Russia, Crimea, The Ukraine and Nazi's – What's really happening?

By Joseph F. Dumond   March 21, 2014

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19th day of the 13th month 5849 years after the creation of Adam
The 13th Month in the Fourth year of the Third Sabbatical Cycle
The Third Sabbatical Cycle of the 119th Jubilee Cycle
The Sabbatical Cycle of Earthquakes Famines, and Pestilences

March 22, 2014

Shabbat Shalom,

The Crimean Situation and what is going on in plain site-Nazism

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Before we begin this weeks teaching, I have to tell you about what is going on with the Crimean Peninsula and the Ukraine and Russian forces.

President Obama has stated publicly that President Putin is on the wrong side of history. So I first wanted to check that out and see if he was correct. I have learned that, once again, President Obama is not telling the truth, much like the Benghazi fiasco. As you read this history, please take special note of the many times Germany is involved and consider *why* they are. Also note just where Germany is in relation to Crimea. So what is going on?

Europe_countries_map_en_2

The history of the Crimean peninsula expands more than 2,000 years with many different conquerors and settlers throughout time. The Cimmerians, Greeks, Scythians, Goths, Huns, Bulgars, Khazars, the state of Kievan Rus', Byzantine Greeks, Romans, Kipchaks, Ottoman Turks, Golden HordeTatars and the Mongols all controlled Crimea in its early history. In the 13th century, it was partly controlled by the Venetians and by the Genovese; they were followed by the Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Empire in the 15th to 18th centuries; the Russian Empire in the 18th to 20th centuries; the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and later the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic within the Soviet Union. In 1991 it became part of independent Ukraine, as the Autonomous Republic Crimea together with the city of Sevastopol.

The Tatars were the predominant portion of the population in the mountainous area and about half of the steppe population. Russians were concentrated most heavily in Feodosiya district. Germans and Bulgarians settled in the Crimea at the beginning of 19th century, receiving a large allotment and fertile land and later wealthy colonists began to buy land, mainly in Perekopsky and Evpatoria uyezds.

(Are you taking note of the fact that Germans settled into the area in the 19th century? This is a moment you need to begin to think about.)

Crimean War

The Crimean War (1853–1856), a conflict fought between the Russian Empire and an alliance of the French Empire, the British Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Kingdom of Sardinia, and the Duchy of Nassau, was part of a long-running contest between the major European powers for influence over territories of the declining Ottoman Empire. While some of the war was fought elsewhere, the principal engagements were in Crimea.

(The Kingdom of Sardninia was a northern state of what is now Italy and the Duchy of Nassau was one of the German states before Bismark unified the country.)

Following action in the Danubian Principalities and in the Black Sea, allied troops landed in Crimea in September 1854 and besieged the city of Sevastopol, home of the Tsar's Black Sea Fleet and the associated threat of potential Russian penetration into the Mediterranean. After extensive fighting throughout Crimea, the city fell on 9 September 1855.

The war devastated much of the economic and social infrastructure of Crimea. The Crimean Tatars had to flee from their homeland *en masse*, forced by the conditions created by the war, persecution and land expropriations. Those who survived the trip, famine and disease, resettled in Dobruja, Anatolia, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Finally, the Russian government decided to stop the process, as the agriculture began to suffer due to the unattended fertile farmland.

A little bit more info on this Crimean War.

The **Crimean War** (pronounced /kra??mi??n/ or /kr??mi??n/) (October 1853 – February 1856)[7][8]:7 was a conflict in which Russia lost to an alliance of France, Britain, the Ottoman Empire, and Sardinia. While neutral, the Austrian Empire also played a role in stopping the Russians.

The immediate issue involved the rights of Christians in the Holy Land, which was controlled by the Ottoman Empire. The French promoted the rights of Catholics, while Russia promoted those of the Orthodox. The longer-term causes involved the decline of the Ottoman Empire, and the unwillingness of Britain and France to allow Russia to gain territory and power at Ottoman expense. Russia lost and the Ottomans gained a twenty-year respite from Russian pressure. The Christians were granted a degree of official equality and the Orthodox gained control of the Christian churches in dispute.[9]:415 Russia survived, gained a new appreciation for its religious diversity, and launched a reform program with far-reaching consequences.[10]

Russia and the Ottoman Empire went to war in October 1853 over Russia's rights to protect Orthodox Christians. Russia gained the upper hand after destroying the Ottoman fleet at the Black Sea port of Sinope; to stop Russia's conquest, France and Britain entered in March 1854. Most of the fighting took place for control of the Black Sea, with land battles on the Crimean peninsula in southern Russia. The Russians held their great fortress at Sevastopol for over a year. After it fell, a peace was arranged at Paris in March 1856. The religion issue had already been resolved. The main results were that the Black Sea was neutralised—Russia would not have any warships there —and the two vassals Wallachia and Moldavia became largely independent under nominal Ottoman rule.

(Here we have a key bit of information about neutralizing the Russian fleet at Sevastopol to prevent Russia from having any influence in the Mediterranean Sea. What I am about to show you is that Germany is doing the exact same thing again in 2014)

Crimea in the Russian Civil War: 1917–1921

Following the Russian Revolution of 1917, the military and political situation in Crimea was chaotic like that in much of Russia. During the ensuing Russian Civil War, Crimea changed hands numerous times and was for a time a stronghold of the anti-Bolshevik White Army. It was in Crimea that the White Russians led by General Wrangel made their last stand against Nestor Makhno and the Red Army in 1920. When resistance was crushed, many of the anti-Communist fighters and civilians escaped by ship to Istanbul.

Crimea changed hands several times over the course of the conflict and several political entities were set up on the peninsula. These included:

- **Crimean People's Republic** — December 1917–January 1918 — Crimean Tatar government
- **Taurida Soviet Socialist Republic** — 19 March 1918 – 30 April 1918 — Bolshevik government
- German and Ukrainian People's Republic occupation — May 1918–June 1918

- **First Crimean Regional Government** — 25 June 1918 – 25 November 1918 — German puppet state under Lipka Tatar General Maciej (Suleyman) Sulkiewicz
- **Second Crimean Regional Government** — November 1918–April 1919 — AntiBolshevik government under Crimean Karaite former *Kadet* member Solomon Krym
- **Crimean Socialist Soviet Republic** — 2 April 1919–June 1919 — Bolshevik government
- **South Russian Government** — February 1920–April 1920 — Government of White movement's General Anton Denikin
- **Government of South Russia** — April 1920 (officially, 16 August 1920)–16 November 1920 — Government of White movement's General Pyotr Wrangel
- Bolshevik Revolutionary committee government — November 1920–18 October 1921 — Bolshevik government under Béla Kun (until 20 February 1921), then Mikhail Poliakov
- **Crimean Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic** — 18 October 1921 – 30 June 1945 — Autonomous republic of the RSFSR in the Soviet Union

Crimea in the Soviet Union: 1922–1991

Interbellum Soviet history

See also: Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic

On October 18, 1921, the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was created as part of the Russian SFSR which, in turn, became part of the new Soviet Union.[5] However, this did not protect the Crimean Tatars, who constituted about 25% of the Crimean population,[8] from Joseph Stalin's repressions of the 1930s.[5] The Greeks were another cultural group that suffered. Their lands were lost during the process of collectivisation, in which farmers were not compensated with wages. Schools which taught Greek were closed and Greek literature was destroyed, because the Soviets considered the Greeks as "counter-revolutionary" with their links to capitalist state Greece, and their independent culture.[5]

Crimea experienced two severe famines in the 20th century, the Famine of 1921–1922 and the Holodomor of 1932–1933.[9] A large Slavic population influx occurred in the 1930s as a result of the Soviet policy of regional development. These demographic changes permanently altered the ethnic balance in the region.

World War II and ethnic deportations

During World War II, Crimea was a scene of some of the bloodiest battles. The leaders of the Third Reich were anxious to conquer and colonize the fertile and beautiful peninsula as part of their policy of resettling the Germans in Eastern Europe at the expense of the Slavs. The Germans suffered heavy casualties in the summer of 1941 as they tried to advance through the narrow Isthmus of Perekop linking Crimea to the Soviet mainland. Once the German army broke through (Operation Trappenjagd), they occupied most of Crimea, with the exception of the city of Sevastopol, which was later awarded the honorary title of Hero City after the war. The Red Army lost over 170,000 men killed or taken prisoner, and three armies (44th, 47th, and 51st) with twenty-one divisions.[10]

The "Big Three" at the Yalta Conference in Crimea: Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin.

Sevastopol held out from October 1941 until 4 July 1942 when the Germans finally captured the city. From 1 September 1942, the peninsula was administered as the *General bezirk Krim* (general district of Crimea) *und Teilbezirk* (and sub-district) *Taurien* by the Nazi *General kommissar* Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld (1898–1977), under the authority of the three consecutive Reichs kommissare for the entire Ukraine. In spite of heavyhanded tactics by the Nazis and the assistance of the Romanian and Italian troops, the Crimean mountains remained an unconquered stronghold of the native resistance (the partisans) until the day when the peninsula was freed from the occupying force.

In 1944, Sevastopol came under the control of troops from the Soviet Union. The so-called "City of Russian Glory", once known for its beautiful architecture, was entirely destroyed and had to be rebuilt stone by stone. Due to its enormous historical and symbolic meaning for the Russians, it became a priority for Stalin and the Soviet government to have it restored to its former glory within the shortest time possible.

On 18 May 1944, the entire population of the Crimean Tatars were forcibly deported in the "Sürgün" (Crimean Tatar for exile) to Central Asia by Joseph Stalin's Soviet government as a form of collective punishment on the grounds that they had collaborated with the Nazi occupation forces.[3]:483 An estimated 46% of the deportees died from hunger and disease. On 26 June of the same year Armenian, Bulgarian and Greek population was also deported to Central Asia. By the end of summer 1944, the ethnic cleansing of Crimea was complete. In 1967, the Crimean Tatars were rehabilitated, but they were banned from legally returning to their homeland until the last days of the Soviet Union. The Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was abolished in 30 June 1945 and transformed into the Crimean Oblast (province) of the Russian SFSR.

Post-war Soviet history

On 19 February 1954, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a decree on the transfer of the Crimean region of the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR. This Supreme Soviet Decree states that this transfer was motivated by "the commonality of the economy, the proximity, and close economic and cultural relations between the Crimean region and the Ukrainian SSR".[11]

In post-war years, Crimea thrived as a tourist destination, with new attractions and sanatoriums for tourists. Tourists came from all around the Soviet Union and neighbouring countries, particularly from the German Democratic Republic.[5] In time the peninsula also became a major tourist destination for cruises originating in Greece and Turkey. Crimea's infrastructure and manufacturing also developed, particularly around the sea ports at Kerch and Sevastopol and in

> the oblast's landlocked capital, Simferopol. Populations of Ukrainians and Russians alike doubled, with more than 1.6 million Russians and 626,000 Ukrainians living on the peninsula by 1989.[5]

Now we hear on the news of events in the Ukraine and do not give it any consideration because it is in another part of the world. But huge geo-politics are taking place and unless you know the history of this place and those involved you cannot understand the current situation. And by understanding biblical prophecy we can also see another huge event shaping up.

Once again, if you have not already watched the video on Assyria, please do so and then pay attention to what Germany is doing behind the scenes. To understand who Germany is also known as, please watch this video:

In the mid 1990's, Yugoslavia fell apart and a number of new nations sprung out of it. Again, see the map above and the two articles linked here: Germany's _Conquest of the Balkans_ as well as: _Yugoslavia is in fact the first victim of World War III._

It is now 2014, and Ukraine is involved in an uprising, with rioting in the streets as the rioters seek to oust the Government. In the following picture I want you to take special note of the red and black flags, as well as those with the three fingers. Notice also the European flags as well as the red ones with white writing on them. Why are there so many flags when this is supposed to be an uprising of the Ukrainian people? _The other flags are also trying to oust the government but not for the Ukrainian people._

The black, white and red colors of the Nazi flag – the red and black colors were said to represent Blut and Boden (blood and soil). Black, white and red were, in fact, the colors of the old North German Confederation flag (made by Otto von Bismarck, based on the Prussian colors black and white, blended with the red and white of the medieval Hanse cities.) In 1871, with the foundation of the German Reich, the flag of the North German Confederation became the German Reichs flagge (Reich's flag). Black, white, and red subsequently became the colors of the nationalists (e.g. during WWI and the Weimarer Republik).

Nazi flags in Ukraine

Watch this BBC video and see just how the Nazi machine is working in Kiev, just as the brown shirts did before WW II. Remember our video on Assyria? Do you recall that the symbol of the SS was the double lightning symbol?

After admitting that the West backed literal Nazis in the armed overthrow of a democratically elected government in Kiev, the BBC then accused Russia and, in particular President Vladimir Putin's defense of what is left of Ukraine, as a "Hitler-style land grab," presents unparalleled deceit, and perhaps even desperation from the Western media.

One must wonder what else the West would expect Russia to do directly along its own borders, when the media itself admits Nazis have overrun the Ukrainian capital (with the West's assistance). Also consider the disastrous toll Russia paid during World War II when last

they crossed paths with Adolf Hitler's toxic Nazi ideology. It is believed that 20 to 30 *million* Russians died in that struggle; perplexing the mind that the West would now condemn Russia for minding the lessons of history. Russia is standing up against Nazism yet again before it is able to find a foothold from which to exact another historically tragic toll upon humanity.

Based on the history of this area, Germany is trying to cut off the Russian fleet from being a thorn in Germany's Eastern flank as they go on to take control over the entirety of the Mediterranean Sea. This will prevent Russia from having access to the Mediterranean Sea. Russia has her one warm-water fleet at Sevastopol in the Crimean Peninsula. These are huge geo-political events with huge stakes at risk; and yes, this is WW III at work with Germany on the move. These events, seemingly insignificant to us in the West, are huge. Pay attention, now that you understand what is at stake.