"THE BOOK OF REVELATION UNSEALED" Chapter 27A



The throne/seat of Satan the "Pergamum alter of Zeus"

This is the infamous alter that was built in Asia Minor modern-day Turkey 2175 years ago. Referred to as the Great Altar of Zeus and Athena it was built in Pergamom, an ancient Greek city in Asia Minor during the reign of the Greek king Eumenes II. Eumenes 11 was a descendant of Philatauerus Lysimachus (*one of the four generals of Alexander the Great*) succeeder from the third kingdom of Dan 2. The alter, was built around 175 BC by the Greeks towards the end of the Greece Empire (*331 BC-168 BC*) while under Roman rulership. The structure is 35.64 metres wide and 33.4 metres deep, the stairway alone is almost 20 metres wide.

This alter is referred to as the seat or throne of Satan in the book of revelations Rev 2:12. The Pergamom site on the hill, is situated in the modern town of Bergama, in the province of İzmir, Turkey. The excavations in Turkey of the Pergamom alter were done by German engineer Karl Humann, he started his excavations in 1878 finishing them in 1886. Due to locals taking pieces of the marble for building, these excavations were done to save what was left of this ancient alter at the time. The alter was then transported over 1000 miles to Germany. This alter now resides in the "Berlin Pergamom Museum" assembled there between 1897 - 1899, opening to the public in 1901. The Alter has been exhibited in Berlin since it was moved from Asia Minor. Modern day Turkey has requested the altar's return from Berlin, but has given up on this idea and now plans to build its own replica to be unveiled by 2020 under President Erdogan.

See Plunder, The Pergamon Altar (1995): https://youtu.be/XFf8-d80aBM

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Karl Humann's plan of the site of the Pergamum acropolis 1881

The Pergamum Altar is today the most famous item in the Berlin Collection of Classical Antiquities. For some history of the Pergamum alter see below:

Pergamon was an ancient city located in the Anatolia region, approximately 25 kilometres from the Aegean Sea in present day Bergama, Izmir Province of Turkey. The city had great strategic value, since it overlooked the Caicus River Valley (modern name Bakırçay) which provided access from Pergamon to the Aegean coast. Pergamon reached the height of its influence during the Hellenistic period, becoming the capital of the Attalid kings. During the Roman period the city was the first capital of the Asian province, but it eventually lost this status to local rival, Ephesus.

The origin of Pergamon

When Alexander died in 323 BCE, his generals divided the territory he had conquered, which resulted in a power struggle between them. Around this time, Pergamon was little more than a hilltop fortress

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with a settlement on its southern side. Following years of unrest, the city became part of the territory controlled by Lysimachus, one of the Macedonian generals. By this time, Pergamon embraced the polis (or city-state) model of civic organization.

Lysimachus was immersed in the military conflicts following the division of Alexander's empire, and in 282 BCE, he was on his way to confront Seleucus, the ruler of the Greco-Macedonian administration of Babylon. Lysimachus left his war chest in Pergamon under the supervision of Philatauerus of Tieium, a trusted lieutenant. What Lysimachus could not foresee was that he would be killed in the battle. For Philatauerus, this was not too bad: he was now holding 9,000 talents in a fortress which had no owner. Philatauerus appropriated the money and declared his independence, but in order to avoid unnecessary risks, he wisely swore loyalty to Seleucus and Pergamon became part of the Seleucid Empire.

Under Attalus I Pergamon became the capital of the most powerful kingdom in Anatolia. Philatauerus ruled Pergamon with considerable autonomy until his death in 263 BCE. His nephew Eumenes I became the ruler of Pergamon: by that time the city had expanded into a small kingdom. Philatauerus is usually mentioned as the founder of the ruling dynasty of Pergamon, but it was actually the ruler after Eumenes, Attalus I (r. 241-197 BCE), who was the official founder of the Attalid dynasty as he was the first one who used the title of king.

Attalus I is remembered for winning an important victory over the Galatians, a Gaulish (Celtic) tribe who came through Thrace and settled in central Anatolia during the 3rd century BCE (this was the same group addressed in the Epistle to the Galatians in the New Testament). Many communities in Anatolia had suffered Galatian attacks who even managed to penetrate the city walls of Pergamon. Attalus drove the Galatians back and defeated them. This military success was the background for the creation of the famous Dying Gaul sculpture which depicts a wounded Galatian warrior. Pergamon was now the capital of the most powerful kingdom in Anatolia.

Pergamon's Zenith

Eumenes II succeeded Attalus I and he ruled Pergamon from 197 BCE to 159 BCE. In 190 BCE, the Romans expelled the Seleucids from the Anatolia region. The Romans were not interested in ruling Anatolia themselves, so Eumenes II, who at this point had already become a friend and ally of the Romans, was now made the new ruler of the territory which had belonged to the Seleucids. The Greeks denounced Eumenes as a traitor for joining the Romans against his own fellow Greeks. This new scenario did, though, turn Pergamon into a middle-ranking kingdom and made Eumenes truly wealthy.

Pergamon was relatively safe at this point: the Romans extended their protection over nearly all the Mediterranean coast of Asia but all of these benefits had a high cost, for now Pergamon, although a lot bigger, was a lot less independent. At this time it is not clear how large the population was, but the archaeological evidence suggests that there was room for no more than 10,000 people.

Eumenes II took the initiative to enhance Pergamon's prestige by enlarging it and turning it into a cultural capital. This was the time when the 'Great Altar' or 'Pergamon Altar' was created. Eumenes also established a centre of scholarship and research by creating a library second only to Alexandria's in terms of the number of volumes and repute of its scholars. It also had a great collection of paintings for public enjoyment.

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Ptolemy IV, the Greek ruler of Egypt, was not happy with the idea of another library challenging Alexandria, so he forbade the export of papyri from Egypt to prevent the development of the library in Pergamon. As a result, the authorities of Pergamon encouraged the mass production of "parchment" (treated skins of sheep and calves), which had long been used for writing purposes in the East. Parchment ended up rivalling paper as a means of communication; it was much more expensive than papyrus but also more durable. The name of Pergamon continues to live on even today in the word "parchment", which is a distortion of Pergamon ("parchment" is pergamino in Spanish and pergamena in Italian).

Pergamum handed to Rome

During the time of Attalus III (r. 138-133 BCE), Pergamon was handed over to the Roman republic to be fully managed by the Roman people and the kingdom was transformed into the Roman province of Asia with Pergamon as its initial capital. Not everyone accepted the new Roman administration though and a number of revolts took place. The Romans, whose toleration for civic disturbance was low, eventually restored order, but Pergamon soon lost its status and the neighbouring city of Ephesus became the new provincial capital. Under Hadrian (117-138 CE), the city was favoured by several imperial initiatives. It was granted the title of metropolis and as a result of this an ambitious building programme was carried out: massive temples, a stadium, a theatre, a huge forum, and an amphitheatre were constructed. In addition, at the city limits the shrine to Asclepius (the god of healing) was expanded into a lavish spa.

During the second half of the 3rd century AD Pergamon started to decline. Things got worse in 262 AD due to an earthquake and after that the city was sacked by the Goths. The arrival of Christianity saw further change as the buildings which had honoured the pagan gods were no longer considered desirable. Even the shrine to Asclepius that used to be visited by thousands of invalids was abandoned. Despite these changes, urban life did continue. In 611 AD the Persians overran Syria and entered Anatolia devastating most of it. The Romans finally evicted the Persians and the Emperor Constants II (641-668 AD) limited himself to fortifying the acropolis. By this time, Pergamon was no more than a deteriorated ten-hectare city, a pale reflection of its former self.

Archaeology of pergamon

The archaeological site of Pergamum has provided many fine works of Hellenistic and Roman art but perhaps the most impressive is the altar which now resides in the Pergamum Museum in Berlin. The Great Altar was constructed during the reign of Eumenes II and has a surface area of some 36 by 34 metres. It is one of the most impressive works of art surviving from antiquity.

The altar was constructed around a staircase and the 2.3 metre high and 120-metre-long frieze is topped by a colonnaded hall. Sculpted in high relief, the frieze depicts lively representations of Zeus, Artemis and other Olympian gods fighting the Giants, symbolic of the victory of order over chaos. This gigantic monument is a convincing and lasting testimony to the power and prestige that was enjoyed by this once great city.

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Reconstruction of the Pergamon Altar

Archaeologists have also been able to identify the remains of the library. Based on the study of the holes for mounting the shelving, it is estimated that the reading room alone had a storage capacity of 20,000 papyri (many were written on parchment, see above). This is believed to be just ten percent of the total for the entire library.

See: https://www.ancient.eu/pergamon/

Contrary to popular belief, the Pergamum Altar is not a temple, but probably the altar of a temple, although altars were generally located outdoors in front of their temples. It is supposed that the Athena temple located on the acropolis terrace above it may have been its cultic point of reference, and the altar possibly served solely as a place of sacrifice. This theory is supported by several statue bases and consecrating inscriptions found in the vicinity of the altar and whose donors named Athena. Another possibility is that both Zeus and Athena were jointly honoured. It could also be that the altar had an independent function. In contrast to a temple, which always had an altar, an altar did not necessarily have to have a temple. Altars could, for example, be quite small and placed in houses or, less commonly, have gigantic dimensions as in the case of the Pergamum Altar. The few remnants of inscriptions do not supply enough information to determine to which god the altar was dedicated.



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Model of the 2nd century BC Pergamum acropolis in the Pergamum Museum in Berlin, which includes the Roman additions. The altar is on a terrace near the centre with its stairway facing left (west).

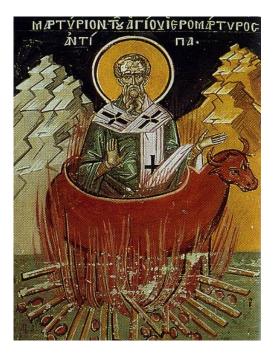
See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pergamon_Altar

This seat of Satan can be found in scripture in Rev 2:12-13, the 3rd church of the 7 churches of Asia Minor in the book of Revelations. Even though archaeologists have not identified who the Pergamon alter worshiped, God is very clear that it was none other than Satan himself.

To the Church in Pergamum

Rev 2:12 "And to the angel of the church in Pergamos write, 'These things says He who has the sharp two-edged sword: ''I know your works, and where you dwell, where Satan's throne is. And you hold fast to My name, and did not deny My faith even in the days in which Antipas was My faithful martyr, who was killed among you, where Satan dwells. (NKJV)

The famous Christian martyr killed according to scripture at Pergamum by the Romans was called Antipas. Antipas the bishop of Pergamum was ordained by the apostle John. Antipas was one who cast out many demons causing demons to complain in dreams to the Roman pagans, because of this Antipas became a famous Christian martyr. He was burned alive in a brass bull on the alter, for refusing to give a sacrifice to Caesar as Lord and God. This alter was known as an altar of sacrifices having human blood on its steps. Victims would be tied up inside a bronze bull on the steps of this alter then they would be cooked alive by flames under the bull, the screams would be as if the bull was coming alive. In WW2 Hitler's copy of this alter was made where he made his famous speeches from. Hitler from their announced the Nuremberg laws against the Jews, he then murdered and burnt millions of Christians and Jews in the cremation fires of the concentration camps. This was just like the Pergamum alter brazen bull with its burned blood sacrifices.



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Many Christian traditions, according to the Commentary on the Apocalypse of Andreas of Caesarea, believe Saint Antipas to be the Antipas referred to in the Book of Revelation, Revelation 2:13, as the verse says: "I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is: and thou holdest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith, even in those days wherein Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you, where Satan dwelleth." The "faithful martyr" of Pergamon, "where Satan dwelleth". According to Christian tradition, John the Apostle ordained Antipas as bishop of Pergamon during the reign of the Roman emperor Domitian. The traditional account goes on to say Antipas was martyred during the reign of Nero (54-68), by burning in a brazen bull-shaped altar for casting out demons worshiped by the local population.

See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antipas_of_Pergamum

This same Pergamum alter the throne of Satan was used as a design for the Nazi "Reich Party Grounds" at Zeppelin field, covering 11 square kms (*Luipoldarena in German*) southeast of Nuremberg Germany. This newly built site was used between 1933 and 1938 as a rally site for the Nazi party prior to WW2 by Hitler Himself. Interestingly in the same year of 1889 when the "Throne of Satan" was resurrected and completed in Berlin Adolf Hitler was born, on April 20th 1889 in Austria which borders Germany. The Nuremberg grounds were designed by Hitler's architect Albert Speer modelled after the Roman built "Seat of Zeus/Satan" of Pergamon from Asia Minor Turkey. Whoever has used this alter as such has seen war death, destruction and chaos.

The Germans were embattled in WW1 and WW2 while having this alter in their nation. In WW1 an estimated 20 million died (*Trumpet 1*) in WW2 (*Trumpet 2*), an estimated 70 million people were killed along with the 6 million Jews, put to death incinerated by the Nazi's as living sacrifices. This Nazi designed podium alter at Zeppelin fields southeast of Nuremburg, was called Ehrentribüne in German from 1933. During the party rallies there were deployments of the SA and the SS troops with up to 150,000 people gathered at rallies. You had the Ehrenhalle (*Hall of Honour*) inaugurated in 1930 used for enactments of the "cult of the dead", at one end of the Zeppelin fields opposite the main grandstand alter.



"Ehrenhalle" (Hall of Honour) in the "Luitpoldhain" (park)

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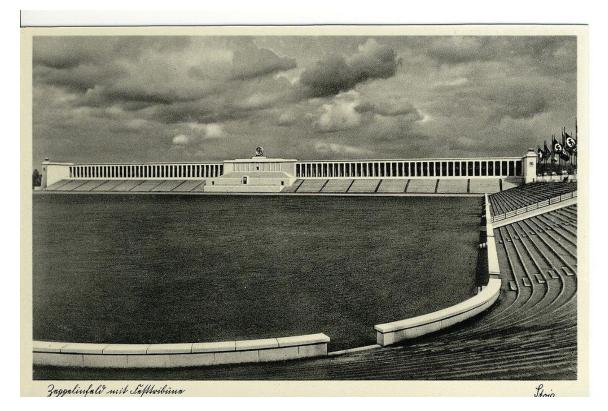
You had opposite the Ehrenhalle the alter designed from the seat of Satan, from Pergamum built by Albert Speer this building was called the Ehrentribune (Tribune of Honour).

Ehrentribüne (Tribune of Honour)

Opposite the "Ehrenhalle" the crescent-shaped "Ehrentribüne" (literally: tribune of honour) or main grandstand which measured 150 m (490 ft) long with 6 m (20 ft) gold eagles on each end was built (Nazi symbol in the middle). This structure, built by architect Albert Speer, could seat 500 dignitaries and represented the first permanent structure built by the Nazis in Nuremberg. The "Ehrenhalle" and the "Ehrentribüne" were connected by a wide granite path. The "Ehrentribüne" was blown up in 1959/60.

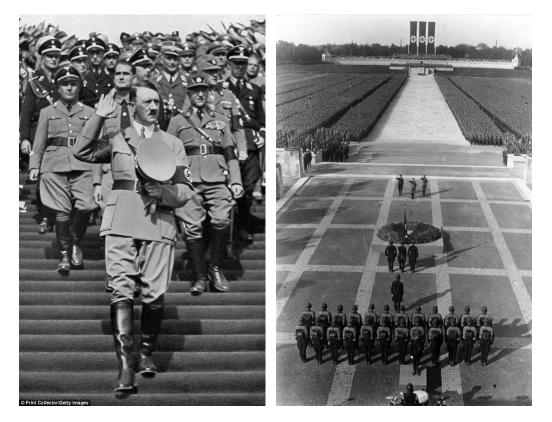
Zeppelinfeld

The **Zeppelinfeld** (in English: Zeppelin Field) is located east of the Great Road. It consists of a large grandstand (Zeppelinhaupttribüne) with a width of 360 metres (390 yards) and a smaller stand. It was one of Albert Speer's first works for the Nazi party and was based upon the Pergamon Altar. Its square piers are inspired by the work of Franco-American architect Paul Philippe Cret. The grandstand is famous as the building that had the swastika blown from atop it in 1945, after Germany's fall in World War II. The name "Zeppelinfeld" or "Zeppelinwiese" refers to the fact that in August 1909 Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelin landed with one of his airships (LZ6) in this location.



See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_party_rally_grounds

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Hitler at the 'Rally of Freedom' at Nuremberg in 1935. Rudolf Hess is immediately behind him.

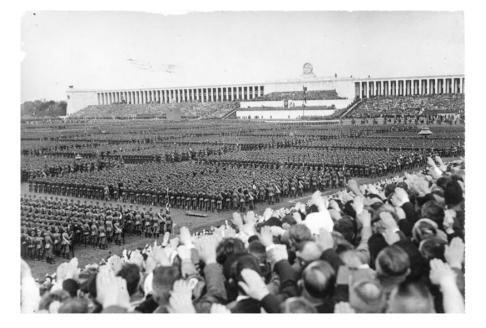


The Ehrentribüne (Tribune of Honour) lit up at night by Hitler to dazzle the crowds

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Hitlers alter itself modelled after the "throne of Satan" from Pergamon



Up to 150 thousand gathered at a Nazi rally Zeppelin field giving the hail Hitler sign

See:: https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2921337/Where-ghosts-Nazi-monsters-lurk-eerie-ruins-Nuremberg-parade-grounds-Hitler-held-propaganda-rallies-goose-stepping-faithful.html

Once again this alter design from ancient Pergamum was used for evil occultist purposes, it was positioned where they had rituals to the cult of the dead. The Nazi party was historically known to be heavily involved in the occult and occultist activity throughout WW2 and before, along with the infamous grill society. Mass brain washing was achieved at Hitler's rally site with the German people,

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mass deception propaganda was paramount for the Nazi's. In more modern times as seen below you had Barak Hussein Obama stepping into the worlds lime light in 2008 on August $25^{th} - 28^{th}$, using a design of this same satanic Pergamon alter the "Throne of Satan" Rev 2:12. The convention for his acceptance speech came at an estimated cost of 15 million US (the stage podium was 140'000 US).



Obama in July 2008 visited Berlin where he gave a speech in Berlin one month prior to his Denver victory speech, he is said to have visited the Pergamon Museum as well. The Pergamon alter design chosen by Obama for his national convention speech in 2008 was at the Invesco field in Denver. It was used for his Presidential candidacy acceptance victory speech, 84'000 attended with more than 38 million viewers across 10 American cable TV networks.



84,000 people filled in Invesco Field for Barack Obama's acceptance speech.

This was another deceptive spiritual statement from a copy of an ancient old alter of blood sacrifice. Satan's seat was what the Rev 13:1-10 **"Man of sin"** beast manifested for his victory speech in the USA. To the right of the alter you see the white horse standing reared up on its hind legs. This horse is officially named "Blue Mustang," but often called "Blucifer," due largely to its haunting red

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eye. The original artist was killed by this statue during its creation, as a large piece fell on him severing an artery.



During President Obama's two terms as the Rev 13:1-10 "**beast**", you have had the warring against the saints (*Rev 13:5-7*), where 2.3 million Christians were destroyed from Iraq and Syria in 42 months from June 2013 to Jan 2017. You had three long term dictators ripped up (*3 horns ripped up Dan 7:8*) in the Arab Spring uprising the horns ripped up were in Yemen, Egypt and Libya (*Dan 11:43*). The Euphrates River in the 6th bowl (*Rev 6:12*) began drying up in 2009, the year Obama was inaugurated at president. Obama has fulfilled many other antichrist prophecies (*28*) manifested around him. These events are not mere coincidences, they are symbolic end times signs statements and warnings from God, of the days we are living in prior to His return. See Revelation unsealed chapters: 28, 30, 31 (*pages 98-104 on Pergamon alter*) 32, 35 & 37.



The ancient Pergamum the seat of Satan

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Obama's Altar of Zeus

[2009] President Obama: A 'Nod' from the craft and the altar of Zeus By Thomas R. Horn

In the Greek, the phrase "where Satan's seat is" literally means, "where a throne to Satan is." Scholars identify this throne or 'seat' as the Great Altar of Zeus that existed in Pergamos at that time. So important was the worship of Zeus in ancient Pergamos that perpetual sacrifices were offered to him upon the towering and famous 40-foot-high altar. Antipas, the first leader and martyr of the early Christian church is believed to have been slain on this altar, slowly roasting to death inside the statue of a bull, the symbol and companion of Zeus. The phrase in Revelation 2:13 "wherein Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you, where Satan dwelleth" is considered a citation of this event.

Approximately two-thousand years after Revelation 2:13 was written, German archaeologists removed the massive altar of Zeus from the ruins of Pergamos and took it to Berlin, where it was restored as the centre piece of the Pergamon Museum. It is here that Hitler first adored it, later building an outdoor replica of it from which he gave a series of speeches that mesmerized many Germans. Obama's stage was a dead ringer for the Great Altar of Zeus that Obama's campaign managers tried to explain away the design as being a conglomeration representing the portico of the White House with the U.S. capital building. "But experts agreed with Richardson," Gallo wrote, "it was a replica of the Great Altar of Pergamum.



Replica of Pergamon Altar in the Denver Broncos' Mile High Football Stadium at the DNC2008, with the pulpit up front in the middle, and Obama's image projected on both sides of the Altar.

See: http://www.ortzion.org/news59-Obama-special_Addition.html

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America's and the world's new idol, speaking in front of a smaller replica of the Pergamon Altar of Zeus, Turkey.

See: http://www.ortzion.org/news59-Obama-special_Addition.html



Obama's Throne of Satan (Pergamon Altar)

Obama's stage at the 2008 Democratic convention was designed in the style of the Pergamon Altar, a Greek Temple, which is mentioned in the book of Revelation as the "Seat of Satan" or the "Throne of Satan," depending on the translation. The biblical reference is not just to the altar, but to Pergamos as a regional center of the Roman state and a center of occult/pagan worship and persecution of the early Christians.

The Roman state "Imperial Cult" was a religion, in which the roman emperor was worshiped at Pergamos as a god. The black nationalist doctrine of Obama's Trinity church in Chicago also teaches that the black man is the manifestation of God on earth and one can self-exalt himself to god status. That man can become a higher being or God and the self-worship of man is a tenet of satanism/Luciferianism. Click the images below for more info.

A temple <u>is</u> a place of worship. So, it seems that this bizarre stage design is <u>alluding</u> to the worship of Obama and the dedication of his campaign to Luciferian principles, much like Saul Alinsky dedicated his book, "Rules for Radicals" to Lucifer. Rules for Radicals is said to be the Bible of community organizers like Obama. Alinsky was deceased by the time Obama moved to Chicago, but he was trained as a community organizer by Alinsky's top students.

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Many have speculated that Obama is a pathological Narcissist, also popularly called an "egomaniac" or "megalomaniac." Extreme Narcissists, often believe they are a divine being, a prophet, mouthpiece of God or actually God, himself. Extreme Narcissists are drawn to cult leadership, because it validates the mentality of their psychological disorder. See this clip for more info about Narcissism.

See: https://stop-obama-now.net/obamas-shrine-to-satan/



A disturbing image of former president Barack Obama supposedly dressed as Satan while attending an "Illuminati party" organized by international elites has gone viral on the internet.

The photo, which provides a behind-the-scenes glimpse into the real world inhabited by Barack Obama, was originally uploaded on Instagram by Annemarie Hope, an artist who has been recognized for her work promoting Satanism and is known as a favourite of the international elite.

See Website: https://newspunch.com/leaked-photo-barack-obama-satan/

See U Tube video: https://youtu.be/I96lwfM5xaE



Satan is depicted here from the hit 2013 TV series "The Bible"

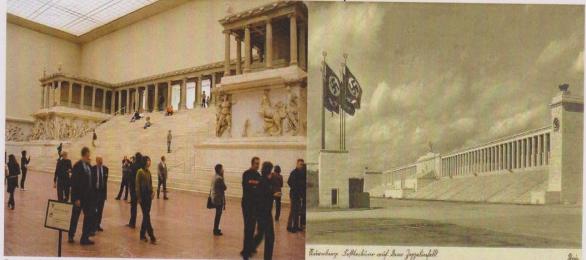
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Obama's Throne of Satan (Pergamon Altar)

(CNN) - Thu <u>August 28, 2008</u> - The <u>Temple of Obama</u>. The descriptions of the transformation of Denver's Invesco Field... Barackopolis. Egobama. The stage at Invesco Field has been called Barackopolis and the <u>Temple of Obama</u>...The GOP's official Web site offered no criticism of the stadium except to link to a <u>New York Post cover, "O' MY GOD! Dems erect Obama temple."</u> <u>http://www.cnn.com/2008/POLITICS/08/28/gop.react.thursday/</u>



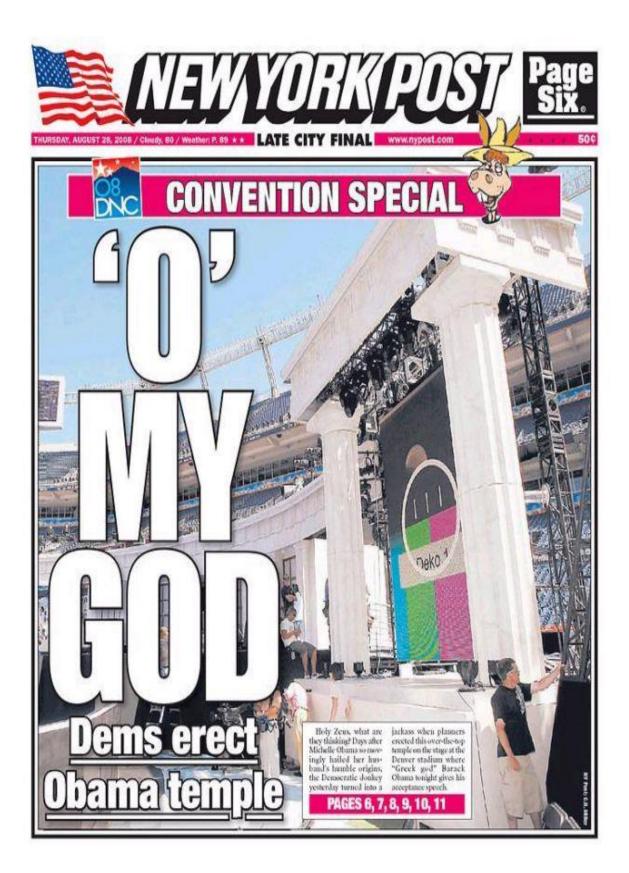
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Jesus had John to pass along one of His prophetic letters to **Pergamos** (also referred to as **Pergamun**), in which **Jesus says:** "I know thy works, and **where you dwell**, even where **Satan's Seat is."** Jesus plainly states that the Great Alter to Zeus at Pergamos was the "Seat" or Throne of Satan. Revelation 2:12-13

(Below Picture Left) <u>Pergamon Museum in Berlin, Germany</u> and (Right picture) is <u>NAZI 3rd Reich Pergamon Stadium (=Satan's Seat)</u> http://www.berlinpass.com/berlin-attractions/pergamon-museum-berlin.html?aid=22&gclid=CIGzkN7tobsCFTDhQgodlXIADQ

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For more information, address:

brian_wordinaction@yahoo.com

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