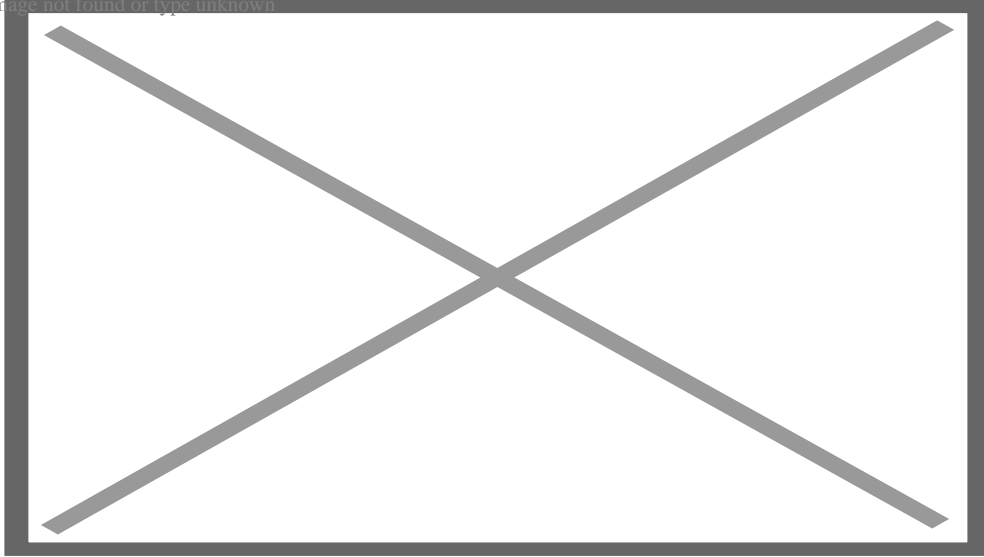


Why England Was Always The Worst Enemy Of Russia

Description

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Russia and England do not have common borders and are geographically separated from each other. It would seem that two great powers may have neutral, if not friendly relations. England practically did not conduct a full-scale war against Russia itself (excluding the Crimean war), but secret war (inciting Russia's neighbours) did not stop for centuries. London has always had an unfriendly relationship with Russia: Tsarist, Soviet, and democratic.

England is our main enemy

Over the past century, England has been the most terrible and dangerous enemy of Russia. It has done us more harm than Napoleon and Hitler. In the 20th and 21st centuries. England shares this place with the United States, which continued and developed Britain's policy of creating a global empire. If you look at the history of Germany, France, Turkey, or Japan, you can find objective reasons for the conflict with Russia: historical, territorial, religious, economic, or diplomatic. Most often it was a natural (biological) struggle for a place under the sun.

The ongoing conflict with England was different. It is caused by a deep conceptual confrontation. It is caused by the desire of England (and then the United States) to rule the world, embodying the ancient strategy of Rome: divide and conquer. The Russian world on earth has the mission of preserving the measure/balance. Therefore, any attempts by one control centre (the throne) to take on the role of "*king of the mountain*" (the planet) receives resistance from the Russian people. As a result, for centuries London has been trying to solve the "*Russian question*": to dismember and remove Russians and Russia from the historical arena. Russia is still resisting this onslaught.

Russia and England have never shared borders or laid claim to the same land. Russia expanded its borders, making new lands Russian. Britain was creating a world-wide colonial (slave-owning) empire. Russia and England gave the world two examples of global projects/orders. The Russian order is the unity of people regardless of race, religion, or nation. A life of truth, conscience, and love. Orthodoxy is the glory of truth. Spirit is higher than matter, truth is higher than law, the general is higher than the particular. The western order dominated by London is slavery. The world of master slave owners and *"talking tools"*. The domination of matter, the *"golden calf"*.

It was London that created the world's slave empire, which became an example for Hitler. The British were the first to create an ideology of racism, social Darwinism, and eugenics. They built the first concentration camps, used methods of terror and genocide to subordinate *"inferior"* peoples and tribes. For example, in North America, South Africa, India, and Australia. The British skilfully used the tribal, national elite to subordinate the vast masses of people.

If it were not for this conceptual confrontation (at the level of *"what is good and what is bad"*), the two powers could live peacefully and cooperate. In the very least, to not notice each other. For example, this was the way the Russian Empire and Spain, a great colonial empire, lived (before it was pushed out of the world arena by the French, Dutch, and English). Russia is a continental power, and England is a maritime power. However, the point is that London claims global domination. And Russia stands in the way of anyone who claims to be the *"king of the mountain"*. As a result, the Foggy Albion is clearly to blame for all the conflicts between Russia and England. It is difficult to find a country in the world that has not been messed up by the *"Englishwoman"*. This is Spain, France, and Germany, with which England fought for leadership in Europe, and even the small Denmark. You can also recall the atrocities of the British in America, Africa, India, and China.

"The Englishwoman craps"

For the first time, interest in Russia in England appeared during the Great geographical discoveries. In fact, at this time, the Europeans discovered the world for themselves and raped and robbed it (the initial accumulation of capital). England was looking for an alternative route to rich India and China through the polar seas. In the 16th century, Europeans made several expeditions to find the northeastern (around Siberia) and northwestern (around Canada) passages and obtain new passages to the Pacific ocean. Captain Richard Chancellor was received by Tsar Ivan IV the Terrible. From this time, diplomatic and commercial relations between Russia and England began. The British were interested in trade with Russia and an exit through it on the Volga route to Persia and further south. Since that time, Britain has been preventing Moscow from reaching the shores of the Baltic and Black Seas again.

Thus, under Peter I, London, on the one hand, developed trade with Russia, on the other – supported the allied Sweden in the war against the Russians. The British also stood behind Turkey in almost all the Russian-Turkish wars. For this reason, the English Ambassador in Constantinople (as well as the Dutch and French) tried to disrupt the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey in 1700. England wanted to destroy the sprouts of Russian shipbuilding in Arkhangelsk and Azov, and prevent Russia from breaking through to the Baltic and Black Seas.

This hostile policy of London continued in the future. The British were behind Russia's wars with

Turkey, Persia, and Sweden. Prussia served as the “*cannon fodder*” of England in the Seven Years’ War. During the time of Ekaterina the Great, Russia was able to inflict two “*pricks*” on England: its policy supported the American revolution (the war of independence) and declared a policy of armed neutrality, which led to the creation of an anti-English alliance of northern European countries. Under the onslaught of almost all of Europe, the British lion had to retreat. On the whole, Ekaterina skilfully avoided the pitfalls of England and pursued a national policy. As a result, there were huge successes: the annexation of western Russian lands and the reunification of the Russian people, and wide access to the Black Sea.

After Ekaterina II, England was able to take revenge. London drew St. Petersburg into a long confrontation with Paris. This led to a series of wars and heavy human and material losses for Russia (including the Patriotic War of 1812). Russia had no fundamental contradictions and disputes with France. We had no common borders. I.e., St. Petersburg could safely leave the conflict with revolutionary France, and then the empire of Napoleon to Vienna, Berlin, and London. Pavel I of Russia realised his mistake and withdrew his troops. He was ready to make an alliance with Paris and to march against England, the real enemy of Russia. But he was killed by the aristocratic conspirators. English gold killed the Russian Emperor. Aleksandr I could not get out from under the influence of his “*friends*”, the pressure of England, and Russia fell into a trap, in a bitter conflict with France. Russian soldiers in the anti-Napoleonic wars (except for the Patriotic War) shed blood for the interests of London, Vienna, and Berlin.

London set Iran and Turkey against Russia in 1826-1829. It didn’t allow Nikolay I to occupy Constantinople. Britain acted as the organiser of the Eastern (Crimean) War, in fact it was one of the rehearsals for the future World War. However, it was not possible to dislodge the Russians from the Baltic and Black Seas, as planned. Then there was the big game in Central Asia. The Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878, when London managed to take away from Russia the well-deserved fruits of victory over the Turks, including the sphere of influence in the Balkans, Constantinople, and the Straits. The British lion entered into an alliance with the Japanese dragon, directed against China and Russia. With the help of England, Japan defeated both China and Russia. The Russians were pushed back from the greater Far East, and Port Arthur and Yellow Russia (Manchuria) were taken. At the same time, the British secret services actively fanned the fire of the first revolution in the Russian Empire.

Britain successfully pushed Russia into a confrontation with Germany, although the Russian Tsar and the German Kaiser was not a serious cause for bloodshed. The British had skilfully outwitted both the Germans and the Russians, pitting them against each other. They destroyed the two empires. England supported the February Revolution, which led to the collapse of Russia and turmoil. The British did not save Nikolay II and his family, although there were opportunities to do so. The big game was more important than dynastic ties. London took an active part in the outbreak of the Civil War in Russia, which led to millions of victims. The British hoped that the collapse and weakening of Russia would be forever. They captured strategic points in the Russian north, the Caucasus, and the Caspian Sea, and secured positions in the Baltic and Black Seas.

World War II and the cold war

London’s plans to destroy Russia have failed. The Russians recovered from the terrible blow and created a new great power – the USSR. Then London bet on fascism and Nazism in Europe. English

capital took an active part in the restoration of German military and economic power. British diplomacy “pacified” the Third Reich so much that it gave it most of Europe, including France. Almost all of Europe was gathered under the banner of Hitler and thrown against the USSR (Hitler was only a tool in the destruction of the USSR). Then they waited for the Russians and Germans, who had been drained of blood in the mutual slaughter, to be finished off. It didn’t happen. At the head of Russia/USSR was a great statesman and leader – [Stalin](#). The Russians emerged victorious in this terrible battle.

The British had to play the role of an “ally” of the USSR in order to participate in the division of the Third Reich’s inheritance. After the fall of Berlin, British leader [Churchill](#) wanted to start World War III almost immediately (in the summer of 1945). The war of western democracies against the USSR. However, the moment was considered unfortunate. It was impossible to defeat the Russian forces in Europe, which first retreated to Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad, then went forward and took Warsaw, Budapest, Königsberg, Vienna, and Berlin. But in 1946, in Fulton (USA), Churchill delivered the famous speech that marked the beginning of the third world war (it was called “cold”) between the West and the USSR. In the course of this war, Britain almost continuously moved up to a “hot” local war. In 1945-1946 – intervention in Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia, and Greece. In 1948-1960s – aggression in Malaya, the war in Korea (in terms of the number of soldiers and aircraft in this war, England was second only to the United States in the western ranks), the confrontation in South Arabia, conflicts in Kenya, Kuwait, Cyprus, Oman, Jordan, Yemen, and Egypt (the Suez crisis). Only the existence of the USSR on the planet did not allow England and the United States to establish their own world order during this period, which would have been approximately the same as Hitler’s.

In the 20th century, Britain twice managed to pit two great powers against each other, two nations that were a threat to London: Germany and Russia, Germans and Russians. The British twice crushed their main opponent in the western project – Germany. Russia was destroyed once – in 1917. For the second time, the Soviet Empire learned a lesson from previous defeats and won a great victory. The result was the collapse of the British Empire itself, over which the sun never set. England became a junior partner of the United States.

However, this does not mean that England has ceased to be an enemy of Russia. Firstly, London has retained some of its global influence. It is a Commonwealth of Nations (over 50 countries) led by the British crown. This is British financial capital. This is a British cultural influence. Secondly, England has maintained its particular hostility to Russia, even to the “democratic” one. Britain’s relations with Russia are significantly worse than with other members of the NATO bloc, for example, with Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. This was shown by the hysteria of England during the Georgian aggression in South Ossetia in 2008, and the “Crimean spring”, and the war in Donbass.

Recently, London has again stepped up its policy in connection with the “Russian threat”. So, from the report of the UK Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament from July 21st 2020 it is clear that London is again targeting Russia. The report notes that Russia is a priority for the British intelligence services with the allocation of additional resources; a special group is being formed to develop a national security strategy in relation to Russia, which consists of representatives of 14 ministries and agencies; attention is focused on Russia’s alliances with other countries; refusal to effectively use regulations on unexplained wealth in order to seize the property of the Russian elite acquired with unconfirmed income. In other words, the British intelligence services realised that the seizure of capital and property from Russian oligarchs does not lead them to cooperate – on the contrary, it repels them. Therefore, the British removed the threat of seizure of property and accounts. The real estate and

accounts of Russian oligarchs are inviolable in order to create a network of British influence in Russia. Part of the Russian "*elite*" is guaranteed immunity under the British crown after fulfilling its mission in Russia.

Thus, England shows that in the current global system crisis, the West is again interested in creating Maidan-style turmoil in Russia.