



The Beast of Rome Finally Explained

by Noel Joshua Hadley

First published: 03. 07. 2022

Update: 03. 08. 2022

Update: 03. 09. 2022



The *Seven* Kings of Rome

THE SIMPLEST explanation is usually the best one. That's according to Occam's razor which, by the way, very much applies to identifying the beast in Revelation chapter 13. It had seven heads—you know. Rome was a city of seven hills. But it also had seven kings, *originally*. A little later down the turnpike, those seven kings would re-emerge as the Caesars. Look, you can keep accusing me of being a filthy, stinking preterist, but the fact of the matter is, claiming Revelation as something unfulfilled is not only wishful thinking, it also completely misses the New Testament's peripheral vision. Everybody keeps looking around for the arrival of the beast, and indeed there are many beasts throughout His-Story, including our own time-period, but the answer has been staring us in the face all along. The beast was a contemporary of Revelation's author.

Go ahead and see what I mean. Give it a read.

13 AND I stood upon the sand of the sea and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, **having seven heads and ten horns**, and upon his horns ten crown, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy.

Chizayon (Revelation) 13:1 [Cepher]

It's as I've always said, the beast of Revelation chapter 13 was a sea monster. Even if you disagree with the part about the seven kings, which is often the case, we might as well find common ground with the prophets, no? Seems like a good idea, all things considered. For the prophets, you see, employed sea monsters to symbolize the oppressive *goyim* empires surrounding them. I could list several instances, but Daniy'el chapter 7 seems like the most obvious choice.

7 IN the first year of Ba'alsha'ttsar king of Babel Daniy'el had a dream and vision of his head upon his bed: then he wrote the dream and told the sum of the matters. ² Daniy'el spoke and said, I saw in my vision by night, and behold, the four winds of the heavens strove upon the Great Sea. ³ And **four great beasts came up from the sea**, diverse one from another.

Daniy'el (Daniel) 7: 1-3 [Cepher]

Skipping ahead.

¹⁷ **These great beasts, which are four, are four kings**, which shall arise out of the earth.

Daniy'el (Daniel) 7: 17 [Cepher]

And *there* you have it. The four beasts are government entities, *obviously*. But perhaps more importantly, they are embodied by the ruach of four separate kings. Returning now to the beast of Revelation 13 and my claim that Rome had begun under the dictate of seven kings, we read:

The **king of Rome** (Latin: *rex Romae*) was the **chief magistrate** of the **Roman Kingdom**.^[1] According to **legend**, the first king of Rome was **Romulus**, who founded the city in 753 BC upon the **Palatine Hill**. Seven legendary kings are said to have ruled Rome until 509 BC, when the last king was overthrown. These kings ruled for an average of 35 years.

You see, even The Wikipedia agrees. There were seven kings in all, starting with **Romulus**. Never an eighth. We even know each of Romulus' successors. And it's not like I haphazardly stumbled upon this discovery by counting all seven of them up on my fingers, either. No, the number seven is often regurgitated by our Controllers. The part where they call it a *legend* is simply their way of passing notes in class. They're apparently too professional to believe in fairy tales but don't seem too keen on proving it untrue either. Apparently, and despite the number of ancients who claimed a seven-king succession, one library or another burned to the ground, thereby destroying any and all *official* documentation. *Oh dear*. Has anybody checked in the Vatican? If only I had a library card. Well, here are their names anyways.

Name	Birth	Reign	Succession
Romulus	c. 770 ^[2]	c. 753 – 716 BC (37 years) ^{[3][2]}	Proclaimed himself king after murdering his brother, Remus.
Numa Pompilius	c. 753/4 ^[4]	c. 715 – 672 BC (43 years) ^{[5][4]}	Elected king by the Curiate Assembly, after the death of Romulus. Brother in law of Romulus. ^[5]
Tullus Hostilius	???	c. 672 – 640 BC (32 years) ^[6]	Elected king by the Curiate Assembly, after the death of Numa Pompilius.
Ancus Marcius	???	c. 640 – 616 BC (24 years) ^[7]	Son in law of Tullus Hostilius, ^[6] grandson of Numa Pompilius; five years old at the time of his grandfather's death, ^[7] he was elected king by the Curiate Assembly after the death of Tullus Hostilius.
Lucius Tarquinius Priscus	???	c. 616 – 578 BC (38 years) ^[8]	After the death of Ancus Marcius, he became regent due to Marcius' sons being too young, but was soon elected king by the Curiate Assembly. He was the first Etruscan king, and was originally known as Lucumo.
Servius Tullius	???	c. 578 – 534 BC (44 years) ^[9]	Son in law of Lucius Tarquinius Priscus. ^[8] He seized the kingship after Ancus' sons had Tarquinius Priscus assassinated under the guise that he was merely filling in while the king was recovering.
Lucius Tarquinius Superbus	???	c. 534 – 509 BC (25 years) ^[9]	Son or grandson of Lucius Tarquinius Priscus; seized the kingship after the assassination of Servius Tullius which he and his wife (daughter of Tullius) helped orchestrate.

So, Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Marcius, Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, *and* Lucius Tarquinius Superbus. I counted exactly **7**. How many did you count? *I knew it*. Seven. But what of an eighth? There is no eighth. After the seventh, the Edomite tyrants were expelled, and Rome became a Republic.



And no, that wasn't a slip-up. I wasn't trying to be clever either. Assuming you already read [1948: The Year Edom Gog Conquered Israel](#), then you'll recognize the name Romulus. Demonstrating his Edomite connection, as well as the other six kings, would only be a review. That's a theme which won't be repeated here. What I neglected to mention is that the twins Romulus and Remus were the result of a Vestal Virgin being raped by Mars. I only bring it his adoption by the Edomites because Esau the father of Edom wanted to murder his twin brother Ya'aqov. Let's not forget how the cities of Qayin were founded upon the murder of Havel. There's a familiar theme at play here, and it's Biblical.

What theme is that? I'm glad you asked. The Wikipedia outlines it for us. *Follow* along.

After arriving back in the area of the seven hills, they disagreed about the hill upon which to build. Romulus preferred the [Palatine Hill](#), above the Lupercal; Remus preferred the [Aventine Hill](#). When they could not resolve the dispute, they agreed to seek the gods' approval through a contest of [augury](#). Remus first saw six auspicious birds but soon afterward Romulus saw 12, and claimed to have won divine approval. The new dispute furthered the contention between them. In the aftermath, Remus was killed either by Romulus or by one of his supporters.^[4] Romulus then went on to found the city of Rome, its institutions, government, military and religious traditions. He reigned for many years as its first king.

Romulus murdered Remus. The reason being is that Romulus preferred the Palatine Hill above the Lupercal for Rome's foundation, whereas Remus preferred the Aventine Hill. Romulus couldn't have that. The Lupercal was the cult center for the worship of Pan, and again, if you read **1948**, then you'll know Pan is none other than Cham. Cham was one of Noach's three sons. But unlike Shem and Yapheth, who were from the line of Sheth, Cham was a Qayin. No time to explain that now. The mother of Romulus and Remus was someone named **Rhea Silvia**. Not sure which of Noach's sons she's descended from. If I had to guess, Cham, seeing as how Pan-Cham traveled across Europe usurping thrones and planting his children's bum in them. Meanwhile, it's quite apparent that they are the result of another Watcher incursion.

That's where the story of Rome begins. Quite dramatic, I know. If I were to take the time to dissect each of Rome's *seven* kings, I imagine many connections might made to the Caesar's. For example, Servius Tullius was the sixth king of Rome, and he was murdered. Take a mental note of that. It was his murder at the hands of his successor, Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, which helped to bring about the end of the seven-headed beast—at least for now. What we have in Revelation is a symbolic, if not spiritual return of the seven founding kings. The seven-headed beast *is* Rome's return to autocracy. In 44 BC, the beast arose from the sea when Julius Caesar declared himself emperor for life.