

# Dowód na wielką konspirację

2 listopada 2015

Poniżej lista politycznych i kulturowych liderów z okresu ponad pięciuset lat, którzy na swych oficjalnych portretach pokazywali gest dłoni liter M i W, symbolizujący 666 z trzech V. Litera V to „waw” w hebrajskim i jest szóstą literą alfabetu. Jak to możliwe, że ludzie żyjący wieki przed, mogliby pokazywać ten sam masoński gest dłonią? Gest ten pozwala satanistom rozpoznawać się nawzajem i pokazywać wierność Lucyferowi. Chociaż pochodzi to z żydowskiej kabały, rozprzestrzeniło się to na liderów-gojów, włączając w to rodziny królewskie, autorów, naukowców i liderów religijnych.

Tragiczna historia ludzkości pochodzi z faktu, że ludzie są satanistycznie owładnięci. Każdy mógłby opisać dokładną historię Europy tylko poprzez poznawanie tych osób i ich ról. Większość z nich pasuje do długoterminowej, kabalistycznej konspiracji zdegenerowania i zniewolenia ludzkości.

Poniżej lista w języku angielskim.

Alfonso V of Aragon (1396-1458) – Renaissance King of Aragon, Valencia, Majorca, Sardinia, Corsica & Sicily.

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463-1494) – Renaissance philosopher, studied the Hebrew Kabbalah. Related to Este, Sforza & Gonzaga.

Edward Montagu (1485-1557) – Ancestor of the Dukes of Montagu & Manchester and the Earls of Sandwich.

Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556) – Marrano Jew, founded the Society of Jesus. Religious leader during Counter-Reformation.

Charles V (1500-1558) – Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor & King of Spain, oversaw Americas colonization.

William Grey (1509-1562) – Baron Grey de Wilton, military commander serving in France under the Earl of Bedford.

Giulia Gonzaga (1513-1566) – Italian oligarch of the Renaissance, wife of Vespasiano Colonna Duke of Traetto.

Catherine de' Medici (1519-1589) – Queen consort of France as wife of King Henry II of France.

Eleanor of Toledo (1522-1562) – Daughter of Duke of Alba, wife of Cosimo de' Medici, mother of Dukes of Tuscany.

Richard Bingham (1528-1599) – English soldier & naval commander during the Tudor conquest of Ireland.

Elizabeth I (1533-1603) – Queen of England, established Church of England's independence from Rome.

Joanna of Austria (1547-1578) – Wife of Francesco I de' Medici, mother of Marie de' Medici.

Henry of Navarre (1553-1610) – First monarch of the House of Bourbon in France. 1st Huguenot King.

James I (1566-1625) – King of England, united the English, Scottish and Irish crowns.

Karl I of Liechtenstein (1569-1627) – 1st Prince of Liechtenstein, founder of the Princely Family of Liechtenstein.

Josephus Coymans (1591-1677) – Merchant from the rich International banking Coymans family of Antwerp.

Elisabeth of France- 1602-1644) – Daughter of Henry of Navarre and Marie de' Medici. 1st wife of King Philip IV of Spain.

William Russell (1616-1700) – 1st Duke of Bedford, carried the sceptre at the coronation of William III of Orange.

John Evelyn (1620-1706) – English writer and diarist, co-founder of the Royal Society.

Archibald Campbell (1629-1685) – Earl of Argyll, took part in the Monmouth rebellion, fellow of the Royal Society.

Christopher Wren (1632-1723) – Founder & president of the Royal Society, Freemason.

Ralph Montagu (1638-1709) – 1st Duke of Montagu, of the famous Montagu family.

Isaac Newton (1642-1727) – English intellectual, Royal Society, one of the most influential people in history.

Jonathan Trelawny (1650-1711) – A British Bishop of Bristol, Exeter and Winchester. Supported William III.

James Bertie (1653-1699) – 1st Earl of Abingdon, son of Montagu Bertie the 2nd Earl of Lindsey.

Charles Montagu (1661-1715) – Devised the establishment of the Bank of England. 1st First Lord of the Treasury.



Sophia Dorothea of Hanover (1666-1726) – Wife and cousin of George I of Great Britain, and mother of George II.



Frederick Augustus I (1670-1733) – Elector of Saxony, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania.

Spencer Compton (1673-1743) – 1st Earl of Wilmington, Prime Minister of Great Britain and 1st Lord of the Treasury.

John Manners (1676-1721) – 2nd Duke of Rutland, son of John Manners of the 'Glorious Revolution'.

James Craggs (1686-1721) – Acquaintance of King George I while in Hanover, accompanied him to England.

John Wesley (1703-1791) – Church of England cleric, founder of the Methodist movement.

Thomas Gray (1716-1771) – English poet, classical scholar and professor at Cambridge University.

John Adams (1735-1826) – 2nd President of the United States and negotiator of the peace treaty with U.K.

Francis Asbury (1745-1816) – 1st bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) – German writer, served the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, member of the Illuminati.

John Marshall (1755-1835) – Chief Justice of the United States, developed the American legal system.

Joseph Fesch (1763-1839) – French cardinal, closely associated with the family of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Christian VIII of Denmark (1786-1848) – King of Denmark and Norway of the House of Oldenburg.

Miguel of Portugal (1802-1866) – King of Portugal of the House of Braganza and Knight of the Order of Christ.

Napoleon III (1808-1873) – 1st President of the French Republic and Emperor of the French.

Alexander III of Russia (1845-1894) – Emperor of Russia of the House of Oldenburg from 1881 until his death in 1894).

Marsilio Ficino (1433-1499) – Philosopher, priest and homosexual of the early Italian Renaissance, worked for de' Medici's.

Giles of Viterbo (1469-1532) – Cardinal of Catholic Church. Studied the Kabbalah and Jewish mysticism.

Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536) – 1st wife of King Henry VIII of England, sparked England's break from Rome.

Clarice de' Medici (1493-1528) – Granddaughter of Lorenzo de' Medici. Educated Catherine, the future Queen of France.

Ferdinand I (1503-1564) – Holy Roman Emperor, Habsburg, supported the Society of Jesus.

Francis Borgia (1510-1572) – 4th Duke of Gandia, third Superior General of the Society of Jesus.

Philip Neri (1515-1595) – Italian priest, worked for the de' Medici family and supported Henry of Navarre.

Cosimo I de' Medici (1519-1574) – Duke of Florence, Grand Duke of Tuscany. Restored power in Florence.

James Douglas (1525-1581) – 4th Earl of Morton and regent of Scotland, supported the Reformation.

Maria of Spain (1528-1603) – Daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I & wife of Maximilian II.

Edward VI (1537-1553) – King of England, educated by his father's sixth wife Catherine Parr like his sister.

Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616) – Spanish novelist, poet, and playwright. Jewish Marrano and educated by the Jesuits.

Cesar de Nostredame (1553-1629) – Son of French astrologer and occultist Michel de Nostredame (Nostradamus).

Francis de Sales (1567-1622) – Saint in the Roman Catholic Church. Protestant sympathiser, educated by Jesuits.

Robert Fludd (1574-1637) – English occultist, astrologer, mathematician and Hermetic writer.

Isaac Commelin (1598-1676) – Dutch historian for the Orange family and the Dutch East India company.

Carel Reyniersz (1604-1653) – Dutch Admiral and merchant. Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

Johan van Riebeeck (1619-1677) – Dutch East India Company colonial administrator & founder of Cape Town.

Johan de Witt (1625-1672) – Grand Pensionary of Holland, tutored a young William III of Orange.

Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695) – Dutch mathematician. Founder of modern Calculus, Royal Society.

Gaspar Fagel (1634-1688) – Grand Pensionary of Holland, tutored and supported William III of Orange.

William Cavendish (1640-1707) – 1st Duke of Devonshire, strong supporter of the Glorious Revolution & William III.

Henry Darnall (1645-1711) – Proprietary Agent of Baron Baltimore. Granddad of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

William III (1650-1702) – King of England, Prince of Orange. Came to power after the „Glorious Revolution“.

George Churchill (1654-1710) – Younger brother of the Duke of Marlborough. Supported William III.

Joseph Sabine (1661-1739) – General in 9 Years' War, War of Spanish Succession & Jacobite Rebellion

George Delaval (1667-1723) – English naval admiral and diplomat. Fought in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Joseph Addison (1672-1719) – English playwright and poet, worked for John Somers and Charles Montagu.

Charles Townshend (1674-1738) – 2nd Viscount Townshend, Secretary of State, Fellow of the Royal Society.

John Campbell (1678-1743) – 2nd Duke of Argyll, Scottish soldier, helped secure Hanoverian succession.

Thomas Pelham-Holles (1693-1768) – 1st Duke of Newcastle, Prime Minister of Great Britain & Secretary of State.

Frederick, Prince of Wales (1707-1751) – Duke of Edinburgh, eldest son of George II and father of George III.

Christopher Smart (1722-1771) – English poet, notorious member of the Freemasons and Masonic author.



Josias of Saxe-Coburg (1737-1815) – Austrian general and Lieutenant Field Marshal in the Seven Years' War.

Tadeusz Kościuszko (1746-1818) – Polish-Lithuanian aristocrat and general in the American Revolutionary War.

Ferdinand I of Two Sicilies (1751-1825) – King of Naples & Sicily, of the House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies.

Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) – 1st U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, founded U.S. Mint & 1st National Bank.

Ferdinand III (1769-1824) – Grand Duke of Tuscany of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Robert Peel (1788-1850) – Prime Minister of the U.K, created the modern concept of the police force.

Sophie of Bavaria (1805-1872) – Mother of Franz Joseph Emperor of Austria & Maximilian Emperor of Mexico.

Otto of Greece (1815-1867) – First modern King of Greece under the protection of the U.K, France and Russia.

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) – President of the United States, Freemason, imperialist.

Lorenzo de' Medici (1449-1492) – One of the wealthiest men in Europe, patron of Marsilio Ficino & Giovanni Pico della Mirandola.

Alfonso I d'Este (1476-1534) – Duke of Ferrara, of the House of Este during the Italian Wars.

Archibald Douglas (1489-1557) – Scottish Earl of Angus, ally of Henry VIII, consolidated the Douglas families power.

Francis I (1494-1547) – France's first renaissance monarch. Gave rise to the Protestant Reformation.

Isabella of Portugal (1503-1539) – Holy Roman Empress, wife of Charles V, daughter of Manuel I of Portugal.

James V of Scotland (1512-1542) – King of Scotland, raised by Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, ally of Francis I.

Nicholas Throckmorton (1515-1571) – Royal diplomat, worked for Elizabeth I, supported Reformation.

William Cecil (1521-1598) – Baron Burghley, chief advisor of Queen Elizabeth I, founder of the Cecil dynasty.

Philip II (1527-1598) – King of Spain, Portugal, Naples and Sicily of the House of Habsburg.

Robert Dudley (1532-1588) – Earl of Leicester of the famous Dudley family. English diplomat.

Francis Drake (1540-1596) – English sea captain and slave trader. Provoked the Spanish Armada.

Ferdinando I de' Medici (1549-1609) – Grand Duke of Tuscany, gained great wealth through Medici banks.

Walter Raleigh (1554-1618) – English Protestant aristocrat, explorer and populariser of tobacco in England.

Maurice of Nassau (1567-1625) – Stadtholder, Prince of Orange, foremost general of the 80 years war.

Philip III (1578-1621) – Habsburg King of Spain & Portugal. Married his cousin.

Anne of Austria (1601-1666) – Queen of France, mother of Louis XIV of France & Philippe I Duke of Orleans.

John Milton (1608-1674) – English poet, propagandist and official serving under Oliver Cromwell.

Henry Oldenburg (1619-1677) – Foremost spy in 17th century Europe, 1st Secretary of the Royal Society.

Robert Boyle (1627-1691) – Founder of modern Chemistry, Royal Society, son of 1st Earl of Cork.

Arthur Capell (1631-1683) – Earl of Essex, Protestant supporter of William III of Orange.

William Douglas-Hamilton (1634-1694) – Duke of Hamilton, granted the Scottish crown to William III of Orange.

Philippe I of Orleans (1640-1701) – Founder of House of Orleans, ancestor of most modern-day Catholic royalty.

John Cecil (1648-1700) – Earl of Exeter, known as Lord Burghley, supported William III of Orange.

William Randolph (1650-1721) – Colonist, ancestor of Thomas Jefferson and Chief Justice John Marshall.

James Blair (1656-1743) – Church of England missionary & founder of the College of William & Mary

Simon Harcourt (1661-1727) – 1st Viscount Harcourt, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Arranged the union with Scotland.

Samuel Vetch (1668-1732) – Protestant colonial governor of Nova Scotia, involved in Monmouth Rebellion.

Charles Lennox (1672-1723) – 1st Duke of Richmond, illegitimate son of King Charles II and a Freemason.

Richard Temple (1675-1749) – 1st Viscount Cobham, British soldier, political mentor to the young William Pitt.

George II (1683-1760) – King of Great Britain and Ireland, gave rise to British government power.

Henry Pelham (1694-1754) – Prime Minister of Great Britain & Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Robert Livingston (1708-1790) – 3rd Lord of Livingston Manor, grandson of Robert Livingston the Elder.

Emmanuel de Rohan-Polduc (1725-1797) – 70th Prince and Grand Master of the Order of Malta from 1775 to 1797) –

George III (1738-1820) – King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Leopold II (1747-1792) – Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary & Bohemia & Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Maria Luisa of Parma (1751-1819) – Queen consort of Spain &

daughter of King Louis XV of the House of Bourbon.

José Álvarez de Toledo (1756-1796) – Duke of Medina Sidonia & Alba de Tormes, husband of the Duchess of Alba.

Augustus of Saxe-Gotha (1772-1822) – Duke of Saxe-Gotha, grandfather of Albert, Prince Consort of Queen Victoria.

Pope Pius IX (1792-1878) – Longest reigning Pope in history, centralized the Church in the Vatican.

Joseph Smith (1805-1844) – American religious leader and the founder of the Latter Day Saint movement.

Pedro II of Brazil (1825-1891) – Emperor of Brazil, reigned for over 58 years, Grand Master of Order of Christ.

Wilhelm II (1859-1941) – Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, grandson of Queen Victoria.

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) – Marrano Jewish explorer, aided by Marranos Louis de Santangel and Antonio de Marchena.

Martin Luther (1483-1546) – Initiated the Protestant Reformation, funded by Frederick III of Saxony of the House of Wettin.

Vittoria Colonna (1490-1547) – Italian Protestant, daughter of Fabrizio Colonna of the powerful Colonna family

Eleanor of Austria (1498-1558) – Habsburg Infanta of Castile, wife of Manuel I of Portugal & Francis I of France.

Gemma Frisius (1508-1555) – Dutch cartographer and philosopher, taught occultist John Dee at the University of Leuven.

Catherine Parr (1512-1548) – Protestant, Henry VIII's sixth wife. Restored Elizabeth to line of succession.

James Hamilton (1516-1575) – Earl of Arran, great grandson of James II of Scotland. Supported Reformation.

Christina of Denmark (1521-1590) – Queen of Denmark, Norway & Sweden, wife of Francesco II Sforza, Duke of Milan.

Maximilian II (1527-1576) – Holy Roman Emperor, member of the House of Habsburg.

John Hawkins (1532-1595) – Shipbuilder, naval commander and slave trader. 2nd cousin of Francis Drake.

Francesco I de' Medici (1541-1587) – Grand Duke of Tuscany, continued the heavy taxation of his subjects.

Francesco della Rovere (1549-1631) – Duke of Urbino, related to Este, de' Medici and Farnese dynasties.

Philip Sidney (1554-1586) – English Poet and soldier, nephew of Robert Dudley.

Gerard Reynst (1568-1615) – A founder of the Dutch East India Company, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

Hendrik Brouwer (1581-1643) – Dutch East India Company colonial administrator in Japan & Dutch East Indies.

John Berkeley (1602-1678) – Wealthy English royalist soldier, brother of William Berkeley governor of Virginia.

Richard Boyle (1612-1698) – 2nd Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland like his millionaire father.

Rupert of the Rhine (1619-1682) – Duke of Bavaria & Cumberland. 1st Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Henry Howard (1628-1684) – Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, gave his library to the Royal Society.

Cyril Wyche (1632-1707) – Lawyer & politician, original member of the Royal Society.

Charles Calvert (1637-1715) – 3rd Baron Baltimore & Proprietary Governor of Maryland.

Henry de Nassau (1640-1708) – Lord Overkirk, son of Maurice of Nassau and 2nd cousin of King William III of England.

James Scott (1649-1685) – Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II, led the Monmouth Rebellion.

John Somers (1651-1716) – Chief architect of English union with Scotland and the Protestant succession.

Thomas Bruce (1656-1741) – 2nd Earl of Ailesbury & 3rd Earl of Elgin, a Lord of the Royal Bedchamber

William Cowper (1665-1723) – 1st Earl Cowper, 1st Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, supported William III.

Charles Beauclerk (1670-1726) – 1st Duke of St Albans, illegitimate son of King Charles II.

William Cavendish (1672-1729) – 2nd Duke of Devonshire, served as Lord President of the Council.

Frederick I of Sweden (1676-1751) – King of Sweden & Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, founder of the order of Seraphim.

Charles VI (1685-1740) – Holy Roman Emperor of the House of Habsburg. Father of Maria Theresa.

William Cavendish (1698-1755) – 3rd Duke of Devonshire, most recent common ancestor of Charles & Diana.

George Whitefield (1714-1770) – English Anglican priest, active in the British North American colonies.

Prince Hall (1735-1807) – Founder of “Black Freemasonry” or Prince Hall Freemasonry in the USA..

Joseph II (1741-1790) – Holy Roman Emperor, first ruler of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine in Austria.

Thomas Coke (1747-1814) – Father of Methodist Missions, continued John Wesley’s work in America.

Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac (1755-1841) – French politician, member of the National Convention during the French Revolution.

Horatio Nelson (1758-1805) – 1st Viscount Nelson & 1st Duke of Bronte, British flag officer in Napoleonic Wars.



Henry Vassall-Fox (1773-1840) – 3rd Baron Holland & Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Adolphe Thiers (1797-1877) – French politician, Prime Minister & President of the French Republic.

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) – Italian revolutionary & Freemason, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy.

Edward VII (1841-1910) – King of the United Kingdom, of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) – Leader of the National Socialist German Workers Party, head of state of Germany.

Źródło oryginalne: [HenryMakow.com](http://HenryMakow.com)

Źródło polskie: [UderzwFalsz.wordpress.com](http://UderzwFalsz.wordpress.com)