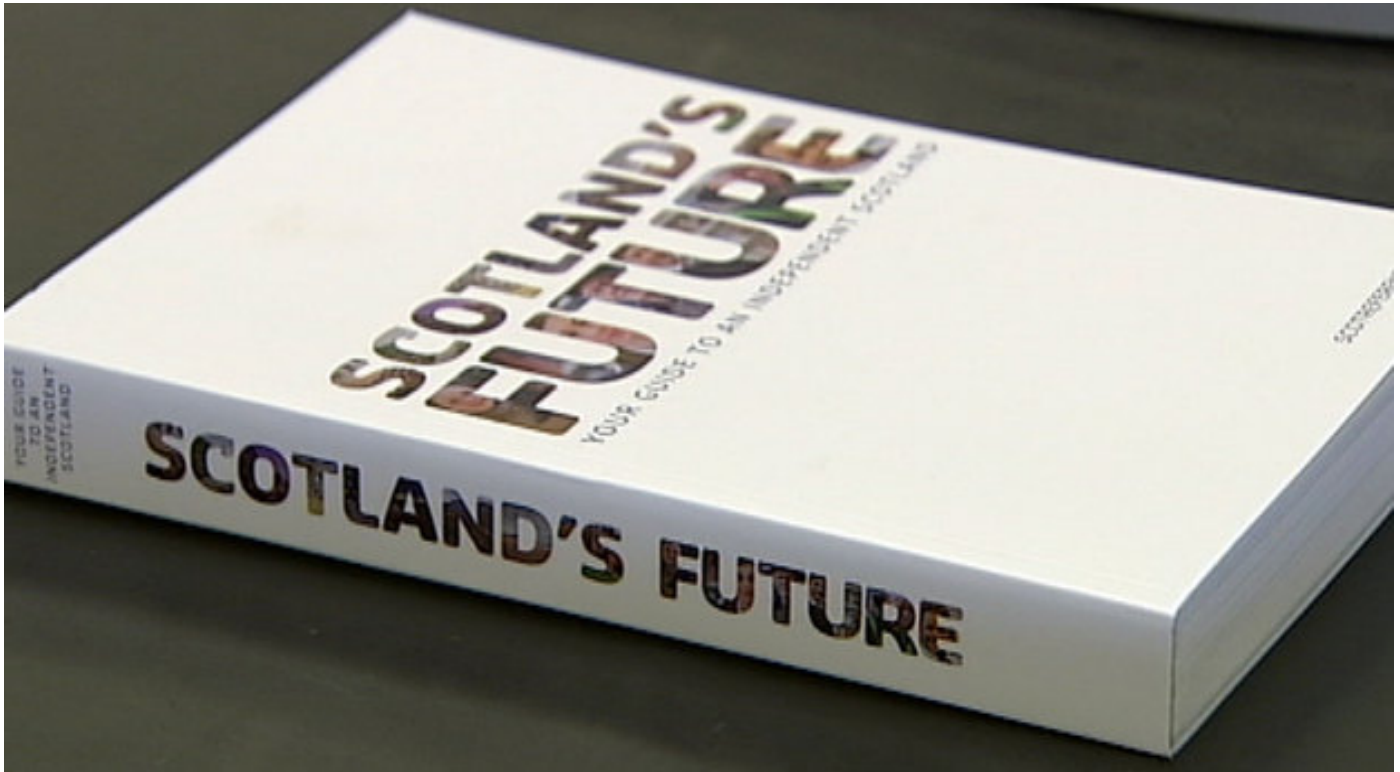


Global Watch Weekly Report

A Weekly Global Watch Media Publication (www.globalreport2010.com)

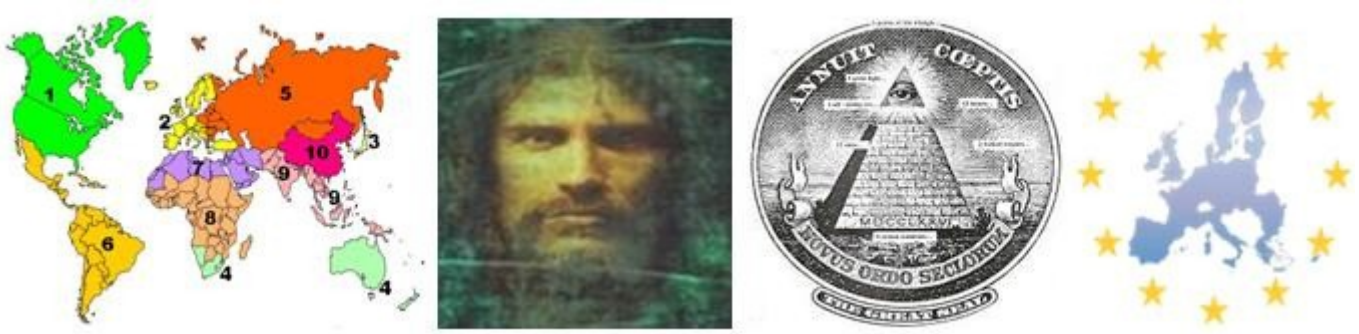
November 29th, 2013

REMOVAL OF THE NON ROMANS



**SCOTLAND'S
FUTURE**
YOUR GUIDE TO AN INDEPENDENT SCOTLAND

Global Watch Weekly Report



“The Number one weekly report which provides concrete evidence of a New World Order & One World Government agenda”

www.globalreport2010.com

This is a FREE report. Please pass this on to others who you may feel would benefit from this information. Web site owners please feel free to give this away to your site visitors or email lists

Not yet on our mailing list? Then visit the web site link below and sign up to ensure you don't miss out on these free weekly reports

www.globalreport2010.com

Global Watch Weekly Report

Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report

In this edition of the Global Watch Weekly we examine one of the most interesting aspects of Bible Prophecy. Understanding the correlation between the old ancient Roman Empire and the Revived Roman Empire to come.

If you are a follower of world news you may be aware that over the last several weeks there has been increasing publicity on the debate within the United Kingdom regarding the political ambition of Scotland to disengage from the United Kingdom and become its own independent autonomous nation. Towards the end of November 2013, the Scottish National Party Leader, Alex Salmond launched a 670 page document outlining Scotland's plans for independence from the United Kingdom. Something like this may seem trivial until you realize that from a historical perspective Rome never ever conquered Scotland.

Many Bible prophecy commentators believe that the prophecies of the Bible point to a revival of the Roman Empire based on the vision that Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar had in Daniel 2. The dream outlined four world powers that would take centre stage from the time of Babylon until the second coming of Christ. The overwhelming opinion is that the fourth and final world power would have two distinct phases. It would be in existence during the time of Christ first appearing and again at the second coming of Christ. Many believe that the European Union is the embryonic form of this coming revival of a Holy Roman Empire in which the Roman Catholic Church and political leaders of a Federal United States of Europe will in unison ascend to the stage of world leadership.

On further investigation an interesting and fascinating viewpoint has been put forward which we wanted to share with you. It is based on the premise that within the European Union today there are nations who were not part of the Roman Empire during the time of Christ. This means there could be a future shake up and re-alignment of nations and boundaries across Europe to necessitate a future revival of the Roman Empire. Could Scotland be the trigger?.

Hope you enjoy.

REMOVAL OF THE NON ROMANS

SCOTLANDS COMING DAY OF DESTINY!

Political D Day is fast approaching for Scotland where after hundreds of years the nation will come face to face with one of the most critical political decisions in its history. September 2014 will be the month that Scotland will vote whether to stay in or exit the United Kingdom.



Historically there has always been significant tension between Scotland and England. The Wars of Scottish Independence were a series of military campaigns fought between the independent Kingdom of Scotland and the Kingdom of England in the late 13th and early 14th centuries.

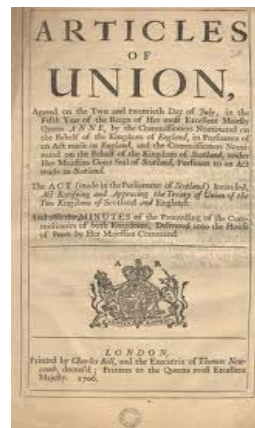
Robert the Bruce became a great Scottish hero as he aided many military campaigns against the English and led many into battle for freedom, eventually liberating his country. In a similar way, Sir William Wallace, became immortalized for his bold military manoeuvres and became the beloved champion of Scottish rebels. Many of you will be familiar with the movie "Braveheart" which focuses on the life of William Wallace (played by Mel Gibson).

Although, the First War of Scottish Independence resulted in 5 years of Scottish freedom after the signing of the Treaty of Edinburgh-Northampton, the English aristocracy felt humiliated by the terms of the treaty and it was nullified by Edward III of England. This sparked the discontent which would later result in the Second War of Scottish

Independence.

The Second War (1332–1357) began with the English-supported invasion of Edward Baliol and the "Disinherited" in 1332, and ended in 1357 with the signing of the Treaty of Berwick. The wars were part of a great national crisis for Scotland and the period became one of the most defining moments in the nation's history.

At the end of both wars, Scotland retained its status as an independent nation and remained thus, until the unification of the English and Scottish crowns in 1603, when the Kingdom of England, already in personal union with the Kingdom of Ireland since 1542, was inherited by James VI, King of Scots.



The formal unification of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland to create the single Kingdom of Great Britain was completed in the Treaty of Union of 1707. Yet hundreds of years later the reality of an independent Scotland is again at the forefront of discussions.

It was in January 2012 that British Prime Minister David Cameron offered to hold talks with Scottish leader Alex Salmond to thrash out their differences over arrangements for a referendum on Scottish independence that could lead to a breakup of the United Kingdom.



REMOVAL OF THE NON ROMANS

Alex Salmond said he wanted to hold a referendum in late 2014 on breaking away from the rest of Britain, while Cameron has said it should be held sooner rather than later to dispel uncertainty he says is damaging the Scottish economy. Cameron and all the main British parties want to keep the United Kingdom intact while Salmond's Scottish National Party (SNP) campaigns for Scottish independence.



One of the biggest drivers for a “yes vote” for Scottish independence has been the fact that Scottish pensioners would receive stronger pension safeguards in Scotland than anywhere else in the UK

Pensions are more affordable in Scotland than for the UK and Scotland already has the people and infrastructure to ensure a seamless transition for state pensions following a vote for independence”.

IN AN INDEPENDENT SCOTLAND THERE WILL BE BETTER STATE PENSIONS

The current Scottish Government has pledged to protect pensions in an independent Scotland with a 'Triple Lock'

1. Fair pensions increases
2. At least 2.5% every year and
3. ALWAYS keeping up with prices and earnings

Pensions will be fully protected after Scotland becomes independent

Systems in place for a seamless transition for state pensions

We trusted the Scottish Parliament on free personal care. We can trust them more than Westminster on pensions.

Yes

Facebook.com/YesScotland scoty.es/ca/pensions

Moreover, criticism has also been levied at the UK government over raids on the pension funds and cuts to public sector pension schemes and a yes vote could finally put “Scotland's pensions in Scotland's hands”.

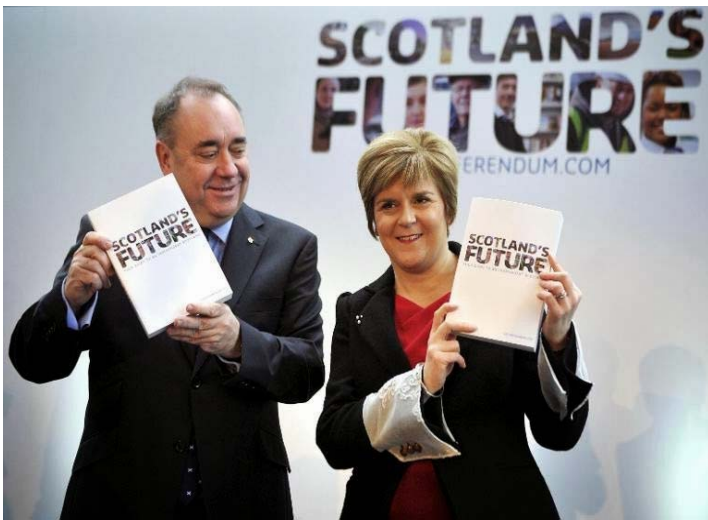
The SNP have also said that an independent Scotland would join the European Union (EU), but there is some uncertainty about how this would happen. Would negotiations be able to conclude before independence was declared, or would an independent Scotland face a period outside the EU? Would it have to agree to join the euro? Or the Schengen agreement (which could lead, in theory, to passport checks at Gretna Green)? And would an independent Scotland expect to keep its share of the UK rebate? More generally, what would an independent Scotland's foreign policy look like? Would Scotland set up its own embassies, or expect to share them with the UK?

The other big area of debate is regarding currency. The SNP government has said that it wants to retain the pound and form a currency union with the rest of the UK (or rUK, as it's called in this debate). But the UK government has strongly suggested that it would refuse to form a currency union with an independent Scotland. So what would happen then? What would Edinburgh do to force London to cooperate? Would it really refuse to pay its share of the UK's national debt, as Scottish ministers have hinted? Even if rUK did agree to a currency union, what constraints would this impose on Scotland? A private Scottish government cabinet briefing paper written in 2012 and leaked this year, admitted that if Scotland were in a formal monetary union with rUK, “Scotland would decide on the best overall fiscal stance which is appropriate for the Scottish economy, whilst ensuring that it remained in line with any agreements for the monetary union.” The UK government itself has said that any currency union might require “rigorous oversight of

REMOVAL OF THE NON ROMANS

Scotland's economic and fiscal plans by both the new Scottish and continuing UK authorities". What might these agreements actually say? And would Scotland expect a seat on the Bank of England's monetary policy committee?

Alex Salmond and his deputy first minister Nicola Sturgeon have been increasing the intensity of their awareness campaign by working with their government to produce a document that has been described in some quarters as the most important document in the nation's history since the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320.



It's the white paper on independence, a document that is intended to answer all the outstanding questions about how Scotland would become independent, and what the new nation would be like, if Scots vote to leave the United Kingdom in the referendum on 18 September next year.

From what we've been told, it is certainly going to be thorough. Expect something the size of a telephone directory. It is going to be 670 pages long, and it is going to contain more than 170,000 words. And it will apparently include a 200-page section providing answers to 650 specific questions about independence. Alex Salmond, Scotland's SNP first minister, and his deputy, Nicola Sturgeon, believe that this will be the document that sets the terms for the debate over the next 10 months. This is what Sturgeon wrote about it.

Tuesday's publication is, above all, a document designed for the public. We already know what the No campaign will say about it – their script is written. We decided at an early stage that Project Fear wasn't going to drive the document. Instead it sets out to give the public the information they need. So, for example, on issues where negotiation will be required, we set out the rational, reasonable and responsible case that serves the interests of both Scotland and the rest of the UK.

Our message to the people of Scotland is: read it, compare and contrast it with the increasingly bizarre scaremongering of Project Fear, and make up your own minds. The publication of the White Paper is the moment the scaremongering of No comes head to head with common sense and a clear vision of the future.

We want as many households in Scotland as possible to have a copy of this guide to independence, and I will be setting out next week in more detail the plans for informing the public about the paper and everything that is in it.

Nicola Sturgeon, believe that this will be the document that sets the terms for the debate over the next 10 months. Sturgeon also admitted that the white paper would be something of a mix, because it would combine "two categories of policy choice". Partly it will be a negotiating document, setting out the concessions the SNP government would demand as it negotiated independence with the Westminster government representing the rest of the UK (or rUK, as it is known in the independence debate) in the period between a yes vote in September 2014 and independence on 24 March 2016.

And partly it will be a more visionary manifesto setting out what an SNP government would do with independence post-2016. It is, of course, theoretically possible that the Scots could vote for independence in 2014, but then vote two years later for another party to take over.

REMOVAL OF THE NON ROMANS

A POSSIBLE PROPHETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Is the independence of Scotland an event that could be prophetic? There are some in our camp who offer a fascinating perspective in which they believe that Great Britain would remain as part of the European super power to come, but that this would require a revision of the United Kingdom in which Scotland would break away as an independent nation leading to Northern Ireland also breaking away to reunify with the Republic of Ireland as one nation.

The starting point of this view is that if European unification is an embryonic stage that will lead to a revived Roman empire (based on an understanding of Daniel 2 and the legs of iron and toes of iron and clay) then the empire needs to closely mirror the ancient boundaries of the ancient Roman empire since the revival is a re-emergence of something that was there before.

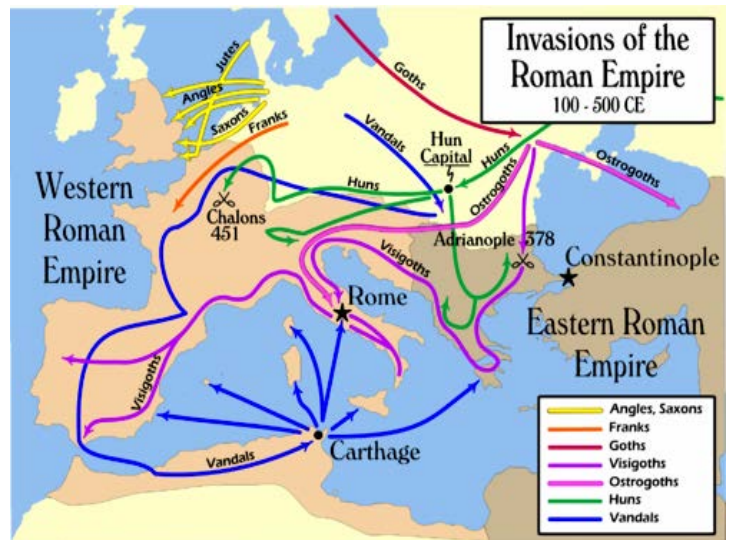


According to historical data the Roman armies began their conquest of Britain in AD 42 under the rule of emperor Claudius.

Britain had long been known for its resources in metal, timber cattle and slaves, and was seen as one of the last outposts of the western world. It was in AD 43 that the Roman legions actually moved along the English Channel to the Kentish coast rapidly moving along the Thames and capturing Colchester; the first City in Britain to become the centre of Caesar worship. By AD 54 the Romans controlled virtually all of England,

south of Lincoln.

Wales was eventually captured by Frontinus, a provincial governor appointed by the new emperor Domitian. Known as an expert on military tactics Frontinus pushed westwards rather than northwards. The increasing Roman capital pouring into England had increased the resolve of Rome to conquer the whole of the island. As a result, when Julius Agricola succeeded Frontinus, he resumed the surge northward penetrating into Scotland as far as Perth winning a famous victory.



However at such a time, Agricola was summoned by Domitian back to Rome. Apparently with the empire stretched to the limit, militarily, in regions stretching from Europe down into North Africa and the far east, Domitian had decided to withdraw support for Agricola's plan to conquer all of Scotland and then Ireland.

Although such a plan would have rounded off Rome's conquest of the western hemisphere, such a program would have overtaxed the military resources of the empire, especially in holding subdued areas under threat from strong resistance from various British tribes.

The last phase of Rome's presence in Britain was seen under the Roman senator Hadrian who terminated Agricola's northward advance.

REMOVAL OF THE NON ROMANS

Historical records state that the Roman garrisons were thinly dispersed over a line stretching from Tyne to Perth, and as a result were under extreme pressure from resistance groups on the northern frontiers of the province. When Hadrian reached Britain he called for retreat of the Roman armies from these advanced positions back towards the Scottish border. A whole legion had been wiped out in protecting the conquered northern territory, and thus to protect Roman security, a fortification was erected called Hadrian's wall.



The purpose of the wall was to keep resistance groups away from the military defence zone manned by the soldiers. By cutting off communication between the tribes on either side the wall served as a measure of enabling Rome to maintain her authority this far into Britain for almost three hundred years. The wall had also served note that the Romans had decided against conquering Scotland or Ireland for that matter.

The historical importance of this is that England and Wales were under Roman occupation for hundreds of years. The Roman culture was slowly absorbed as the Romans left their mark on the land. Judging from history, England is very much Roman and as a result its membership within European unification complements the treaty on which unification was first made. The treaty of Rome. Historically speaking if Revived Rome is to complement ancient Rome, then some believe that there must be a future shakeup of the United Kingdom where the Scottish will

breakaway in independence, and there will be a reunification of Ireland. That would leave England and Wales to revise themselves in a new commonwealth that would remain part of European unification.

Since the Revived Roman empire will be a revival of ancient Rome not only in policy, but geography, and if the European Union is to be an embryonic form of a coming Revived Roman Empire, then it follows that non Roman nations who are presently part of the European Union will eventually drop out of EU unification processes.

The boundaries of the ancient Roman Empire continually changed until the end of the Western Roman Empire in AD 476. After AD 476 the eastern side (Byzantine) of the Roman Empire continued for a further one thousand years until it was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in AD 1453. So in discussion of the relevance of the Roman Empire the baseline we use is the geography of the Roman Empire at the time that Jerusalem was under control of the Romans all the way up until AD 70, since the future Roman Empire will reach its prophetic stage several years before the Second Coming of Christ in which Jerusalem will again come under control of the future Roman Empire.

The Boundaries of the Roman Empire during the years leading up to AD70 covered the British Channel, the Rhine, the Danube, and the Black Sea, the deserts of Africa, the cataracts of the Nile, & the Arabian deserts and the land enclosing the Euphrates which would include present day Iraq.

Rome never conquered Scotland or any part of Ireland. Since the United Kingdom consists of nations which were originally not part of ancient Rome (Scotland and Northern Ireland), then some believe that the government of Britain is in a sense holding onto "non Roman territory" which it must give up, if it is to remain in the coming Revived Roman empire. Time will tell!

REMOVAL OF THE NON ROMANS

THE MARGARET THATCHER DEMISE



The fall of former UK prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is conclusive proof of the UK's future role in Europe and is based on events which transpired on the Spanish island of La Toja in 1989.

The Bilderbergers a group pressing for world government and consisting of men of powerful economic and political positions had met for its annual conference. Usually conferences are steeped in secrecy with high security. However in 1989 "The Spotlight" a newsmagazine exposing world government mechanisms, managed to retrieve information on what was discussed during this conference. The title of the section was "Thatcher targeted by Elite." and stated,

"Sources inside the secret society of international financiers and political leaders said their clandestine meeting this year emphasised the need to bring down Mrs Thatcher because of her refusal to yield British Sovereignty to the European super-state that is to emerge in 1992. Mrs Thatcher was denounced for her provincialism and nationalism for insisting that Britain would retain control over who enters the country instead of accepting passports of the superstate, and not surrendering sovereignty over monetary policy and other issues to the super-government....Political leaders in Britain who participated in the Bilderberg meeting were instructed to attack Mrs Thatcher politically in an effort to bend the Iron Lady's will. It was suggested that enough public pressure could be generated to force her to yield her nations sovereignty to save her own government.....The plan for a European superstate, with no trade or travel barriers among the nations of western Europe, and Britain, and ultimately, a common currency-the ECU-has been on the Bilderberg agenda for years. It is viewed as a major step towards their goal of a world government."

The fall of Margaret Thatcher was a masterminded conspiracy to overthrow the Iron Lady who sought to rip Britain from European unification. The arrival of John Major as the new Prime Minister after Thatcher's resignation, and

his cabinet yielded a renewal of commitment to the future of Europe.

John Major's Foreign secretary at the time, Douglas Hurd stated.

"What is decided in Europe affects us, our security, our prosperity. And nearly in all these matters the choice is whether we are confidently going to be part of that discussion and those decisions, or whether we are going to step back and isolate ourselves from that discussion, and those decisions."

Nigel Lawson, Major's chancellor at the time stated,

"That overriding the fear of a federal Europe, should not lead to unratification of the Maastricht Treaty, as this would leave Britain as the villains of Europe. Rather Britain's interests should be staying in Europe, and being an important force within decision making, helping France counterbalance German domination."

However who will remember when John Major in 1992 who seemed to be in opinion polls, facing defeat by a resurgent Labour party led by Neil Kinnock who supported Scottish independence and the break up of the United Kingdom, in a most emotional speech to the British people, stood on a black box out in the open public and cried out in loud tones.



"The United Kingdom is in danger. Wake up, my fellow countrymen, wake up now, before it is too late."