remains were rediscovered in 1979, though their existence was kept secret until the 1990s. After extensive DNA testing, it was confirmed that the remains belonged to the last imperial family. In 1998, the remains of Nicholas II, Alexandra, and three of their daughters were formally buried in St. Catherine's Chapel at St. Peter and Paul Cathedral in St. Petersburg, the traditional resting place of Russian royalty since the time of Peter the Great. **The Anastasia Hoax.** One of the most persistent myths surrounding the Romanovs was the claim that Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna had miraculously survived the execution. Over the years, numerous women—most famously Anna Anderson—claimed to be the lost princess. However, DNA testing on the Romanov remains ultimately confirmed that Anastasia perished alongside her family, putting an end to the legend of her survival. The tragic fate of the Romanovs remains one of the most infamous chapters in Russian history, marking the end of the imperial era and the rise of the Soviet Union. **THE HIDDEN TRUTHS.** There are key details that have been omitted from mainstream history: 1. The massacre known as "**Bloody Sunday**" in 1905, which led to the deaths of peaceful demonstrators and marked the beginning of the communist revolution, occurred while Tsar Nicholas II was absent from his palace. He had left due to threats against his life following a failed assassination attempt. Contrary to popular belief, he did not order the shooting of demonstrators. The decision to fire was made by his uncle, Grand Duke Vladimir, who, as chief of security police, tried to stop the march. More than 100 protestors were killed, and several hundred were wounded. However, it was later discovered that many demonstrators were armed members of the Revolutionary Party. They looted stores, vandalized property, and set fires. The security forces' response was not entirely unprovoked but a reaction to escalating violence. 2. After Tsar Nicholas II abdicated in 1917, the **Provisional Government under Alexander Kerensky** attempted to save the royal family. Plans were in place to send them to England, with the potential intention of reinstating the Tsar. 3. In **August 1917**, there was an attempt to evacuate the Romanovs to the United Kingdom, where King George V—Nicholas II's first cousin—was the reigning monarch. However, when the plan failed, Kerensky's government relocated the family to Tobolsk, Siberia, allegedly for their protection. 4. A **pro-royalist movement known as the White Army** was advancing toward their location in an attempt to rescue the Tsar and his family. Unfortunately, they arrived too late. 5. The **execution of the Romanov family** was exceptionally brutal. There was no trial, no mercy. Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, and their five children—Olga (22), Tatiana (21), Maria (19), Anastasia (17), and Alexei (13)—were mercilessly slaughtered. The Bolshevik executioners were disorganized and inexperienced. Instead of a swift execution by a professional firing squad, the murder turned into a 20-minute massacre. Some victims survived the initial gunfire and were subsequently stabbed with bayonets before being buried in a shallow, unmarked grave. 6. One major reason Britain **withdrew its offer** to rescue the Romanovs was fear of anti-Tsar sentiment in Europe and concerns that aiding the family might fuel republican movements in Britain. Additionally, anti-German sentiment was at its peak during World War I. Tsarina Alexandra, being of German descent, was unpopular in Britain. In fact, this same anti-German sentiment led the British royal family to change its own name from "Saxe-Coburg-Gotha" to "Windsor" to distance itself from German ties. 7. Some members of the **British royal family** still hoped to save at least the Romanov children. In 1919, a British ship was sent to Crimea to evacuate surviving relatives. While Nicholas II and his immediate family perished, other Romanovs survived. Of the 65 members of the House of Romanov, 47 escaped into exile. In 1924, Grand Duke Kirill



Vladimirovich, the most senior surviving male descendant of Alexander II, claimed the headship of the Imperial House of Russia. Today, descendants of the Romanov family maintain close ties with European royalty, ensuring that their lineage endures despite the tragedy of 1918. **THE ROYAL CONNECTIONS.** How are the Romanov and Windsor Royal families related? The Romanov and Windsor families are connected through Queen Victoria and King Christian IX of Denmark, both known as the "Grandmother and Grandfather of Europe" due to their extensive royal ties. **Key Family Connections. Queen Victoria's Lineage:** Queen Victoria's second daughter, Princess Alice, married Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse. Their daughter, Princess Alix of Hesse, later married Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, becoming Empress Alexandra Feodorovna. This makes Queen Victoria the grandmother of Empress Alexandra and the Tsar's grandmother by marriage. **King Christian IX of Denmark's Lineage:** King Christian IX's daughter, Princess Dagmar of Denmark, married Tsar Alexander III of Russia, becoming Empress Maria Feodorovna. Their son, Tsar Nicholas II, was, therefore Christian IX's grandson. Another of Christian IX's daughters, Alexandra of Denmark, married King Edward VII of the United Kingdom. Their son was King George V, making him the grandfather of Queen Elizabeth II. The Close Relationship Between Nicholas II and George V Tsar Nicholas II and King George V were first cousins and bore a striking resemblance to each other. Their mothers, Empress Maria Feodorovna (born Dagmar of Denmark) and Queen Alexandra of Denmark, were sisters. During World War I, the British royal family changed its name from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to Windsor to distance itself from German connections. **European Royal Families: A Close-Knit Network.** All European royal families share common ancestors and have historically operated as a united front behind the scenes. As the saying goes, "Blood is thicker than water." **THE ANCIENT ORIGINS.** The history of European royalty is deeply intertwined with ancient origins, making it impossible to fully understand without tracing its early roots. The lineage of European royal families can be linked to the Celts (also known as the Gauls), who spread across much of Europe between the 2nd millennium BCE and the 1st century BCE. Some believe the Celts descended from the tribe of Dan, one of the tribes of Yisra'el, and settled in these regions after the conquest led by Yehoshua (Joshua). They remained there after the establishment of the first Kingdom of Yisra'el in 930 BCE. During the late Bronze Age, the Celts emerged as a dominant military force, expanding their influence over vast territories, including Italy and the British Isles. Lesser known is their connection to the Scythian and Parthian empires—powerful land and naval forces whose histories have been overshadowed by the Greco-Roman world. The Parthian Empire, in particular, rivaled Rome in military prowess and controlled much of what was once the Assyrian, (Persian) and later Alexandrian territories. The Celts developed a sophisticated religious and legal system known as Druidism, which was deeply rooted in nature and bore striking similarities to the Torah in its priesthood and legal structure. However, with the expansion of the Roman Empire, the Celts were gradually assimilated into Roman society. Rome, driven by what it saw as a divine mission to "Christianize" the world, reshaped the political and religious landscape of Europe. During the Roman era, Germania emerged as the central power of Europe. The term "Germania" was first used by Julius Caesar to describe the unconquered lands east of the Rhine. Over time, various lords and kings ruled Germania, believing their authority to govern was divinely ordained. This concept of divine kingship has its roots in Beresheeth (Genesis) 35:11, where YHWH tells Abraham: *"I am El-Shaddai: be fruitful and multiply; a nation (goy) and a congregation of nations (kahal-goyim) shall come from you, and melechim (kings) shall come out of your loins."* This divine mandate was later embodied in the royal destiny of Melech Dawid (King David). In Melechim Bet (Second Kings) 7:15-16, YHWH promises David: *"But My rachamim (mercy) shall not depart from him, as I took it from Shaul, whom I put away before you. And your bayit (house) and your malchut (kingdom) shall be established le-olam-va-ed*

PART FOUR



(forever); your kesay (throne) shall be established le-olam-va-ed." Thus, the mission to establish rulers on Earth was entrusted to Yisra'el, shaping the destiny of European monarchy and its enduring influence throughout history. **THE TRUTH.** Russian history often attributes the collapse of the Romanov dynasty and the revolution to Tsar Nicholas II. However, the brutal execution of the royal family remains a lasting memory for European royal houses, who have neither forgotten nor forgiven what transpired. Many still believe the Romanovs are the rightful rulers of Russia. Outside of Russia, there is a strong monarchical movement among European and British royal families advocating for the reinstatement of a Romanov descendant as Tsar behind the scenes. Historically, monarchs ruled vast empires for thousands of years, believing their authority was divinely ordained rather than granted by men. President Vladimir Putin, a keen student of history, is acutely aware of this undercurrent and closely monitors the political movements of these royal factions. I believe he understands my message and would be open to considering the idea if it were presented to him in a thoughtful manner. It is an undeniable truth that European royal families, who trace their lineage to King Dawid, have played a hidden role in shaping global conflicts, including both World Wars. Collectively, they control much of the world's economic wealth, concealed within central banks and financial giants such as BlackRock, Vanguard, and State Street. Their ultimate objective is to restore what they see as the divine global order. The war in Ukraine is part of a broader historical struggle—one that seeks to suppress fascist, socialist, and communist movements, which these royal factions view as threats. While republics are tolerated, they are still considered obstacles to the greater plan. The Ukraine conflict is, in essence, a strategy aimed at punishing Russia for dismantling the divine monarchical order. European royal families support this war, seeking to overthrow President Putin's government. They will stop at nothing to prolong the conflict, despite President Donald Trump's sincere efforts to broker peace. If war escalates into nuclear confrontation, it would only serve to further their agenda. President Volodymyr Zelensky, unaware of these deeper dynamics, acts as a pawn in this geopolitical game—unlike Putin, who understands the broader historical forces at play. **THE PATH TO PEACE.** Ending the war between Russia and Ukraine requires a profound reckoning—one that begins with teshuvah (repentance). There is no other way. Russia and the Orthodox Church must acknowledge their historical crime against the Romanov family and issue a public apology. The blood of the Romanovs cries out from Russian soil and will not be silenced until justice is done (Beresheeth (Genesis) 4:10). Rather than covertly funding war, European and British royal families should openly demand this apology. This would be the first step toward healing and resolving the root cause of the conflict. The second step is restitution: immediate descendants of the Romanov family must be compensated, and Russia must formally recognize the family's status as ceremonial heads of Russia. While reinstating a Tsar may not be necessary, they should be granted an official place of residence within Russia. The immense contribution of the Royal Family to Russian architecture, buildings, literature, culture, and the church is undeniable—it is woven into the very fabric of Russia. Finally, President Trump must demand the disbandment of NATO, followed by the removal of all sanctions against Russia. In turn, Russia should aid in Ukraine's recovery while maintaining the territories it has lawfully annexed. A new European military alliance should be established, including Russia and Ukraine, but it should exclude the United States. America must take a neutral role, acting as a mediator and assisting nations where necessary. These steps provide the only real path to ending the war and ensuring lasting peace in Europe. I don't want to sound pessimistic, but even if the war were to end soon through a U.S.-Russia diplomatic compromise, a fragile "pseudo-peace" would take hold. Other parts of Russia's border with Europe would likely erupt in conflict, or the nation will suffer other disasters and continue to suffer from sanctions because the dark forces driving this war will not relent until true justice is served.