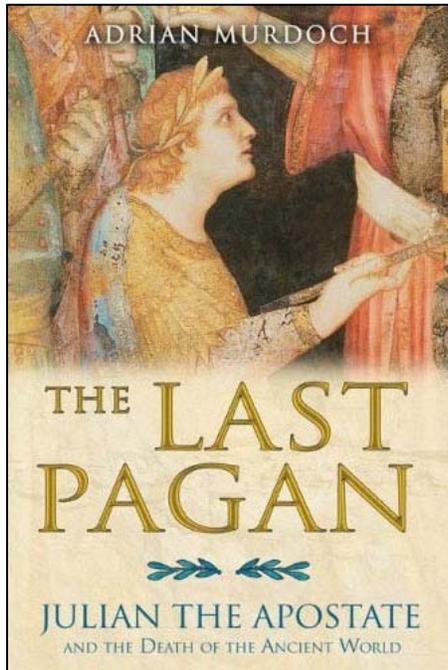


#772 Constantine the Great and Woodrow Wilson, II – The rule of Julian the Apostate and then the re-establishment of the spirit of Constantine leads to the Council of Laodicea, part 1

The Emperor Julian, the Apostate. The Emperor Julian is considered the last non-Christian emperor of the Roman Empire. He was also the last direct descendant of the Constantinian dynasty. His grandfather was Constantius Chlorus, and his father was a half-brother to Constantine the Great.

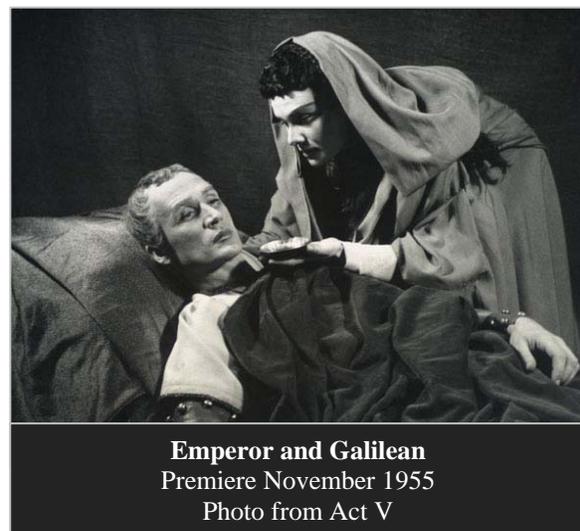


During Julian’s short rule (November 3, 361, to June 26, 363), he managed to earn the nickname of Julian the Apostate. He rejected Christianity, it having been forced upon him as a child by his cousin Constantius II, he attested. He supported the restoration of the old Roman faith based on polytheism. He forced the Christian Church to return the riches, or fines equaling them, that had been looted from the pagan temples by the Christians after Constantine the Great legitimized Christianity. Lands taken by the Church were to be returned to their original owners. He reduced the influence of Christian bishops in public offices. Bishops lost the privilege to travel for free at the expense of the state.

Julian suppressed the official bias against pagans and allowed them to once again repair their temples, a practice that was forbidden after Constantine’s official encouragement of Nicene Christianity.

“You have won, Galilean.” Julian died on June 26, 363, during a military engagement with the Persians. It was reported that his dying words were “You have won, Galilean,” referring to Jesus Christ, and supposedly expressing his recognition that, with his death, Christianity would become the Roman Empire’s favored religion once again. Indeed, Julian would be considered the last pagan Roman emperor.

Because of this, Julian’s life inspired the play *Emperor and Galilean* by Henrik Ibsen, and his life and reign were the subject of the novel “The Death of the Gods (Julian the Apostate)” (1895) in the trilogy of historical novels entitled “Christ and Antichrist” (1895-1904) by the Russian poet and novelist Dmitrii S. Merezhkovskii.



Emperor and Galilean
Premiere November 1955
Photo from Act V

Key Understanding: *The prototype antichrist.* To the Christianized Roman Empire and the Church-ill of today, Julian the Apostate – the last direct ruling descendant of the Constantinian dynasty – seems like a prime candidate for the prototype Antichrist-like figure. However, the *sword-bearing* figure of Constantine the Great himself was the prototype Antichrist White Horse Rider figure of Revelation 6:2, linked with the spirit of Laodicea.

In fact, the re-establishment of the spirit of Constantine after the death of Julian would be linked with the Council of Laodicea. [Continued in the next Unsealing.]

***Revelation 6:2 (KJV) And I saw, and behold A WHITE HORSE: and HE [Constantine the Great] THAT SAT ON HIM HAD A BOW; and A CROWN [of his father's (Constantius's) throne] WAS GIVEN UNTO HIM [at York]: and HE WENT FORTH CONQUERING, AND TO CONQUER.* [Constantine sat on his earthly father's throne through the *Sword*. He conquered the entire Roman Empire and reigned on the earth in the name of the Heavenly Father.]**

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