
Synopsis of usury in history

Description

[MEFOBILLS](#) says:

You are making the same mistake that all historians do, they don't look at the money. Protestantism was a looting operation of the Catholic Church.

Luther was pissed off at the indulgences the Catholics were paying, and later it was found out by Luther that Jews had indebted Catholic priests with usurious loans. Indulgences were to pay Jews.

Protestantism in turn came about with Calvin, who in turn was being funded by Jews out of Amsterdam. These Jews in Amsterdam got rich running scams against the Dutch population.

And so it goes.

The same goes for Greece, and Hudson talks about that.

What Hudson doesn't talk about are triangular flow of debts between Persia, Sparta, Babylon.

It goes like this: Babylon makes loans to Persia, payable at a high rate of 33 1/3 %. After paying back the principle, Persia found she could not keep up with compounding interest, payable in Gold. Commerce grinds to a halt in Persia. King Cyrus of Persia went to war against Babylon 536BC and won and recovered the gold.

Persia then spends its conquered gold and there is a flash of economic activity. New cities, new armies, new industries, and this flood of wealth sent Persian merchants to Greece.

Greeks want Persian wares, so they borrow with the promise of returning the loans plus INTEREST.

In 412 BC Sparta borrowed 5,000 talents from Persia to build warships. In 405 BC, Lysander of Sparta used these ships to destroy the whole Athenian fleet, which was attacked while drawn up on a beach.

This then made Sparta the number 1 economy in Greece, on borrowed gold. Sparta also had its internal money, the peleanor, which was iron disks dipped in vinegar. However, the external debts in gold were compounding.

When Sparta conquered Athens, she TRANSFERRED THE DEBTS, to Athens. Greeks really began killing Greeks at this point in time.

Usury based money makes populations go insane.

In 336 BC Alexander noticed the treasury was empty, so he attacked Persia. Persia had the gold from her interest charges on Athens. Alexander's Grecian phalanx won against the Persians, gained an empire, and also millions in talents of gold from Darius's banks and temples.

Rome also was a usury empire as Hudson points out, it had to conquest to pay the debts to its oligarchy. After the second Punic war, this went into overdrive, especially as Rome adopted precious metal money as its money type.

The type of government, whether it be a democracy of whatever is of little importance. What matters is if the government is doing its duty and striving for balance . The Chinese use polling, which is a form of voting, to get feedback.

The body politic can become easily unbalanced in a democracy, as the voters can be duped and senators paid off, as we see today in America.