

Still Here

The pagan people of Europe

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The pagan beliefs held by native, European people express a spirituality resulting from their natural connections to an ancient, ancestral homeland.

European paganism is an animistic belief: a belief that everything possesses a spirit/soul – including ‘inanimate’ things. It is experienced by people through immanence – awareness of being an integral part of the entire universe, and not just a detached ‘outside’ transcendent observer. These, therefore, provides a possible analogous link to the contemporary ‘conscious universe’ hypothesis.¹ The human experience of immanence is through numinous things – things that awaken deep spiritual emotions and insights (i.e. music, prose, love, hate, natural beauty, *et al*).



European pagan spirituality was/is not a religion – and should not be so crudely caricatured as such. There was/is no instructive, authoritarian ‘holy scripture’ or holy book, no religious ‘teachings’, no obligation to engage in worshipful prayer nor submissively prostrate oneself to a ‘supreme being’ or to religious icons/totems (either figuratively or in actuality).²

There were/are no customary practices to prevent apostasy within European pagan belief – such as ritual bodily mutilations (scarification, amputations, infant/child genital mutilation), or of the ritualized killings (or threat of killing) of unbelievers/apostates, or the ritual sacrifice of humans or animals (as a necessary demonstration of religious devotedness, or ‘test of faith’ founding principle). Such things would be seen as abominable behaviour. Such acts would, not least, being contrary to this essential animistic nature of north European paganism.

North European pagan spirituality mythologises both male gods and female goddesses of equal sacredness, who manifest themselves through complex interactions with all other things.^{3 4} It includes a warrior ethos (for both men and women), based on the notion of justice and self-sacrifice, reflected in the character and the mythic stories of the courageous exploits of both ordinary mortals and (by allegory) that of the gods/goddesses and non-humans.⁵

¹ The animistic characteristics of European paganism is therefore seen as being of particular contemporary relevance, given the contemporary interest and speculations in regard to the quantum-theory related notions of “conscious atoms”, “the conscious universe”, and the “interconnectivity of all things”, within the speculative hypotheses of ‘panpsychism’ as espoused, for example, by Federico Faggin, *et al*.

² However, talismans/charms were/are often worn as personal items by pagan followers of north European pagans (as, indeed is the crucifix, for the same purpose, by followers of Christianity).

³ In terms of the status of gods and goddesses: “the goddesses are no less sacred, nor are they less powerful”, see: Sturluson, Snorri, ‘The Prose Edda’, Penguin, London, 2005, ‘20. Odin The All Father’, page 30

⁴ Such as the god Thor expressing his displeasure at the ‘sacrilege’ of Thjalfi toward the bones of a slaughtered goat. See: Sturluson, Snorri, ‘The Prose Edda’, Penguin, London, 2005, ‘44. Thor and Loki Begin Their Journey to Giant Land’, page 54

⁵ Notably the pagan god Tiw is both the god of self-sacrifice, war and justice, whilst Freya is the goddess of war and beauty.

Therefore, it was considered that such courage, shown within one's lifetime, would be honoured by the gods/goddesses (i.e. Freya) in their after-life, for their having shown extraordinary courage in fighting the evil 'monsters' – but not for having shown submissive devotion to, or worship of, or proselytising for, any of the gods/goddesses. Hence, an important part of that pagan European tradition is that the heroes and heroines who chose to confront evil 'monsters', knowing (and willingly accepting) did not do so to solicit favour from, or to ingratiate themselves to the gods or goddesses. And they would do so even when beset by fear and doubt. Personal selfless courage was therefore seen as an especially virtuous form of behaviour (for both men and women).

Within the pagan realm, the characterisation of the gods and goddesses, and their relationship to 'mere' mortals is most definitely not the flawless master / flawed slave to be found in Abrahamic tradition. The gods and goddesses are not perfect beings – they can be fallible, and can exhibit the same flawed behaviour as mortals, albeit with hugely more dire consequences.

It is for this reason that the stories of their exploits serve, through allegory, as powerful and exemplary lessons for mortal people. For example, there is an equivalency between the relatively recent custom of leaving flowers at the scene of a cruel tragedy, and of the much older tradition of 'kissing under the mistletoe'.



The roots of the latter are both a soulful, spiritual, celebration of love and new life and thereby to have become a part of the traditions of courtship, love and fertility, as well as a response to the perils of hubris and the inevitability of fate as recounted in the tales of the god Baldr.⁶

Life in those ancient times included a form of social organisation involving a conjoining of inter-family and inter-communal life. Such a communion of material and spiritual life was (and is still) reflected in the traditional annual feasting-festivals celebrating transitional times of the year, of old endings and new beginnings (Mid-winter/Yule/Winter-solstice, Eostre/Spring-equinox, Litha/summer solstice, and of the Mabon/Harvest Festival/Autumn-equinox).^{7 8}

It was in these pagan times that trade and cultural links developed across all Europe (and far beyond); that a formulation, by custom and consent, of a common code of fair law and justice began; and that the development of the first major settlements of hamlets, villages, towns and (even) of proto-cities emerged.^{9 10}

Notably, early Europeans developed immense skills in observational cosmology. They knew of the long-term motions of the sun and moon with extraordinary precision, and they were able to correlate these

⁶ The actual mythic-tale is that of the god Loki tricking the blind god Hodr into throwing a mistletoe spear at his brother Baldr, thinking it would do him no harm. However, Baldr tragically dies. The gods are stricken by grief – especially Baldr's mother, the goddess Freya, who endeavours to rescue Baldr from the afterlife, and bring him back to the land of the living.

⁷ A Harvest Moon is therefore the full moon that occurs closest to the date of the Autumn Equinox, and a Hunter's Moon is the first full moon after the Harvest Moon.

⁸ We have material evidence of these pagan 'feast day' sites, for example: at Durrington Walls in Wiltshire, England (from *circa* 2,800 to 2,100 BC); and at Ose, Ørsta in Norway (from *circa* 500 BC to 800 AD).

⁹ See, for example, 'How 7,000-year-old Nickern temples reveal Europe's elaborate culture', by Cahal Milmo, The Independent, 11th June 2005.

¹⁰ For example, the towns and proto-cities of the Trypillia/Cucutani culture of central Europe, of *circa* 5,000 to 3,000 BC.

with the cyclic changes of the seasons (including the four festival days of the mid-winter/mid-summer solstice, and the spring and autumn equinox). And by using those observations, they were able to create an accurate 19-year Lunar calendar.^{11 12} Such skills were put to good practical use in hunting, farming and fishing – and in establishing the alignments of dwellings, burial places, and of sacred sites of spiritual significance.¹³

Traditional European pagan belief has clearly included a belief in an after-life. Burials of both men and women would often be replete with ornamental and utilitarian ‘grave goods’, precious to the deceased in their lifetime – their personal weapons and jewellery; clay pots of food and wine; favourite domestic animals; and (for some) chariot burials where slaughtered horses would be interred to pull the deceased’s chariot in their journeys within the after-life.^{14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21}



Bronze Age Barrow, Stonehenge complex, England
[photo by the author, 28th December 2017, during a field-trip]

European pagan belief is therefore a consequence of the *longue durée* – it is not founded upon any immutably archaic, ‘revelatory’ event or epoch. It is co-evolutionary-emergent, not replacement-

¹¹ The lunar calendar can be determined from observations of particular phases of the moon falling on particular times of the year (for example, of a crescent moon on the eve of midsummer). This coincidence of particular days of the solar year with particular phases of the moon is repeated every 19 years – the lunar calendar cycle of 235 lunar months. One Saros cycle = 223×29.530589 days = 18.03001227 years, and one Lunar (Metonic) cycle = 235×29.530589 days = 19.000237 years (i.e. a deviation of just 2 hours, over a span of 19 years).

¹² For example, there are the many golden, conical ‘wizard hats’ dating from between 3000 and 1300BC that have been unearthed in Switzerland, Germany and France (and possibly also in Ireland). Research indicates that these ‘wizard hats’, heavily inscribed with numerous sun and moon symbols, were used to compute an exact Lunar calendar of 19 years.

¹³ There is good archaeological evidence for the astronomical alignments of numerous dwellings, tombs and megalithic sacred sites (such as New Grange, Stonehenge and Callanish). And we have actual artefacts from the distant past that show that this pagan cosmology was established over a considerable period of time. For example, there is the exquisite bronze and gold Nebra Sky Disc (from Mittelberg in central Germany, dated circa. 3600 BC) with its explicit references to astronomical observations of the annual solar cycle (including precise representations of summer and winter solstice alignments), together with representations of the moon and of stellar constellations (of the Pleiades, in particular).

¹⁴ Albeit not always with the slaughtered horses. See, for example: ‘The Wetwang Chariot Burial’, compass, The British Museum, source: <http://www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk/compass/ixbin/goto?id=ENC9988&tour=int>

¹⁵ For example, the young ‘sun dancer’ Egtved Girl, of circa 1,370 BC.

¹⁶ For example, the Birka Burials (Sweden) – including a young 5-6-year-old girl, and a female warrior (10th Century AD).

¹⁷ Such as the ‘water burial’ Levalhulta site at Orismala in Isokyro, Finland, (circa 350 to 800 BC) of more than 100 individuals – seemingly of exclusively women and children – who were carefully ‘buried’ with precious, personal items, including jewellery.

¹⁸ Those burials could be of a single ‘pit’ or communal ‘earth’ internments (i.e. long-barrow, round-barrow, or communal graves), or of single or communal ‘wetland’ burials – containing the whole or cremated bodies of those who had ‘departed’ to an after-life.

¹⁹ In Britain, we have archaeological evidence from Worsley Moss and Lindow Moss (both in the Manchester area) where we have the well-preserved remains of two ancient Britons who clearly had been ritually killed. In both cases they had suffered a severe blow to the head, their throats had been cut, and they had been garrotted. In the case of Worsley man there is also evidence of decapitation – perhaps an example of the Celtic preoccupation with the head as the place of the soul, and the human spirit. We might, of course, wish to consider other scenarios other than ritual sacrifice – such as judicial execution. In this regard there are important observations to be made. The scarcity of physical evidence suggests that this was an extremely rare practice, even during the early iron-age the population of northern Europe would have numbered several million – however the marshes and peat-bogs very rarely reveal the preserved bodies of sacrificed individuals. Secondly, we do not know the circumstances governing choice of these peat-bog ‘victims’ – the evidence suggests they were not captured adversaries, and they may even have been willing (or least acquiescent) participants in this supreme act of spiritual observance.

²⁰ Such as the fens of East Anglia and Norfolk, the peat lands of the Somerset Levels and Cheshire, and the ‘Celtic’ rivers such as the Thames, the Severn, the Usk and the Boyne.

²¹ Of, for example, of casting valued items into a ‘wishing well’, for ‘good luck’; or of casting wreaths upon the water to honour the ‘departed’.

revolutionary.²² Therefore, there could not be (and cannot be) a culture of mass-psychopathy within such belief – of any desire to dispose of or to replace the unbeliever ‘others’, or to terrorise them into acquiescence and submission.^{23 24}

Therefore, in that regard, it is the exact opposite of any authoritarian, totalitarian, collectivist form of social arrangement – it is a ‘bottom-up’ emergent, communal process, involving step-wise cultural development of conservative values, beliefs, customs and traditions) as a ‘motor’ of social progress and social engagement.

Notably, there was/is no defining of some outside ‘other’ as a necessary rationale for the existence of that pagan belief – of the identifying of some ‘other’ as an ‘obstacle’ requiring opprobrium, coercion, corrective action, conversion, conquest, or elimination.^{25 26 27} A belief that the gods (or God) would enable a people or a tribe to triumph against all other peoples and tribes – as a mercenary reward for their obedient worship – will have been seen as not only preposterous, but also as a maniacally perverse and highly dangerous type of belief.

Therefore, authentic European pagan belief was not, and is not, a religion. And therefore, by definition, a true pagan belief such as that, that may be legitimately held by the native European peoples, cannot give a rationale for a ‘holy war’ invasion, the taking of a land, and the elimination, of the ‘other’ (of the ‘unbelievers’).^{28 29} However, it most certainly could / can provide, to those of that tradition, a proper and an entirely justifiable resistance, to any such process of hostile invasion, occupation and elimination / replacement.

²² On the basis that such a pagan belief will have emerged from the actuality of a native people, in occupation of their homeland, over that ‘longue durée’ (very many, possibly 100+, generations). ‘Co-evolutionary’ in the sense of beneficial changes to the local environment made by the people, in their homeland, will directly produce (in the long term) beneficial changes to those people.

²³ It is for that reason, that there exists (within that belief) no supreme, inviolate, all-benevolent, omnipotent ‘God’ to produce (inevitably) ludicrous, and fundamentally illogical, contradictions and absurdities. Such as, for example, of a ‘loving God’ allowing bad things to happen to good people (and especially, to children) The notion that this would be to test the followers’ faith and obedience, to that ‘God’ would be seen (by pagan peoples) as perverse behaviour for any such ‘god’ to exhibit, or for the followers of that ‘God’ to believe in (that, for example, that of the faith of the parents of children, or the children, themselves, being ‘tested’).

²⁴ It is a spiritual tradition in which the gods and goddesses could/can impart wisdom and advice to mortals – but do NOT make demands or commands upon mortal people. Such as, for example, in ‘The Hávamál’, ref. ‘The Elder Edda’ translated with an introduction and notes by Andy Orchard, Penguin Books, 2013, - re. page 13 and onwards.

²⁵ The invented reports of a pagan Europeans predilection for human sacrifice, from the times of the Roman Empire and onwards, has been from those who would have had a vested interest in doing so – of (for example) Roman historians and military leaders (such as Julius Caesar, Tacitus, Lucy, and Pliny), or in later centuries of Abrahamic scholars and writers (such as the Jewish writer al-Tartushi of Andalusia in the 10th Century, or of Adam of Bremen or Bishop Thietmar of Merseburg in the 11th Century).

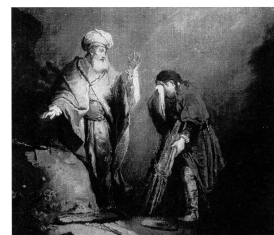
²⁶ Such as, at Trelleborg, West Zealand, Denmark, *circa* pre-10th Century). See, also: ‘Human Sacrifices at Trelleborg’, and ‘Exaggerated Accounts?’ www.en.natmus.dk

²⁷ The carving on the 7th Century Stora Hammars Stone, in Larbro in Sweden, presumably memorialising the tragic mythological war between King Kogni and Hedinn, is often cited as providing ‘proof’ that European (Norse, Viking) pagans indulged in human sacrifice (in regard to the third panel). It doesn’t. This is in regard to the stone’s carved depiction of: the abduction of Hildir by her lover Hedinn (and his murder of Hildir’s mother); the war against Hedinn by Hildir’s father, King Hogni, to secure Hildir’s return; and of Hildir’s efforts for a peaceful reconciliation between her father and her lover. The use of human sacrifice plays no part within that ancient mythological tale. Source: ‘The Norse Myths – A Guide to The Gods and Heroes’, by Carolyne Carrington, Thames & Hudson, London, 2017. [Author’s copy]. Re. ‘Eternal Conflict in Orkney’, pages 174-176.

²⁸ Notably – and coincident with events described in this article – the intra-Abrahamic wars, between the Christian Empire of Europe and the Islamic Empire of the Mediterranean and West Asia regions, were in full-spate.

²⁹ And, also notably – and within this context, the ‘Indian Wars’, in the USA in the mid-19th C, were not inspired by European pagan belief. It was a from a supposedly God-ordained (Judeo-Christian) tradition, presented as ‘Manifest Destiny’.

The ‘Testing of Abraham’ – of the Torah, Bible and Qur’an – is a foundational story of didactic form. Abraham’s willingness to kill his own son, upon ‘God’s command’ – as an exemplary form of submissive ‘Godly’ worship – dictates that such total servility to ‘God’ is rewarded by ‘Him’ by giving ‘His servants’ the ability to “*seize the gates of their foes*”, of “*blessing*” other tribes (nations) with subjugation, and of rewarding both in life and in an afterlife those “*who prove their true characters*”.^{30 31 32}



Through ‘root-cause’ analysis it is Abraham-ism that can be seen to have been the historical origin for: warmongering state-ism; brutal, religion-driven colonialism; sectarian wars; and of directed population-replacement genocide (and, most especially, of within Europe).³³

Power-bloc alliances – now being formed between political movements of a globalist anti-nativist (racist) power-ideology, and of religious movements of an Abrahamic power-theology – are seeking: total control of our societies; a ‘foe’ (of native sceptics/unbelievers) to be combatted and eliminated; and end-goal radicalism, to be single-mindedly pursued. And all this being driven by an authoritarian, instructive ‘scripture’, expounded by a hubristic class of leaders and controllers.

It is this that makes Abraham-ism an authoritarian theology – and the very antithesis of any naturally emergent (i.e. native/pagan) spiritual belief. The genocidal wars within Europe, over the last 1,300 years, were not inspired by European pagan belief – but, instead, were inspired by the basic, foundational tenets held by the Abrahamic religions.

Through ‘root cause’ analysis, it is Abraham-ism that is seen to have been to be the historical origin of warmongering state-ism, of brutal colonialism, and of directed population-replacement genocide within (especially) Europe. It is seen to have been the agency behind the development of extreme

³⁰ As expounded in: The Old Testament, Genesis 22 / verses 1-19, The Bible and in The Torah, and in The Qur’an, Surah 37, verses 102-111. Sources: The Torah, The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1999; The Holy Bible, Zondervan, 2002; and The Qur’an, Haleem, Abdel M A S; ‘The Qur’an – A New Translation’, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2010. [All author’s copies].

³¹ However, this fundamental problem (with ‘The Testing of Abraham’) has been recognized by Abrahamic scholars since antiquity. Their response has largely been that of deflection and obfuscation – the demolishing of contrived ‘straw man’ arguments, and/or by the offering of ‘re-interpretations’ of the Biblical/Qur’anic/Torah text that give an entirely different account of the ‘Testing of Abraham’ (and hence an opportunity to supposedly “mitigate” the actions of Abraham). See, for example: (1), ‘Mitigating the Akedah, The Torah.com’, by Prof. Isaac Kalimi, The Torah – A Historical and Contextual Approach, 27th October 2015, and, especially ‘Part 2 – Abraham’s Role in Going Along with The Akedah’; (2), ‘Teaching the Literature of Today’s Middle East’, by Allen Webb, Routledge, 2012 – pages 15-16; (3), ‘Abraham – The First Jew’, Anthony Julius, Yale University Press, London, 2025; and ‘The Akedah: Abraham’s Sacrifice of Himself’, a D’var [teaching of the] Torah by Alan Henkin, www.reformjudaism.org, September 2006; and (4), ‘The Akedah: Abraham’s Sacrifice of Himself’, a D’var [teaching of the] Torah by Alan Henkin, www.reformjudaism.org, September 2006

³² Ironically, claims that European pagans practiced human sacrifice appear to originate from Christian conversion and war propaganda, from the 7th to 14th Centuries AD. On the contrary, the various sources (i.e. the Heimskingla and Yngkinga sagas) are cautionary tales against any such behaviours – as being the actions of egomaniacal and megalomaniacal, power-mad people.

³³ For example: ‘The Northern Crusades’, Eric Christiansen, Penguin Books, London, 1997 (2nd Edition) – all parts. ‘The First Northern Crusade: The Conquest and Forced Conversion of The Pagan Wends. Part 1’, Flavious Claudius Julianus, YouTube, 25th October 2023. ‘Silence of The Gods – The Untold History of Europe’s last Pagan People’, Francis Young, CUP, 2025 – all parts. [Both books are author’s copies]; Outbreak of World War 1 1914 (Documentary), The Great War, YouTube.com, 12th July 2024; ‘The Balkan Wars’, Richard Hall, Routledge, London, 2000; ‘Armenian Genocide’, article created with the help of Dr. Asya Darbinyan, Combat Genocide, undated, source: <http://www.combatgenocide.org>; ‘Mussolini, Hitler and Islam: what the new fascists would never want to know’, Ibrahim al-Badri, 19th August 2018, source: <https://aminoapps.com/c/world-history/page/blog/...>; General Franco as a Military Leader, Paul Preston, 22nd January 1993, The University of Wales College of Cardiff, published in the transactions of the Royal Historical Society: sixth series, 4 . pp. 21-41. ISSN 0080-4401, Source: <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/26103/>; ‘Morocco Tackles Painful Role on Spain’s Past’, by Zakia Abdennebi, Reuters, 15th January 2009, source: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-morocco-spain-war/morocco-tackles-painful-role- in-spains-past- idUSTRE50E0NT20090115>

political ideology, within Europe, over the last 150 years – of, for example, of: Marxism (Abraham-ism as Dialecticism); Fascism (Abraham-ism as radical collectivism); and of Nazism (Abraham-ism as Odinism).

Obviously, there would then therefore be no bases whatsoever for God rewarding Abraham with being remembered as the most renowned ‘emissary’ of God (the Prophet Abraham).

Whilst stopping the sacrifice, God rewarded Abraham with the status of his being remembered as the most renowned ‘emissary’ of God (the Prophet Abraham) – even though Abraham had failed the ‘Test’.

It is therefore noted (for example) that the ‘holy war’ (of genocide) by Ottoman Turks, against the ‘recidivist’ Armenian people – from the beginning of the 20th Century – not only played a major part in instigating WW1, but (arguably) also served as a major inspiration for the behaviour of the totalitarian / fascist regimes within Europe, over the following 45 years – of the horrific slaughter and the genocides of both WW1 and WW2 (and onward). ^{34 35 36 37 38}

In this regard there was, for example, the ‘Drang Nach Osten’ / ‘Lebensraum’ of NAZI Germany, in the 1940s invasion of eastern Slavic Europe (and most especially the Baltic countries, and of Russia), is seen to have been inspired by the 12th to 15th Century genocidal (anti-pagan) Northern Crusades of The Holy Roman Empire. ^{39 40 41 42}

³⁴ “The Ottoman Empire’s entry to the war [WW1] on the Central Powers’ side ... the Sultan and Caliph declared a Global Jihad’ against the Allies ... “, Source: ‘Outbreak of World War 1 1914 (Documentary)’, The Great War, YouTube.com, 12th July 2024

³⁵ “[Erich] Ludendorff christened it the Battle of Tannenberg, historic revenge for the 1410 battle the [Holy Roman Empire] Teutonic Knights lost against the Polish Kingdom”. Source: ‘Outbreak of World War 1 1914’, The Great War, YouTube.com

³⁶ “How could anyone forget the plains, the meadows, watered with the blood of our forefathers, abandon those places where Turkish raiders had stalled their steeds for a full four hundred years, with our mosques, our tombs, our dervish lodges, our bridges and our castles, to leave them to our slaves, to be driven out [of the Balkans] to Anatolia: I am prepared to sacrifice gladly the remaining years of my life to take revenge on the Bulgarians, the Greeks and the Montenegrins” Enver Pasha, Source: ‘The Balkan Wars’, Richard Hall, Routledge, London, 2000

³⁷ ‘A History of the First World War in 100 Moments: The Turkish Holocaust Begins’, by Robert Fiske, The Independent, 28th April 2014; ‘The 1915 Armenian genocide: finding a fit testament to a timeless crime’, by Robert Fiske, 6th April 2014, The Independent; ‘The extraordinary story of 100-year-old Yevnigue Salibian, one of the last people alive who can recall the horror of the Armenian genocide’, by Robert Fiske, The Independent, 30th March 2014. ‘Armenian Genocide’, article created with the help of Dr. Asya Darbinyan, Combat Genocide, undated, source: <http://www.combatgenocide.org>.

³⁸ “The revelation comes from the book written by Professor Stefan Ihrig: ‘Atatürk in the Nazi Imagination’ (Atatürk in the Nazi imagery), to which the Wall Street Journal and other US media have dedicated long articles. In the text, Ihrig argues that it was not Benito Mussolini who inspired the first actions of the Fuhrer, but Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the Father of all Turks. The reason? The extermination of the Armenians (the first of the modern era) and the expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey.” in ‘Mussolini, Hitler and Islam: what the new fascists would never want to know’, Ibrahim al-Badri, 19th August 2018, source: [https://aminoapps.com/c/world-history/page/blog/...](https://aminoapps.com/c/world-history/page/blog/)

³⁹ ‘The Northern Crusades’, Eric Christiansen, Penguin Books, London, 1997 (2nd Edition) – all parts. ‘The First Northern Crusade: The Conquest and Forced Conversion of The Pagan Wends. Part 1’, Flavius Claudius Julianus, YouTube, 25th October 2023. ‘Silence of The Gods – The Untold History of Europe’s last Pagan People’, Francis Young, CUP, 2025 – all parts.

⁴⁰ From 1936 to 1939 Generalissimo FRANCO used his 136,000 Muslim volunteer ‘Army of Africa’ to inflict extreme terror on civilian men, women and children: [1] “The Moors and Legionaries spread terror wherever they went, looted the villages they captured, raped the women they found, killed their prisoners and sexually mutilated the corpses.” ... [2] “We spared nothing, and no one. We uprooted everything and killed everyone we encountered. ... We chanted an Islamic prayer to praise the Prophet Mohammed before launching raids. Horrified Spaniards attempted to flee as soon as they heard the words of our prayer.” Sources: [1] General Franco as a Military Leader, Paul Preston, 22nd January 1993, The University of Wales College of Cardiff, published in the transactions of the Royal Historical Society: sixth series, 4, pp. 21-41. ISSN 0080-4401, Source: <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/26103/> and [2] ‘Morocco Tackles Painful Role on Spain’s Past’, by Zakia Abdennebi, Reuters, 15th January 2009, source: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-morocco-spain-war/morocco-tackles-painful-role-in-spains-past-idUSTRE50E0NT20090115>

⁴¹ In 1941 Grand Mufti Amin Al-Husseini took up the position of ‘Protector of Islam’ in Nazi-occupied Bosnia. In 1942 he was granted a personal meeting with Adolf Hitler who subsequently appointed him as head of a Nazi-Muslim government in exile. In 1943 Hitler ordered the creation of the Nazi SS Hanzar Division, to which approximately 100,000 Bosnian Muslims volunteered. The historical context being the genocide in Bosnia under the direction of Amin Al-Husseini – and the subsequent extermination by Muslim forces of more than 200,000 Orthodox Christian (Slavic) Serbs, 22,000 Jewish Bosnians, and 40,000 Gypsies.

⁴² In conjunction with these early 20th C events was the creation of a fake (defilement) form of European ‘neo-pagan’ belief – a crude, Abrahamic, pastiche drawn substantially from: occultism; the Qabalah; Babylonian and Egyptian mysticism; Orientalism; numerology;

We now are seeing (in 2026) alliances being formed between radical political (ideological) movements based upon socialist/Marxist ideology, and of religious (theological) movements based upon archaic Abrahamic (tribal) doctrinal scripture. Both are forms of idealistic movements – with both seeking total control of society, both having an ‘enemy’ (or ‘recidivists’) to be combatted and eliminated; both having an end-goal to be ruthlessly pursued; and both being driven by an authoritative, instructive scripture expounded by a supremacist class of ‘prophets’.

The proposition is therefore that current horrendous events (of regional, and global, pogroms and wars of annihilation) may have actual, ancient roots in fundamentalist ‘Abrahamic’ religious belief.⁴³

In conclusion, a (admittedly rhetorical) question that begs to be asked is this: how many eliminationist-genocidal wars in Europe have been (and are being) initiated, and aggressively pursued, by a native people who have followed (or are following) genuine pagan beliefs and traditions; compared to such wars having been (or are being) initiated, and aggressively pursued, by a people inculcated into an ideocratic belief based upon supremacist Abrahamic beliefs and traditions?

End

Satanism; black magic; Islamic mysticism; Rosicrucianism; Nordic-ism; Theosophy (re. The Germanic Order / Nazi Thule Society) – whilst promoting utterly diabolical forms of private, group behaviour (which will not be described here). Attempts were made (between WW1 and WW2) to infiltrate this toxic brew, of manipulative beliefs, into the highest levels of government (political, military, security, judicial), within both Europe and North America (and with, in all likelihood, some success).

⁴³ Here, the ‘Abrahamic’ ideocratic cultures are considered to include both eschatological religious beliefs (i.e. Judaism, Christianity and Islam) and eschatological political ideologies (i.e. communism, socialism, fascism, neo-liberalism). In this regard, they are all considered to be ‘religions’ (with scripture/manifesto, revelatory authoritative prophets/revelatory authoritative political philosophers, an ‘end purpose’, the enemy ‘other’ unbeliever/ the recidivist; an unchallengeable (sacred) narrative, *et al*).