

OMENS, DEMONS, ANAGRAMS, SYMBOLISM AND NUMEROLOGY (EPISODE 7)

Welcome back to Jedi Training. This episode is titled, Omens, Demons, Anagrams, Symbolism, and Numerology.

We're going to see if we can get through all of that in one podcast.

In the last podcast, we were talking about divination and omens.

So what is an omen, really?

An omen is a ripple effect from the future into the present.

We don't hear of many omens in modern English.

Perhaps a black cat, perhaps Friday the 13th.

But there are many other omens, which are essentially signs.

And they correspond to a saying.

If you see this, then this will happen.

And the accuracy is pretty wild.

Talking about omens is essentially forbidden.

Interpreting omens is forbidden.

We are to rely on providence, faith, and endurance.

Whatever happens, happens for the good.

As Jesus tells us, don't worry about tomorrow.

Because the troubles of the day are enough to contend with.

So we should really be focusing on the here and now.

It's always now.

Even five minutes from now, when we get there, it'll be now.

But it's important to talk about omens in a sense that they do happen.

It's like a naked woman jumping out of the bushes.

You can't unsee it.

And the more you know about omens, the more you're going to want to interpret them.

And essentially base your decisions on them.

And so we're not going to get into the sayings that correspond to omens.

Because you basically can't unsee them.

And they tend to be trouble.

But everyone is familiar with the black cat and the Friday the 13th.

You know, we try to train ourselves not to be superstitious.

We see a black cat, we just act normal.

It's Friday the 13th, we act normal.

It's just another day.

And that's the best way to go about it.

But it can be a challenge.

But essentially, omens are rooted in the same way or anchored in the same way as divination.

Divination, divining spirits, fortune tellers, witches, omens are getting information from the future, pulling it into the present somehow.

There's a mechanism there.

And it works.

But it is abhorrent.

As practitioners of the Christian faith.

The Almighty warns us about this, specifically.

And so, talking about omens really has to be a conversation about a warning of trying to interpret them, trying to look for them, and so on and so forth.

But it's important to realize that the enemy uses this phenomenon quite regularly with quite a bit of accuracy.

Which means that they're pulling information from the future.

Which means that they're pulling information from the future and using it, weaponizing it, against sheeple and everybody else in the present.

An enemy that can tell the future cannot lose unless you do everything absolutely perfectly.

And so, this is the challenge for us on the right side of the fence.

This is the challenge for the good guys.

We're fighting an enemy that can tell the future.

But knowing this gives you a little bit of an advantage.

Knowing that this is a war against evil.

That there's a real army of darkness out there gives you an advantage.

Knowing that they can tell the future.

They know when you're going to make a mistake.

Gives you an advantage because now you have to think twice or three times about what you're going to do.

In order to avoid the mistakes.

That doesn't mean that you're going to avoid every mistake.

Sometimes you're going to trip and fall.

And bruise your knee or something.

To learn endurance.

To learn not to make mistakes.

To be more careful in the future.

Because future mistakes may cost you more.

And so, it's better to rely on logic, reason, knowledge, wisdom, and the like.

Than trying to rely on fortune telling, horoscopes, and all of that.

All of these tools of divination should not be in your life.

At all.

You see the horoscope in the newspaper.

Somebody's trying to read a horoscope to you.

Look away.

Turn away.

Run away.

It's almost like they're reading witchcraft to you.

And so, you should be putting your hand out.

Essentially, saying talk to the hand.

But if you see people reading the horoscope.

You basically know where they are.

On their spiritual journey.

With that said.

Omen is kind of like demon in a way.

Most of the letters are there.

It's just missing that D.

For devil.

There are anchor words or cocktail words of the dark side.

Let's just think about this for a little bit.

There's devil.

There's Satan.

There's hell.

And demon.

And I'm trying to think of some of the other, you know, big words like that.

But essentially, SDHL.

Lucifer.

Are the big, you know, the big no-no words of the dark side.

Now, when you see an anagram of these, you know, anchor words of the dark side.

It generally spells bad news in a different way.

And sometimes you don't always understand why that is.

Now, this isn't divination.

This is just kind of like reading the writing on the wall.

It's using logic and reason.

And there is a logic and reason that's associated with it.

If you think of the word evil, you know what evil is.

And you think of the word devil.

Well, devil and evil are basically the same lettering.

Except that it's missing the D.

Now, if you look at the word evil and you flip it around, it's live.

The opposite of evil is to live.

Sin is death.

And being on the right path is life.

And so we see how it's all kind of built into the English language a little bit.

The devil and evil is trying to steal your life.

It is the opposite of life.

It is a cult of death.

It is a cult of nothingness.

It wants to destroy creation.

It is the antithesis of creation.

In a very real sense.

Let's think of another anchor word.

Satan.

When Christmas comes around, what do we do?

We basically bring the kids to the Santa Claus.

What are the kids waiting for with the Santa Claus?

They're waiting for a gift, a new phone, some video games.

You know, maybe something like that.

They're looking for some kind of secular reward.

A toy.

Entertainment.

Self-pleasure.

Things of that nature.

And when you're a kid, I mean, look, it's okay to have toys.

But as an adult, you know, if you just spend time pleasuring yourself or entertaining yourself, you're really just living in the matrix like a normie or a sheeple.

But what else is the Santa Claus there for?

It's really to replace what that holiday is all about.

Christmas Day.

Now, Christmas Day is controversial.

Everybody should know the history of Christmas Day on December 25th.

Obviously, it replaced a pagan holiday from the Roman times and before.

Now, sometimes, you know, when you replace evil with good, that's okay.

You're trying to rewrite history in a way.

You're trying to get people to forget about, you know, the evil of that day and replace it with something better.

But a lot of people are suspicious about December 25th.

Is that really the birthday of Jesus?

Is it a ceremonial observance, as we like to say in Christianity?

And we're not going to sidetrack on that just yet.

I mean, it's highly unlikely that Jesus is a Capricorn to bring in the horoscope kind of ideology.

And it's highly unlikely that Jesus is a winter baby born in the darkness.

You never know, though.

We don't really know what day Jesus was born with certainty.

But we know that the Santa Claus essentially is trying to replace that day.

They're trying to take it back.

So Christians took it away from the dark side by replacing an occult holiday.

And the occult is coming back trying to replace Christmas Day with basically a Santa Claus Day.

And everybody knows, everybody should know that Santa is an anagram for Satan.

And you got the guy, you know, the big, fat, slothful, jolly, you know, guy dressed in red.

He's just missing the pitchfork and the little horns.

And basically it would become a little more clear.

But remember that every army uses camouflage, symbolism, codes.

You know, you think about military comms and it's basically, you know, Charlie Foxtrot, things of that nature.

You basically have codes.

Every army uses codes.

Every army uses camouflage.

It's just kind of like the way it goes.

So you're going to see a lot of anagrams.

And anagrams can tip you off.

It's not necessarily obvious to all Christians, but it should be.

And it's important because sometimes you're just going to be stepping into a place that you've never been before.

And all of a sudden now you're going to be thinking about,
well, this place sure does sound like hell or something.

It's got the letters there.

Maybe that's something to think about.

But essentially if you see, you know, bold letters like S, D, H, L, you're probably looking at something of the dark side.

There are hell towns in just about every state and communities of that nature.

And in most places now, I mean, it's pretty much, just about every community is pretty much infected.

But some places are still much worse than others.

If you see anything, you know, with the lettering hell in it, it's usually bad news.

And sometimes you don't get all the letters.

Sometimes you just get some of the letters, like E, L, L.

Or maybe just H, E, L.

But they tend to be bad news.

These are the types of, you know, symbolism to be on the lookout for.

Just when you're, you know, scoping out an area, getting a feel for what's going on in a location,
gives you an idea of, you know, what you might be looking at.

But again, today, you know, most places are infected.

Most people are infected.

And so you don't really have to look real hard at this type of logic.

But this type of logic will kind of help you down the road when you think about things on the battlefield.

There's, you know, many other anagrams and the like out there.

You know, we see the demon crats.

They're just missing the N.

And, you know, democracy is basically the same thing.

It's the illusion of choice.

Getting on to other forms of symbolism and eventually numerology.

Symbolism is kind of like sign language.

It's a powerful way of communicating ideas.

The communication of ideas, which is information, basically is what makes the world kind of work in a way.

So, you know, you've heard of big data and all of these information systems.

Data centers and the like.

Everything is based on information, the transfer of information.

And so it's a huge kind of central theme to our existence.

But symbolism essentially can be the transfer of information through things that aren't necessarily in black and white or spelled out.

And it's kind of like reading between the lines.

Because if somebody is scratching their nose with their middle finger, it may suggest that that person is telling you to take a hike.

And it's that type of symbolism that can be insightful on the battlefield.

Some of the basics that people should be thinking about in symbolism is basically like the cross.

The cross, as we see it in most places, is pretty standard.

And we just think of it as basically the place of the crucifixion.

But the cross also represents the intersection of the secular plane and the spiritual plane.

The secular plane is the horizontal and the spiritual plane is the vertical.

Why is the spiritual plane?

The vertical.

This is a very big concept that you're going to want to pay attention to.

But essentially, back in the day, when people would say their prayers, they would basically look up.

Look to the heavens above.

And say their prayers.

And back in the day, people used to say, you know,

if you don't make it, you basically go down to hell.

And so there's a connection between direction and spiritual warfare.

Now, this isn't an absolute definition of what's going on out there because it's much more dynamic than that.

This is just kind of like symbolism 101.

But you can also apply this in terms of order.

And order is very important, obviously.

And, you know, the first books of the Bible are arranged in a certain way.

There's an order there.

The chapters are arranged in a certain way.

There's order there.

And order is very important in every aspect of that definition.

Things should be in their proper order.

You know, children should be orderly.

And, you know, everything should have that type of process associated with it.

Otherwise, it's disorder and it's chaos.

And so what you see here is that basically everything has an antithesis.

At least you should.

I mean, sometimes I assume knowledge when I talk about ideas.

So sometimes we just have to slow down and not go through things at warp speed.

But essentially, order is important.

And the antithesis of order is disorder.

And just about everything, every noun, every verb is coupled like that.

There is what you're looking at and it's antithesis.

It's opposite.

Everything, just about everything has an opposite.

Just about everything has a shadow, if you will.

And these things line up in a very particular way.

There's an order to everything that's out there.

And everything kind of revolves around the principle of good versus evil.

And so basically, if we're on the right side of the fence,

we basically want to surround ourselves with things that are polarized in the same way.

And polarity is a definition that can be applied to many different things.

We're all kind of polarized politically.

Either to the left or to the right.

And this is kind of like the representation of the secular plane wherever you go.

And it's the representation of the secular plane on the cross.

So we have up and down and left and right.

Up to the heavens above, down to hell, left towards liberalism in San Francisco.

And right towards conservatism and Christianity.

And so there's a logic there that you should try and follow.

Because essentially, it'll take you somewhere.

Now, as you should notice, up and down are polar opposites.

Down is the antithesis of up.

And left is the antithesis of right.

Now, another play on words is basically we know that, you know, right is a homonym with right.

And with right.

So we can go the right direction.

We can be right about something.

And we can write something on a piece of paper.

They all sound the same.

They have different meanings.

But there's definitely an association with going right and doing the right thing.

And that's kind of like a keystone, if you will, for logic in this world.

And maybe we should have started in that direction.

But essentially everything has a polar opposite for the most part.

You know, what we see of a tree above the surface is basically paralleled with its roots and the like beneath the surface.

And everything that the sunlight strikes basically casts a shadow.

There's all sorts of things like this in this world.

When we look in a mirror, we're basically looking at a reflection, which is a polar opposite.

All of these things are here for a reason.

None of this is by chance.

And essentially threading this all together into a string gives us a lot to think about.

There are many examples of symbolism that essentially are stitched together in this way.

And can kind of give you an idea of what's going on.

Another real important aspect of symbolism is color.

Pay attention to the colors in nature.

And it gives you an idea of what's going on.

Or what, you know, where it's coming from.

Again, when we look to the heavens above, during the daytime, what do we see?

We see blue sky, white clouds, and, you know, a bright white sun, if you will.

And so these are the colors of the heavens above.

When we look at, you know, what's going on on the surface, it's kind of neutral.

We've got some green and some brown, you know, in nature.

A lot of green, a lot of brown.

And when we think about what's going on below ground towards, you know, that infamous direction of hell, what do we have?

We have, like, the lava, the magma, the fire.

And what kind of colors do we see there?

Basically red and orange and the like.

And so when we apply color and direction, we essentially get definitions.

And these definitions are applied symbolically wherever you go.

And it's one of the reasons why, essentially, we associate the devil with the color red.

Now, you know, that's not the only thing that's red out there.

You know, we like to draw, you know, big hearts in red to express our love and our passion and our secular desires.

All of that stuff.

All that romance on Valentine's Day.

But, essentially, the colors, the meaning of the colors correspond to the direction that we find them in nature, in creation.

Now, of course, there are no universal constants in this war.

You can't just associate a color with, you know, a person's state of being, if you will.

When you're trying to identify friend or foe on the battlefield.

Because, again, every army uses camouflage.

And the Bible warns us that, you know, the dark side can appear as an angel of light.

But it's this kind of logic that really is elementary to, you know, the education that you'll get next.

But understanding this logic basically will bring you, you know, a few steps closer to where you need to be.

Again, I mean, I can't bring you where you need to be at warp speed, even though I'd like to.

You basically have to get there with your own reasoning.

But following the breadcrumbs that were laying for you will get you there a lot faster.

You know, imagine you're lost in the woods and you're just looking for a way out.

I'm not sure if that's ever happened to you before.

But, you know, hence the expression, you're not out of the woods yet.

It happens.

It used to happen a lot, you know, more frequently than today.

You know, there's hardly any forest left out there.

But, you know, imagine you're just in the middle of a national park and you're lost in the forest for some reason.

You forgot your phone.

You forgot your way.

And you're just, you know, trying to get out.

You're trying to find your way, you know, onto that right path.

I mean, if you could find some breadcrumbs, it would sure help or anything that might lead you into the right direction.

But understanding the logic that we see in creation and how it's applied in the secular world gives you, you know, some idea of what you're up against.

But essentially all of the flags of the nations revolve around this color-coded system.

And it's trying to tell you something.

In a left-right type of paradigm, in a blue-white-red type of paradigm, it's trying to express an idea.

And the order is important.

Because, of course, being on top is the most important in a certain sense, logically speaking.

Everybody wants to be on top.

And so the top basically represents the dominant ideology.

You know, flags are a real interesting source of symbolism.

We see them everywhere.

They represent something.

They represent a country.

But they also represent more than that.

And in terms of the logic that we've just explained with the colors, when you look at flags like the French flag, for example,

it basically starts blue, then white, then red.

If you look at it, you know, on the Internet or something, blue is to the left and red is to the right.

And so in their logic, what they're really trying to tell you is that in France, the dark side is the right side.

It's kind of like being in San Francisco.

And, you know, you'll see all sorts of symbolism applied and street signs and things of that nature that just kind of tell you what's going on.

You know, if you pay attention to the yield sign, essentially it kind of looks like, you know, a pyramid pointing down or even a little devil looking at you.

It's trying to tell you something.

It looks that way for a reason.

It's not just, you know, a yield sign that way.

It's basically telling you to yield to the devil symbolically.

And, of course, there's really nothing more secular and dark side than, you know, road traffic and the like.

We'll get into that maybe in another broadcast.

But essentially it's, you know, it's the veins and the arteries of the beast system of the secular world.

And it all revolves around ideas that we'll talk about in the future.

But, you know, in Europe you often see like no parking signs.

And it's basically like a blue circle that is crossed out.

It says no parking.

But you see that everywhere.

Now, of course, blue represents the good guys.

And they've got like this Ghostbuster symbol, do not enter, you know, over it to represent don't park here.

But you see this everywhere.

And it basically, what it really means is blue is not allowed.

The good guys are not allowed.

You see this kind of symbolism everywhere.

And, you know, you see this a lot more in Europe than in America, really.

But sometimes you'll kind of see in a town, say you're coming into a town that you've never been to before.

And you basically see, you know, signs that say no right turn allowed.

You know, you see basically the symbol for a right turn, you know, an arrow going to the right, up and to the right.

And they basically kind of cross that out.

Now, look, if you just see one, I mean, that might not be a big deal.

If you see a series in that town, it's probably trying to tell you something.

That town doesn't like people like you and me.

But you'll see a lot of symbolism and street signs and flags and the like.

You know, the American flag is a little more difficult.

You know, you've got the red and white stripes and you've got the blue up on top and the upper left.

It's like, you know, you don't really know what's going on.

And therefore it's confusion.

And when things are confusing, that's usually a sign of the dark side.

The truth generally isn't confusing.

And symbolism of this nature generally is not confusing.

It's usually straightforward.

If it tends to be confusing and you don't know exactly what you're looking at,

then chances are you're looking at a representation of the dark side.

And, you know, there are many, many examples that we could be talking about.

You know, in Europe, for example, you know, something that you'll see quite often, especially in the churches, you know, obviously a church has a cross on top at the very top.

And in some countries, they basically put their national symbol on top of the cross.

And in France, that's especially true.

You'll basically see the French rooster on top of every cross, on top of every church.

And this isn't something that most people would pick out.

But I found it deeply offensive, you know, when I got here.

I'm like, you know, why are they putting a national symbol on top of, you know, the Christian symbol?

Because they're trying to show you that the state is superior to the church in a way.

And it's that kind of, you know, symbolism that tips you off a little bit about, you know, what's going on at that location.

And, you know, symbolism is kind of, you know, rudimentary.

It's not, you know, a game changer.

It's more like, you know, gang signs.

It's more like graffiti.

You know, when you go into, you know, the big city and they got some territory or whatever, it gives you an idea of, you know, what territory you're in.

And in most places that I've visited, I mean, it's basically, you know, one form of gang symbolism versus another.

And you don't find, you know, a whole lot of, you know, Puritan, Christian, you know, places that are just, you know, what they should be.

And so for the most part, we find ourselves in occupied territory wherever we are.

But one thing is for sure, all agents of the state, all agents of the government for the most part, all agents of the secular world, of the post office, of, you know, just about every institution, every franchise and the like are an extension of the dark side.

So anything and everything that represents the secular world essentially is an extension of the dark side.

And it's why the expression goes, basically, you know, we are not of this world.

We're not to love this world.

And if you basically don't totally hate the way the world is set up right now, you know, secularly speaking, then you probably haven't thought about it too hard.

But it's all basically set up as an antithesis of Christianity and faith.

And basically it's a form of temptation or deception or supports the illusion of the secular world in one form or

another.

That should be pretty obvious to everyone.

But these are the kind of basics that I think are worth talking about in these intro podcasts just to kind of get you in the right mindset for what comes next.

Because a lot of, you know, exciting big ideas are coming next.

But again, before we can run, we basically have to crawl in this kind of thing.

Next, I want to talk about numerology, which is essentially like symbolism.

It's another way to express an idea.

But numbers and mathematics tend to be, you know, a universal truth in all languages.

You know, some symbolism isn't readily apparent in just one language.

But, you know, it becomes more apparent in other languages.

Suppose we could almost talk about that before we jump into numerology.

But, you know, some things in Latin-based languages aren't or have a different meaning than what you might think in just regular English.

And, you know, there's some examples of that that we could talk about.

Not sure if it's really, you know, all that important, but it can be.

The more you know, the more insight that you get and the more things kind of make sense.

I'll give you one example.

You know, we're not going to dwell.

There's a lot of things that I'm not trying to import from European languages into this conversation because it's, you know, it's kind of complicated.

But if you look at the word iron, for example, iron in English doesn't really mean a whole lot.

But really, other than, you know, it's iron, it's metal, it's, you know, it's what makes steel and the like.

And you can talk about it, you know, on the periodic table, how many, you know, protons and electrons and neutrons and all that.

In Latin-based languages, iron is rooted in the letters F-E-R, fair, if you will.

And, you know, all that by itself is, you know, it's kind of like nonchalant, doesn't mean a whole lot.

But in European languages, Latin-based languages as well, hell is basically rooted in F-E-R as well.

And at the core of the planet, supposedly it's an iron core, right?

And the core of the planet, the belly of the earth, is thought of as hell.

So here, I mean, this is why, you know, being bilingual is kind of, you know, kind of opens up some doors.

And, I mean, that's the whole idea of Pentecost is speaking in tongues that people can understand.

Speaking in different tongues.

Not necessarily the way the Pentecostals do it.

But speaking in tongues isn't, you know, what most people think it is.

Speaking in tongues is speaking different tongues.

And acquiring that skill is very difficult.

I mean, you know, trying to learn a new language as an adult is basically impossible.

Unless, you know, you're talking about Pentecost.

But speaking different languages opens up new ideas.

And, you know, gives you perspectives on different cultures and the like.

But getting back to this idea of fer, iron.

So in Latin-based languages, fer, iron, is the root word for hell.

And, you know, when you think about that in, you know, the English language context, you're thinking about hell as the center of the earth.

We know that, scientifically speaking, the earth has a solid iron core.

Which is really kind of, you know, weird.

Given that everything between this solid iron core and the surface of the earth is basically molten matter.

You know, some metal, some other things.

But at the very core, it's solid iron.

It's solid fer.

If you will.

And, now this all by itself is like, you know, no big deal maybe.

But then there are other things that are basically kind of like expanded on that root base.

And it's not necessarily apparent in English.

Like, for example, this is one that I like to point out to people with these types of conversations.

Is that, in English, you know, we think of a railroad as, well, just a railroad.

I mean, there's nothing, there's no big deal there.

It's just a railroad.

What is a railroad?

Essentially, we've got rails of iron.

You know, parallel rails of iron going from point A to point B.

Now, in European-based languages, this railway of iron is, in fact, called a trail of iron, which also is like a homonym for a trail of hell.

I'll, you know, give you the translation so you can almost hear it for yourself.

But it is un chemin d'enfer.

Un chemin d'enfer.

And, of course, hell in, you know, French, for example, is enfer.

So, you have un chemin d'enfer.

Now, you can look this up for yourself, you know.

But, basically, the translation is a trail or a path to hell.

Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha.

Now, you wouldn't get that, you know, from a regular education.

Does it really matter?

Well, look at it this way.

And I think this is an important way to look at it.

Especially in European societies, the worst place to be is next to the train station.

I mean, train stations aren't a big deal in America.

You know, it's like Amtrak.

And, basically, nobody wants to take it because it takes, like, forever, right?

You know, I don't know if anybody's tried an Amtrak.

I tried that once or twice, you know, way back in the day.

And it was, like, 12 hours to go 300 miles.

So, basically, like, a three-hour road trip took, like, 12 hours.

I mean, the thing was going, like, 30 miles an hour.

I mean, it was hell.

It was hell.

It really was.

But you really don't think of, like, the train stations as a big deal

unless you're talking about the subways.

Everybody knows about the subways, you know, especially, like, in New York or something.

I mean, that's, like, bad news, right?

I mean, you don't want to be hanging out in the subway.

If you're going to use the subway, you're going to get in and you're going to get out.

But, basically, the subway is, like, you know, like the sewers of society for the most part.

But in Europe, I mean, it has a whole other connotation, which is, like, I mean,

this is kind of, like, the worst place to be, you know, especially at night.

It is, you know, it is basically, you know, where the worst of the worst, you know,

kind of happens, especially in that area.

It's not necessarily all in the train station, but, you know, it is, you know, the worst of the worst of the city centers or the downtowns of the big cities in Europe and many other, you know, countries.

And the reason is, is because this is, you know, basically a pathway to hell in Latin-based languages.

It gets creepier than that because, you know, the sub, the train stations tend to lead to subways and the subways, you know, as far as we can tell, in some places tend to lead to underground cities.

And I think that's going to be, like, you know, a conversation for another podcast.

But it is one of the suspected entry points to the underworld.

It is the subways.

And that will, you know, be a, that'll be an interesting podcast, to say the least, when we talk, start talking about the underworld and, you know, parallel worlds and the like.

But, so symbolism is important.

And the more you know, the more you can kind of, like, pick out.

I mean, are there any other, you know, big ideas like that that are worth talking about?

You know.

Basically, you know, just about every idea in society, to a certain extent, is based on human biology, in a way.

And so a lot of what we see that makes, you know, society works is like, you know, a kind of symbolic representation, an artificial representation or reproduction of human biology, of creation.

And so, you know, you look at the electrical grid, it kind of parallels, you know, the nervous system, especially with, like, the fiber optics and all of that leading into the big brain data centers of the AI beast system.

You've got, you know, kind of like, you've got the roadways, the highways, the interstates, and the like that are kind of like a circulatory system.

You know, you've kind of got, like, the factories and the farms, which are kind of like a digestive system.

I mean, there's all sorts of symbolism that can be applied and logic that can be understood.

I mean, if you have the time to think about it.

And some things are just more important than others, you know, I mean.

And it's not necessarily, you know, worth dwelling upon.

What is worth dwelling upon is the idea of, you know, polar opposites and basically trying to align yourself with as much good things as you can.

And basically, you know, when the world was created,

the Almighty said that everything was good.

So the natural world is good.

Everything, you know, from the natural world is good.

That means that anything that is kind of, like, artificial tends to be, you know, of the dark side.

GMOs, you know, artificial sweeteners and chemicals and all of that stuff tends to be of the dark side.

Pharmakia, all of that tends to be of the dark side.

But essentially, the Bible is trying to teach you a certain set of logic.

And it's being able to apply that logic in your life, you know, externally and internally that, you know, will help you along your way.

That doesn't mean that there aren't times, you know,

that you're going to do things

that aren't, you know, completely 100%, you know, natural.

Sometimes you need medical intervention.

Sometimes, you know, you need to use a car or something like that, obviously.

You need to use the road.

You need to use the internet.

But it's how you use that instrument that really matters.

It's the intention for you personally that really makes a big difference in your environment.

You know, for example, a hammer can build a house or it can kill someone.

How you use a hammer makes all the difference.

The hammer in itself, you know, is what it is.

But it's what you do with it that really kind of matters.

And, you know, this kind of, you know, thinking can be applied to all sorts of stuff.

Like, how do you use your time?

What's your intention there?

And, you know, pairing that up with what the Bible is trying to tell you is really kind of like the key to unlocking doors.

And so if the Bible tells you that pride is bad, that taking images or making images is bad, that, you know, pleasuring yourself is bad, being in the house of fools is bad, you know, not being of a sober mind is bad, you know.

So if you stay away from all of that, then, you know, you're pretty much on the right path.

So, you know, the Bible is trying to tell you, you know, what's the right path and what's the wrong path.

And essentially, you know, to be on the right side of the fence,

to not be of the dark side, to be the good guys, to be, you know, a quote-unquote Jedi, essentially means that you're trying to filter out all of the bad and incorporate all that is good. And this separation or this filtration of good and bad is the definition of holy.

Maybe you know that, maybe you don't.

But now you do.

And so being separated from everything that is unclean, unrighteous, dirty, ugly, disgusting, you know, filthy, all of that, being separated from all of that, filtering it out of your life, is what will make you holy and righteous.

A person of virtue.

And an effective operator in this constructed reality against the opposition.

We're called to be holy and righteous people.

And that is truly the purpose, you know, one of the main purposes of the Bible, is to teach you how to be a holy and righteous person.

Now, you know, essentially as Christians, we are the successors of the chosen people.

Jesus tells the chosen people that, you know, this will be taken away from them and given to another nation.

So we are the new inheritance, if you will.

And there's, you know, there's, that comes with a lot of responsibility.

But essentially we're supposed to be everything that the Jews, you know, never ended up being, essentially.

And that's, you know, look, that means that we've got some serious competition.

Because a lot of these, you know, serious Orthodox Jews are trying to do everything, you know, right by, you know, the letter of the law.

And so, you know, Jesus tells us that we're not going to make it unless we're more righteous than the scribes and the Pharisees.

You know, the scribes are writing, you know, out the Bible by hand.

You're going to be more righteous than those people.

You've got a lot of work to do.

And so we're trying to, you know, get you there a little bit by warp speed.

But there's no replacing knowing the Bible.

And of course, you know, look, we're not going to be perfect.

But we can try.

Now we'll quickly, you know, breeze through numerology the best we can.

And numerology is another form of symbolism.

And, you know, look, I mean, we could spend all day on symbolism, talking about flags, talking about positions and order and, you know, graphics and all of this kind of stuff.

And I think we'll, you know, spend a little more time on that.

But essentially, most of it is of the dark side.

I don't necessarily see it as like, you know, interpreting an omen.

It's not the same kind of thing.

Interpreting an omen, it really is something, you know, paranormal and metaphysical.

I mean, you're basically, like we said early on, you know, seeing a ripple effect from the future.

And it's showing up as a sign, kind of like, you know, the black cat déjà vu scene in The Matrix.

It's something like that.

But interpreting symbolism is more like logic and reason.

And so it's based on the here and now.

It's based, you know, it's not necessarily based on, you know, supernatural delivery.

And metaphysical mechanics.

But it's this kind of, you know, way of thinking that is, you know, is kind of where you want to be.

You want to be looking at things in this way a little bit.

What is it really?

What are we looking at really?

Getting to numerology, which is, again, is an interesting field of study based on numbers and mathematics, a type of universal truth that is, you know, standard in every language.

You know, a one is a one, a two is a two in every language, you know, in the universe.

And so it is, you know, an important topic.

And the way that we kind of see it applied in the modern world is more or less based on, you know, the first ten numbers that we see, you know, one through ten for the most part or multiples thereof.

Now, now the big example, you know, that most people are probably familiar with is the triple six in the book of Revelation.

Mark of the beast, you know, the name or number of a man.

And so, you know, a lot of people have seen these calculators that turns a name into a number, letters into a number.

You know, if you look at the letters of the alphabet, A through Z, they correspond to a number.

And if you add all of those up in a name, then you get a, you know, you get a sum total.

And then, you know, different languages and different cultures, you get basically, you know, different numbers.

You know, they use slightly different systems.

And, you know, basically the book of Revelation is telling us that, you know, the Antichrist or the, you know, which is another kind of like antithesis, polar opposite shadow figure, right, will have, you know, a name that corresponds to triple six.

So, you know, all of a sudden, you know, people think of, you know, triple six is kind of bad, right?

And if you simplify triple six, you basically just get six, you know, I mean, you know.

And so there's this strong association between the number six and, you know, bad things.

Is this like an omen or anything like that?

Not really, but, you know, it's, it's, you know, it is a little less scientific and more metaphysical in nature.

Now, you know, the Bible usually refers to the number seven as, you know, something that is good, you know, like the world was created.

And on the seventh day, you know, the Almighty rested, done with all the work.

And so the secular world, as we see it, was made in six days.

But on the seventh day, you know, is, is the holy day.

And, you know, there's the seven, you know, churches and there's, you know, seven, seven candlesticks.

And, you know, you see the number seven, you know, quite a bit in the Bible.

And that's, you know, generally associated with, you know, good things.

And so there's like this, you know, six versus seven kind of paradigm that we see, you know, out there.

But, of course, you can't get to number seven without going through number six.

And so it seems like we all have to, you know, go through hell, if you will, before we can, you know, be redeemed or find our, find our way.

But you have the six versus seven paradigm that can be expanded in many different ways.

And, you know, I don't know if I want to spend a whole lot of time on numerology and, you know, adding things up and all of that.

But I kind of want to talk about some of the bigger points.

And, you know, we've also got a one versus two paradigm, which basically, you know, and I know this is kind of like a tough topic for some people.

But, you know, Jesus tells us in the book of Mark that there is one God and that we should love him with all of our heart, soul, mind, and strength.

Right?

And Jesus says that inclusively.

It's kind of like, you know, the prayer, our Father, it's not our Jesus.

You know, Jesus is telling you how to pray.

He's not telling you to pray to Jesus.

And, you know, a lot of people still don't want to get that.

But I understand because, I mean, you know, this is, you know, part of the programming.

And so it's going to be a struggle for some people to get there.

But hopefully, you know, we'll talk about it enough that people will understand.

But there's this one, two.

Now, who's the number two?

Basically, it's the devil that wants to, you know, basically, you know, take over.

And so, supposedly, you know, the devil was kind of like the number two person in charge way back in the day or something like that and wanted to become number one.

And so you have this one, two paradigm.

And, you know, we're getting, we've had so much interference from the Matrix today.

I almost think, like, this was, like, the most important broadcast I've ever done in the history of, you know, of broadcasting.

It doesn't feel like that.

But, you know, there must be some important information here.

Just nonstop today.

I mean, people jumping out of the bushes.

It's crazy.

And I'm deep in the wilderness.

Never see, you know, this many people out here at this location.

But today it was like an all-you-can-eat buffet.

Anyway, so the one-two paradigm, kind of like, you know, the one-two punch, if you will.

The one-two paradigm is, you know, the almighty versus the devil, if you will.

And so two, the number two is generally associated with, you know, the dark side.

Just like the number six.

So, you know, what do we, you know, if we look at the number two and the number six, you know, do we see any kind of pattern there?

And, well, let's see.

Two, four, six, eight.

Who do we appreciate?

So, yeah, I mean, two and six are even numbers, right?

What about one and seven?

They're odd numbers.

Prime numbers.

And so there's, you know, there's a logic there that odd numbers tend to be good numbers and even numbers tend to be bad numbers.

Does this kind of lead to superstition?

Hopefully not.

You know, we're not trying to make you, you know, superstitious or avoid even numbers.

But, you know, generally speaking, like, one side of the road is even numbered and the other side of the road is odd numbered.

And so, you know, there's a good side of the street or a bad side of the street or you're on the good side of the tracks or the bad side of the tracks, you know.

And so there's a lot, there's an old school logic there that used to be more, you know, pertinent than it is today.

You know, again, today the infiltration is so widespread that it's pretty much, you know, both sides of the street.

It's your neighbor.

It's, you know, it's just basically everybody you talk to.

And, you know, that'll be a real good podcast.

Who's your neighbor?

Who's your neighbor, really?

I mean, we're called to love our neighbor, right?

And somebody asked Jesus, well, you know, who's my neighbor?

Right?

And so I guess in a way, I mean, you could say the good Samaritan is your neighbor and the rest of them are not.

But chances are, I mean, you got the devil living next door, basically.

And, you know, we'll have to add a little more precision to devil or devils in a future broadcast.

But, you know, the Old Testament basically says that, you know, people went whoring after devils, which is basically all of the other, you know, forms of idolatry that are out there.

And they represent some kind of devil in the spiritual world.

So there's many different devils.

You know, we just kind of think of, you know, a particular devil.

But it's like a class of, you know, of being that is, you know, beyond human.

So numerology, you know, odd, even numbers.

And, you know, there's this paradigm there.

There's also this logic there.

You know, I kind of want to touch a little bit on the number 13.

You know, we tend to think of 13 as bad luck, but that's not necessarily the full story.

It's just that 13 doesn't really belong to us in a way, supposedly.

I mean, the logic is, and, you know, I haven't really been able to verify this,

but there is a certain bit of logic there that 13 isn't unlucky.

It's just that it doesn't belong to people.

And if you look at the 6-7 paradigm, you know, if you add them together, you get the number 13.

And so, you know, what's the logic there?

Well, the logic there is that, you know, this world is basically the fusion of two extremes, you know, darkness and light, and we have day and night.

And it's just kind of like our bodies.

You've got the left arm fused, you know, into the body with the right arm.

You know, you've got this fusion of extremities, of extremes, into a central core.

And this is a very important concept that we'll kind of, you know, talk about.

We have talked about.

But it's this fusion of extremes that basically, you know, makes us, you know, unique in a way.

It makes the whole, you know, situation, the whole experience unique, even though it's not always pleasant.

It is, you know, a very important observation to make about the world that we live in.

And, of course, every observation that we make is, you know, something that was created and put here for us to discover.

You know, we don't discover words.

We don't, you know, invent ideas.

We basically, well, let me just say it like this.

We don't invent ideas.

We discover ideas.

And, you know, we basically turn them into vocabulary words.

So, you know, we didn't, you know, invent anger.

Anger was already here in the world, you know, since the beginning of time for the most part.

We just discovered what it is and, you know, and we can compare that to other states of being, like, you know, being happy or tranquil or something like that.

But everything that we see in the world around us is a discovery.

And it's important because, you know, it was created.

And, of course, that tells us something about, you know, the bigger picture.

You know, sometimes, you know, and this is kind of, like, way off the target.

But, you know, sometimes people get fascinated with an artist or with, you know, a musician or with, you know, some kind of person.

And they want to know what makes them tick.

They want to know everything they can about them.

You know, they become a member of the fan club.

They get shirts and posters and, you know, all of their stuff.

And, you know, maybe it's like Salvador Dali or, you know, maybe like when you were younger you had, like, a fetish.

And you just wanted to get all of their stuff and you wanted to, you know, know everything you could about them.

And you wanted to know what makes them tick and all of that stuff.

And essentially as Christians and, you know, as people of faith, we're basically, you know, the biggest fans of the Almighty ever.

We are like, you know, the fan club.

And we want to know everything we can about, you know, our creator.

And so, you know, looking at everything that's been created gives us, you know, some kind of, you know, information.

Gives us some kind of appreciation.

Gives us something to collect and to hold on to and to cherish, you know.

It's our treasure.

And that's what, you know, Jesus tells us.

Being a citizen of the kingdom of heaven is like, you know, finding, you know, treasure.

And, you know, treasure is where your heart is.

I hope that makes sense to some of you out there.

But essentially, you know, this is our treasure.

This is where our heart is.

And we want to know everything there is to know about, you know, creation.

Because that brings us hopefully closer to our creator.

And so does knowing everything that's in the Bible.

Because obviously, you know, the Bible is inspired by the Almighty.

And so it's like, you know, it's like your favorite author.

And so you should know everything, you know, that there is to know in the Bible.

I'm not sure, you know, if people still have, you know, favorite authors.

I mean, it used to be a thing way back in the day.

And, you know, people would read, like, every book they could.

And they would basically know every story.

And they would know every character.

And all of that.

And, you know, now people are just kind of like, you know, just flipping through the channels, you know, in a daze.

But, you know, back in the day, I mean, people would know everything about their favorite players.

They would know everything about their favorite author.

They would know everything about, you know, all of that.

And, you know, it's like being in a fan club.

And so being, you know, a quote-unquote Jedi or a Christian or a person of faith is, you know, first and foremost, being a member of the fan club.

And it's being a good citizen of the kingdom.

I mean, you got to think about, like, what it would be like if you, you know, lived in Camelot or something.

Right?

And then, you know, back in the day, I mean, they just didn't mess around.

You know, if you broke the law, I mean, it was basically just off with your head.

And so, you know, being a good citizen of the kingdom basically means that, you know, you want to know what you're supposed to be doing.

Now, being an instrument or a soldier in the army fighting, you know, wickedness for what it really is.

And I don't just mean this, like, metaphorically speaking.

I mean this in the quite literal sense, you know, fighting demons and whatever else is out there.

You know, it requires that you be a good citizen on top of being, you know, a member of the fan club.

And obviously, you know, when you're a soldier, you basically have to, you know, learn how to use the weapons.

And that's where we're going to get to eventually.

But, look, I can't stress the importance enough of really knowing the Bible versus just repeating what other people have told you.

Because chances are, and I definitely stress, you know, chances are that most of us are victims of programming.

And, you know, most of us that are Christians today were brought up as Christians.

And we basically suffered through a lot of the programming of some kind of mainstream church, which was basically, you know, taken over by the dark side at that time.

You know, some are worse than others, right?

But, you know, maybe like the Baptists and the Pentecostals and, you know, some of them had it better than, you know, Catholics and Protestants and the like.

But essentially, you know, we've been programmed to look at our faith a certain way.

And basically, you're really going to have to deprogram a lot of what you learned, not everything, but a lot of what you learned in order to make it.

In order to really excel.

Otherwise, you're really just kind of like in a state of confusion.

And if you're not in your right mind, then you can't really do what is necessary.

We're going to have to leave it there for this podcast.

Appreciate everybody tuning in.

Until the next time, if you're listening to this, you are the resistance.