

46 Really Bad Popes that Karl Keating of Catholic Answers Conveniently Forgot About

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By Larry Wessels

Bible Text: Acts 16:31; 2 Thessalonians 2:3-4
Preached on: Tuesday, July 21, 2020

Christian Answers of Austin, Texas

9009 Martha's Drive
Austin, TX 78717

Website: www.biblequery.org
Online Sermons: www.sermonaudio.com/christiananswers

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1 Peter 3:15 says, "But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts and always be ready to give a defense to everyone who asks you a reason for the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear."

Christian Answers of Austin, Texas
presents
The Roman Catholic Bad Popes
Who Were Worse Than All the Rest of the Bad Roman Popes

with guest
Steve Morrison, Ph.D
Author, Speaker, Apologist
Director of Research – Christian Answers

with host
Larry Wessels
Director – Christian Answers

Larry Wessels. Greetings and welcome once again to our program. I'm Larry Wessels, Director of Christian Answers, and I want to thank you for being here for Christian Answers Presents. And with me is one of my very special friends and guests here, close brother in the Lord and my partner in this ministry, Steve Morrison of Christian Answers, the Director of Research for Christian Answers. So if I ever want extensive research on any type of subject, I just tell Steve and the next thing you know he gives me way more research than I ever could have imagined. So it's kind of cool, you know? In fact, some of your websites I think were created just because I said, "Hey, we need to put some stuff out on Islam. Or we need some stuff on church history." The next thing I know, he creates whole websites. In fact, speaking of that, Steve, go ahead and tell our viewers your websites.

Steve Morrison. Alright, well, we have a few websites: www.biblequery.org, among other things it answers over 9,100 questions on the Bible. It also has a lot like Larry was saying on church history including grids of kind of like engineer meets theologian, I guess, of what early Christians believed, and other beliefs and different topics. We have a second website: www.muslimhope.com where I put in all the things that I've read all of the Muslim hadiths, the Koran cover to cover, you know, multiple times, and all these things there, and it's about the great hope Muslims have when they leave Islam and find the real Jesus, and it's not as much to say, "Oh, Islam is bad or ugly or whatever," it is for people to like read what early Muslims and Mohammad and the early writers who were Muslim themselves said about it so you can kind of judge for yourself, okay? Then a third site kind of gleans historical parts of both the first two sites is called www.historycart.com, and it has a bunch about what happened in history in different parts of the world at different times, and a lot of the early writings.

Larry. And you have an email address that people can write to if they have Bible questions or reference material.

Steve. Yeah, it's on the website but if you want to have it directly it's cdebater@aol.com and, you know, and sometimes there's a delay because I do get lots of questions doing research but, you know, I try to get back to people with questions.

Larry. Right. Right. You've got to give us some time there. We also get a lot of requests for, you know, newsletters we've produced in the past and people want them mailed or emailed or things like this, and sometimes we get overwhelmed with so many requests we can't keep up immediately. But sooner or later we'll get it to you. You know, better late than never but we're trying to do with what we have and if you do send us an email or a request for literature, free literature to be sent to you or a newsletter or something like that, sooner or later you're gonna get it, it just may not be right away because, you know, we don't ask for money here, we don't have a paid staff, we just do what we can for the Lord with what the Lord's given us and the outreach that we have. So we just do what we can.

Well, with that we want to get into a subject today that's rather fascinating. As usual, I asked Steve to do some research and the next thing you know he's about to present all this

stuff off just one of my little requests. I was hearing some things and dealing with some Roman Catholic apologists who were big Karl Keating fans and, Steve, since you've done all this research along the lines of what I asked you to do, could you just briefly and I think you've got a stack of books here on the table about this man named Karl Keating, can you tell our viewers about him.

Steve. Alright, Karl Keating. We are Christian apologists, we are Protestants, Karl Keating is a Roman Catholic apologist who defends Catholicism and we'll get a little more on him later. So anyway, I ordered and read all of, five books by him. "Catholicism and Fundamentalism." "The Francis Feud," which to me not knowing as much about Pope Francis, I found this particularly fascinating. "The Usual Suspects." "What Catholics Really Believe," maybe a little bit more basic in stuff. "Debating Catholics," which is some debate transcripts between Karl Keating and some rather interesting people, Ruckman, Iglesia Ni Cristo, which they deny the divinity of Christ.

Larry. That's a cult.

Steve. So it's like you're not really sure who to root for here.

Larry. That's right.

Steve. So, but one thing that we wanted to do in this video before we got too far along is mention something about the bad popes and some Catholics, you know, deny that any popes were bad. Maybe they don't know anything about history or they, you know, just don't want to admit it or whatever. Karl Keating is not that way, though. He freely admits that there were bad popes and they did bad things and he does not defend their bad things. However there's one thing I strongly take issue with him on, though. He says there are about 265 popes and of those only about 6 or 7 were bad. He says this, for example, in "Catholicism and Fundamentalism," page 316 where he basically says, "Yes, there have been some bad popes, perhaps 6 or 7 being truly unworthy of the office. Given the large number of popes, that's a proportion about 1 in 40." Okay, and then he says, "But one of the 12 men in Christ turn out to be bad," so, you know, and then he said, "Well, that's not convincing of itself." But what I take issue with is him saying that there were 6 or 7 bad popes. Okay, I don't know for sure how many bad popes there were but for my count it's at least 46, not 6 or 7. He also says similar in the "Francis Feud," page 111 and also 137. So what I'd like to do is go through and just list the bad popes.

Now our, the purpose in this is to just, this will be used as part of reference in other videos later but just to show the kinds of people that when you talk about papal succession, here's where they came from. We're not gonna show extensive life histories of any popes. We're not going to, it's more of a breadth thing to where we just want to list them and some of these names you can look up yourselves on Google or on Wikipedia or in other books either by non-Catholics or even by, you know, knowledgeable Catholics, you know, like Gary Wills is someone else I was reading to get like a different perspective.

Larry. Don't you have a book?

Steve. Yeah, he, Gary Wills, he has a little different perspective than Karl Keating. He's also a Catholic.

Larry. His book is called "Why I Am A Catholic."

Steve. Right. And we'll talk a little bit more about him later, though I've researched more with Karl Keating. So with that, we just want to get into give you kind of a little surface level thing about who these popes were that were the bad popes.

Before I do that, though, I'd like to read a Scripture to you, 2 Timothy 4, and it is a prophecy by Paul and it says, "A time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine but according to their own desires because they have itching ears they will heap up for themselves teachers and they will turn their ears away from the truth and be turned aside to fables. But you," meaning Timothy, "be watchful in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist, and fulfill your ministry." Okay, so we just want to see some of the people and kind of what they have done. We're not gonna talk about what does papal succession mean or what about papal succession really at all in this video. We're saving that for a video coming up on why Catholics don't need a pope. But for now we're just going to give a listing of who, at least in my opinion, the bad popes were and the reasons and you can kind of judge for yourself.

Okay, so with that I guess I'd like to read just a quote of some of the really bad ones in "Austin's Topical History of Christianity," page 148. He says, "Then," and the context is after 904 AD, "began the so-called 'pornocracy,' during which Theodora and her two daughters, Theodora the Younger and Marozia, virtually controlled Rome and the church itself. Enticing harlots, these women had sold their bodies for positions, titles, and land, giving them widespread power. Marozia had an illicit affair with Pope Sergius III, from which was born a son who later became Pope John XI. When Marozia sought to have herself crowned empress, her younger son Alberic kidnapped and imprisoned his mother, incarcerated his half brother, the pope, and became emperor himself. He reigned from 932 to 954, exercising absolute control over the papacy." So he was not the pope but he exercised control over the pope. "After Alberic's death, his son Octavian was elected as Pope John XII, and proved to be the most odious member of this depraved family." Okay, this is a pretty sad situation here that happened. There was a false rumor that occurred centuries later where people said there was a female pope and it may have come from this, but the truth of the matter is, you know, historically speaking there never was a female pope but these women sure controlled the men who held the [unintelligible].

So anyway, so let's just go historically and just see some of these bad popes. Most of these bad popes weren't as bad as this but they were still kind of bad.

Larry. Oh, by the way, for our viewers, we have another video by a former Roman Catholic priest, Richard Bennett, who was a Roman Catholic priest for 22 years before he actually got born again and saved by God, we have a video by him on all the murdered

popes and all the chicanery. It's not gonna be as big in detail as what we're getting ready to see from Steve here but, anyway, I just wanted to give a reference to that particular video also.

Yeah, those who are watching this video right now ought to really consider checking out another video we have on our YouTube channel called "Vatican System, list of murdered popes, 75 popes approved torture, murder, burning at the stake." It'll be a good historical review and quite fascinating too to watch and learn about all these facts that are conveniently ignored by the Roman Catholic Church and their apologists.

Steve. Alright, that might have more depth but this will have more breadth. Alright, so the first thing is that when was there a pope in Rome? Well, actually the term "pope" referring to the bishop in Rome was unknown to early Christians until the Council of Arles in 314 AD, and it was just kind of mentioned in passing. So before then you won't really talk about popes in Rome, it was the bishops in Rome and, of course, there are bishops in many major cities, but the first two popes that were bad were Zephyrinus who supported Sabellianism and this is according to Hippolytus, and his successor kind of chosen by him, Callistus I, he was a Sabellian and he also falsified the truth. This is according to both the church writer Caius and Hippolytus.

Larry. Now you have to say something here because you can't assume the audience knows what a Sabellian is.

Steve. Okay, a Sabellian basically denies the Trinity and they say that the Father and the Son and the Spirit are all the same. They were sometimes called Patripassians, meaning that you could say that the Father died on the cross.

Larry. Yup, because they'd just say Jesus is the Father, Jesus is the Holy Spirit.

Steve. Right. And there are people who have some similarities to them today as well as some differences, I'd call it a Oneness...

Larry. Oneness Pentecostals.

Steve. Yeah. So anyway, Oneness Pentecostals kind of point to these guys and unfortunately there is something to it. They, you know, these guys did that.

So here's what Caius wrote about it and this is from "Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History," book V, chapter 28. And so Eusebius is recording this. "For they say that all those of the first age and the apostles themselves both received and taught those things which these men now maintain and that the truth of the gospel preaching was preserved until the times of Victor," he was the Roman bishop before this, "who was the 13th bishop of Rome from Peter, and that from his successor, Zephyrinus, the truth was falsified." Alright, so this is charging the pope with falsifying the truth. Okay, and then it says, "And perhaps what the alleged might be credible did not the holy Scriptures that first contradict them. And then beside there were writings of certain brethren older than the times of Victor,"

and I'll just skip over because Caius references all of these early church writers that taught the truth up through Victor. Skipping ahead in it, Eusebius, he talks more about what Victor did. He talked about a Theodotus who was a banker who taught heresy about it and how he went before Zephyrinus, you know, said he repented of that.

Larry. Alright, Steve, once again you're reading all this, remind the viewers at home again what the name of this book is you're reading.

Steve. Alright, this is a 10 volume series called "The Ante," meaning before, "Nicene Fathers," and it has...

Larry. What volume is that?

Steve. This is volume 5. It's a 10 volume series. It has most, though not all, of the Christian writings prior to the Council of Nicea. There are a few books that have a few more and so, and they're like around 4,200 pages or so total written then. So we have a pretty good idea of what the church was like then and, you know, we can go into a lot of church history on that but just want to say that even back then and Hippolytus goes in more detail as to how they first supported Sabellius and then kind of Sabellianism and then there was a falling out, and then things kind of went back to how they should have been with Rome, but there were some issues, real issues in Rome.

Larry. Now what's interesting to me is you have read all the Ante-Nicene Fathers? All these books to all the volumes?

Steve. Well, and three or four more too, yeah.

Larry. So I just wanted to point that out to our audience. How many of you out there would actually read all these volumes of early church history? This guy right here did it and he's got a website to prove it. But anyway, go ahead.

Steve. Alright, so another beside these two popes, we're just kind of moving on to get more breadth here, another was Zosimus. At this time popes in Rome, they were called bishops more than popes but the word "pope" had been used so you can call them bishop or whatever, and he opposed Augustine for supporting Pelagius. Later on though and Augustine wrote a lot against Pelagius, later on though Zosimus backtracked and said that, well, he hadn't supported anything definitely. So Zosimus kind of admittedly taught wrong doctrine but he kind of said, well, this wasn't official and it wasn't really settled yet and they were discussing it, and [unintelligible] his side.

Larry. Okay, well, now once again as you bring up Pelagius, you need to tell the viewers at home what was so bad about Pelagius.

Steve. Alright, so Pelagius did not believe that people have a sin nature, he believed that people were born morally neutral and the only thing that Adam and Eve did was set a bad example.

Larry. Okay, so he's just almost denying that you have any kind of inclination toward sin. That you're like born in sin and it's part of your nature to actually like sin and do sin.

Steve. Yeah, so the Catholic Church as well as the Eastern Orthodox, as well as Protestant denominations, they all say Pelagius is wrong but Zosimus initially supported Pelagius' teaching though Augustine later set him straight.

Alright, so that was bad, maybe not as bad as what we read at the beginning but that was bad. Alright, so Stephen VI in 896-897 AD, he had something kind of morbid. It's been called the cadaver synod because the previous pope, Pope Formosus who had died, when Stephen became pope, he brought up, he had them dig up Formosus' body out of the grave and sat in a chair and he tried this corpse for heresy. Alright, now....

Larry. And the punishment was that....

Steve. Well, he didn't, there was no punishment for doing that. Later on, though, Stephen VI was one of the popes who was murdered so that somebody else could be pope after him.

Larry. Yeah, but you said right here the punishment to me, I thought, was defingered.

Steve. Yes.

Larry. Cut his fingers off, was that his punishment?

Steve. He cut the fingers off of the corpse which doesn't seem very honoring of the office of pope.

Larry. Now where in the, I've got it on the table here, the Roman Catholic Catechism, where does it say to definger a corpse for supposed sins and errors?

Steve. Ah, nowhere. So they did a lot of things that aren't in Vatican II, much less later Catechisms. So now as far as how heretical Formosus was, this was probably trumped up by Stephen VI. What had happened was that Formosus had been bishop of more than one place which was greatly looked down upon at the time, and so Stephen had his own agenda for doing that. So actually I didn't list Formosus as one of the bad popes here because we don't have evidence of that, but I think it's justifiable to list Stephen the VI as one of the bad popes, you know, not to point fingers.

Larry. And that might have been one reason he was later murdered because somebody might have thought he was a bad pope that needed to be gotten rid of.

Steve. Right, and we're not sure he was murdered just because of the cadaver synod but politically they wanted to get rid of him, okay?

Another bad pope was Pope Innocent III, and he made possible the Papal States. Now most people haven't heard of those today probably. The Papal States were kingdoms in Italy that their king essentially was the pope, and they were needed by the pope for tribute for money for the Vatican. They raised armies so that they could fight their battles against the other cities. Okay, so how does someone who's supposed to be leading the church in Rome or which they would claim all the church, how does he need his own army to fight other cities in Italy? And he often opposed the Holy Roman Emperor which was typically based out of Germany, future popes did, because it would cut into their power trying to take control of Italy for the Papal States. And so they kept trying to expand that.

And then finally in the, you know, you hear of Garibaldi in like the 19th century who unified Italy and he was a great patriot and everything and, you know, Italians know about him but who is he unifying Italy from? He was basically conquering the Papal States, taking them away from the pope and adding them to Italy.

Larry. Now isn't there a Bible verse that says the weapons of our warfare are not carnal?

Steve. Right. So you don't spread the gospel by the sword. One, it doesn't work to truly bring people to Christ. I mean, it can work to give you wealth and empire and power and stuff like that, but that's a fraud. That's not what Jesus wants us to do.

Larry. Well, that would make him a bad pope if he's doing something that's against what the Bible says.

Steve. Well, it's not only him. We're gonna see some others too.

Another one who we read about....

Larry. Well, you did say here in the paperwork he condemned the English Magna Carta.

Steve. Right. So the English Magna Carta was a famous document in England that limited the power of the king so it was kind of like it was the start of like maybe checks and balances, you know, with the nobles and the king. You know, there wasn't any parliament at that time but it was kind of like a predecessor to that and he thought he condemned that way off in England because that would, you know, reduce the power of the top sovereign and he didn't want that.

Larry. Yeah, because he's trying to get all this power and money and everything and that Magna Carta is interfering with what he's got planned.

Steve. Right, and so does the pope really need to be involved with politics? Does he need to have his own army? Does he need to fight people? Well, Pope Innocent III would say yes.

Alright, Pope Sergius III from 904-911 AD. We read about him at the beginning. Marozia was his mistress as pope and he fathered Pope John XI. Now we know for sure that John XI was the son of Marozia. We are pretty sure that Sergius III was the father but we're not totally sure about Marozia, it could've been somebody else.

Larry. Well, you mentioned earlier in this video she's sort of like a harlot or something.

Steve. Yeah, so Sergius, you know, he probably is the father to John XI, we're not totally sure but regardless Marozia was his mistress as pope. So you know, being a pope or a cardinal, you don't have to, of course, have a job, you know, a secular job but you don't have to have a wife either, you just can have mistresses.

Larry. But wouldn't that tie into the idea of papal succession and the fact that, well, if I'm gonna be pope and I have sex with this woman and she gives me a child, well, that's even a closer bond to having succession. You know, this next pope is gonna be the pope because I fathered him in a sexual act.

Steve. Right, and he wasn't pope immediately after him but basically many popes practiced nepotism which we're gonna get into in a little bit, where they would have relatives that would become cardinals and they would kind of groom them though they couldn't guarantee that they could be a future pope after him.

Larry. So in the Bible does it say that for papal succession you should have sex with a woman so you can have an offspring that'll become the pope? Is there any Bible about that?

Steve. No, no. No for that and no for papal succession.

Larry. So the Bible has nothing to do with this kind of activity.

Steve. Right, this is, I guess, extrabiblical activity. Anyway, so of course, John XI who became pope with that and she was overthrown in 932 as kind of like the empress or person of power. John XII, his mother was Theodora, Marozia's sister, so you see how the papacy at this time was all just a family kind of thing.

Larry. You didn't say this other part here on the paperwork about John XII. It says his mother was the prostitute, Theodora, the sister.

Steve. Right, of Marozia.

Larry. Prostitute is a word that really conveys an idea that goes back to what we were talking about a minute ago. There's a lot of sex going on right here.

Steve. Right, in the Vatican. Also Benedict, now he's kind of funny because he was pope from 1032-1044 and then he would do stuff like he would abdicate being pope and he would sell the office of pope to somebody for money, and then he might become

considered pope again. And so he was involved in sexual immorality which was, I mean, you can understand it was kind of common for popes here at the time, and he sold the papacy and eventually he abdicated as pope. You know, he got his money and he left. Alright.

Larry. Now that reminds me of Acts 8 with Simon Magus who tried to buy the Holy Spirit with money. You remember what Peter told him when he tried to...

Steve. "May your money perish with you."

Larry. Yes, and you looked into the Greek and actually it's like saying, "May you and your money go to hell." And here we have a pope that's actually committing the same sin.

Steve. Well, he wasn't trying to buy anything, he was trying to sell.

Larry. That's what I mean. But the idea was he's selling some kind of spiritual nature position in a church and so, to me, it's almost like I agree with you but at the same time he's selling like the office of God for money.

Steve. Right, and so it's not when someone says they believe in papal succession, they are basically saying that future popes succeeded from these guys. I'm not sure, that would be kind of an insult, I think, to future popes.

Larry. Now if you go to a local church, don't you think the best way to select the pastor of your local church is to make sure that, you know, he's the offspring of a prostitute, that, you know, thinks that...

Steve. And the previous pastor.

Larry. Exactly. You know, if we follow this pattern, just coming up with a good pastor of a church...

Steve. Well, thank goodness we don't follow that pattern, okay? So Gregory VII, he was different. We don't know of any particular sexual scandals with him. He was from 1073-1085. He tried to start a crusade and, of course, everyone thinks of the Crusades, they think of the armies going to the Middle East and everything else. No, this was different. This was he tried to start out a crusade in the northeastern part of Europe, modern-day like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, kind of eastern Poland, because the people there many of which were called Wens, they were not Christian and by golly they were gonna get their goods taken away from them and killed until they became Christian. He failed to start it, though, but he tried. Later on we'll see popes after him did start it.

Okay, now Adrian VI, he didn't do a whole lot. He was pope for five years, 1154-1159. The English king asked him for permission to invade Ireland.

Larry. Okay, military action.

Steve. Yeah, now I don't know if this is relevant or not but Adrian IV was English and, anyway, what he did is he gave permission, well, he gave permission but he kind of said, you know, for that dreary, you know, cold country, I don't know why anybody would want to invade it but, sure. Now you think about invading them to Christian eyes and subdue these wild pagan Irish, actually that's totally false. The Irish were Christians ever since the time of St. Patrick about, you know, 440 or so AD. They actually founded many monasteries in continental Europe, so they were actually a sending center for Christian missionaries and they had a Christian tradition going almost as far back as England, and yet the English king is going to invade them but he asked the pope and the pope said, "Sure, go ahead and take them over." Okay, why did he need to do this? Why couldn't he just say, "Just be happy with your own country"?

Larry. Well, you know, the problem is always the same with Roman Catholicism in that they don't seem to care what the Scripture says, what the Bible says.

Steve. Scriptures are kind of irrelevant here and ever since then, you know, I mean throughout the centuries the English having felt like, you know, Ireland was their right and, of course, yeah, I guess so. The pope said so. Of course, Scripture never says so.

Larry. Well, see, that's the whole reason that Roman Catholicism doesn't accept Sola Scriptura, the Bible alone, Scripture alone. They don't because they're doing so many things that are against what the Scripture teaches, they have to discard it so they can do all these worldly things.

Steve. Yeah, so which Scripture says to invade another nation or invade a Christian nation? None whatsoever.

So Gregory IX, he had in 1227-1241, he had a Crusade against the Holy Roman Empire and someone once said about the Holy Roman Empire, "Well, it wasn't actually holy, it wasn't actually Roman, and it wasn't actually an empire, but other than that, that's a good name." So with all the shenanigans going on with the Holy Roman Empire emperors, it was pretty evil. It was most of central Europe from Germany through Italy excluding France, and it was really kind of a people who had a nominal loyalty, I guess, to the emperor so the emperor was always struggling to maintain stuff. It wasn't very cohesive.

So anyway, Gregory IX started a Crusade against these people. Gregory IX, he also started the Inquisition in Languedoc, France, in the southern part of France. He endorsed the Crusades in northeastern Europe so the Crusades here did start going in the Baltic regions, it's called the Baltic Crusade, so he endorsed that.

Larry. Oh, by the way, I just wanted to mention to our viewers that we have a video again by Richard Bennett, the former Roman Catholic priest for 22 years on the Inquisition which is very fascinating to see what kind of evil things they did to people just because of that Inquisition in case you didn't know. In fact, we ought to just for a moment describe

what the Inquisition is for those people watching right now that have no clue what you're talking about when you say that.

Steve. So the Inquisition actually is not one thing, it's actually like five or six Inquisitions. There were separate Inquisitions in Spain which was spread to Portugal. There were Inquisitions in France. There was Inquisitions in Italy. There was a separate Inquisition in just Rome. There were Inquisitions in most of the country, and it turns out their Inquisitions in the New World in all of the lands that Spain and Portugal had. So what the Inquisition was, was where you would have people who would look for heresy and they would be people who might be Jewish people, the Jews if they had to be expelled or forcibly converted, they were still secretly practicing Judaism so find them and root them out and take their goods and torture them or kill them. And if they converted to Christianity under torture, then maybe let them off or maybe not. Ditto for Muslims. Ditto for heretics such as Protestants later on. And many Catholics were actually caught up in the Inquisition. There was one Catholic lady when she was caught by the Inquisition, she was so scared she said, "I'm sorry. I'm guilty. What did I do?" And so if you don't like somebody, you could even, you know...

Larry. Just a false accusation could get somebody killed.

Steve. Yeah, and now at this time, the Inquisition wasn't supposed to kill people and later on, though, when people who were under, shall we call it questioning, expired was their term for died, the Inquisitioners weren't supposed to have killed them so what they would do, they'd give themselves absolution and then it would be okay. But at this time is kind of when it started.

The next, Pope Innocent IV who was 1243-1254. He gave a very ugly official Catholic teaching called Papal Bulls or official Catholic teaching, though some of them have been rescinded. He gave one that's called "Super Extirpatione," also one called "Ad Extirpanda," and authorized torture for the Inquisition. Alright, he also tried to have the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II murdered or assassinated and, of course, he used Inquisitors to get rid of his enemies and he also raised money by selling indulgences.

Larry. So what's an indulgence for the viewers?

Steve. Well, if you read your Bible you will have no clue. But an indulgence was, it says that when a Catholic commits a venial sin....

Larry. What's a venial sin?

Steve. Which means like it's not as bad as a mortal sin.

Larry. What's a mortal sin?

Steve. A mortal sin they say, well, you lose your salvation and you would go to hell. A venial sin says that you would suffer and spend time in purgatory suffering there until things got cleaned up and then you would go to heaven.

Larry. So what's purgatory?

Steve. Well, that's another thing. If you read your Scriptures, you will have no clue. But purgatory is a place in Roman Catholicism, not in Eastern Orthodoxy or any other church, that they made up basically that says this is a place to where people would go who are going to heaven but they aren't pure and holy yet, and so they go through this painful fiery place, or this painful place to have their sins purged and then after that they go to heaven.

Larry. But you can get some of those sins dealt with by giving money to the church people, that's an indulgence.

Steve. Yes, that's an indulgence. Not only that but other people could give money for you. So even after you died you could do that. Also for mortal sins, so they would say you lose your salvation but you could go to a priest and then confess your sins, and then the priest could pronounce your sins forgiven, but to make sure that you are forgiven, he might have you do something, sometimes for some sins that might be to say a Hail Mary a number of times or a certain number of prayers. Sometimes it would be like give money to the church. And then way ahead of this time in Martin Luther's time they would sell indulgences to where if you knew you were going to sin, you could just prepay and then the sin would be okay. Yeah, it's sad.

Larry. Prepaid indulgence.

Steve. So you sell indulgences and they have what are called partial indulgences that would take away some of the time in purgatory but not all of it. Then they have plenary indulgences that take away all of your time in purgatory for a sin and it would be for the venial sins and for the mortal sins. And so you get into all of this business of selling money and raising money for the church. And so this, Innocent IV, kind of a funny name there for a pope, innocent, he started all this stuff, okay?

John XXI was involved with nepotism and nepotism is in two kinds of nepotism. 1. Getting high church positions for relatives. So many church positions, what would happen is that if you were, let's say, a priest or you wanted to become a bishop, alright, you would let them know you wanted to become a bishop and you would say, "I'm willing to pay this much money to become a bishop." And some of that money would go to the pope, some would go to the church or the cardinal over them, and some would even money would go to the local kings. And then if what you wanted to pay to become a bishop was more than other people wanted to pay to become a bishop, then you could become a bishop, but it wasn't always based on the highest amount of money, there was also family connections. And ditto for bishop as for cardinal. In fact, one guy we'll read about later, he made one of his nephews a cardinal who was 13 years old. And of course,

the more cardinals you have, the more people can vote, you know, more voting power for the next popes.

Larry. So there's political connection there, too, especially that family relations, there was all that intrigue going on with that.

Steve. So that's one kind of nepotism. So there's also a second kind of nepotism and the second kind is forget about church positions and stuff but just give money and lands and money from the papal treasury, you can get one ruler to agree to conquer a kingdom to give to your relative, and the ruler might get an indulgence, you know, for some sin for that. So all of this complex stuff going on with nepotism and John XXI, so we mentioned him but that's just the start of it.

Larry. Well, what's funny about this is really it has nothing to do with what the Bible teaches, Scripture. It has everything to do with people wanting worldly things in this life. The Scripture says in several places but I'll just mention Psalm 17, it says the wicked have their reward now in this life. And so these guys are doing all this stuff like nepotism and things, armies, whatever for material gain in this life. It's not like they're concerned with what God has to say or to Scripture or to anything. They're concerned with what they can get for themselves and their families now and there seems to be a pattern rolling through all of this.

Steve. It's like they don't believe anything about, you know, what God judging you or going to heaven or anything like that.

Okay, so moving actually behind, one thing I forgot about is Gregory IX who we've already discussed, in 1239 he ordered raiding all of the Jewish synagogues to confiscate all the Jewish Talmuds. Well, the Jewish people, they have what the Christians would call the Old Testament, they would call it Tanach which is identical to the Old Testament that Protestants use. They have kind of a commentary on Jewish law and Old Testament law in general called the Talmud, and so he decided that he needed to raid all the synagogues and to confiscate all of those.

So Innocent V and his namesake, he was involved with nepotism too.

Adrian V, he was a nephew of Innocent IV and he was involved with nepotism. So you see how when you stack relatives on there and usually most of the time a pope was a cardinal before he was a pope, so you get people on the cardinal board and then they can be pope and there were different factions that supported different popes. The Borgias at various times, the Colona, and it's just a big political value.

You know, John XXI, and these are names I'm just throwing out that the viewers can look on the internet and they can find out more about these people. He was 1276-1277, only a year.

Nicholas III, 1277-1280. He was all for nepotism.

Martin IV, 1281-1285. He was involved in nepotism.

Larry. Now what's interesting here that this papal succession idea that the Roman Catholics even today are so big on, I mean, it goes back to, you know, the guy having sex with somebody and he has a son who later becomes the pope, and then you've got all this nepotism, inter-family stuff. I don't see how any of that is related to what we find in Scripture about the apostles and being ordained as elders and deacons in 1 and 2 Timothy. Do you see any correlation between what we're seeing here and what the Scripture teaches?

Steve. None whatsoever. I guess the simplest thing for a Catholic to do is to close their eyes and just say, "Oh, this doesn't exist, or I don't know anything about it."

Larry. Well, that's what most of them I think actually do because they close their eyes to reading what the Bible says. They don't read what this says in contrast to what's actually going on in that Roman Catholic Church.

Steve. Right, but second, they close their eyes to their own stuff which is bad. Keating, one thing I like about him is that he doesn't completely close his eyes to the bad popes. He is honest about that.

Larry. Like you said, he talks about 6 or 7 of them.

Steve. Yeah, and he only mentions two, we talked about this, and yeah, they were pretty bad but it's like there's all these others too. So it's like don't downplay the severity of the problem either. But at least he admits there is a problem, okay?

So let's go back to Innocent IV and let's read some excerpts from the Papal Bull. Now as far as a papal teachings and sayings, what Catholics will say is they don't say that everything the pope says is infallible and actually the idea that the pope is infallible wasn't even official doctrine until like 1850.

Larry. 1870.

Steve. Yeah, 1870. But they say that what's official. So if the pope says it's gonna rain tomorrow and it didn't rain, well, he was wrong but that's not a problem because he didn't say that officially. Alright, so you have ex cathedra statements that are official from supposedly, you know, the chair of the pope called Peter's Chair but it's only from the 9th century. But there have only been two ex cathedra statements that I've seen. Now some people say there have been six or seven, but either way they're not very many.

So below that there is the Papal Bulls and so this is an excerpt from one of the Papal Bulls called Ad Extirpanda which talks about the Inquisition and this is in part 24. It says, "The head of state and ruler of whatever kind are especially obliged to present all male and female heretics, under whatever name they are accused, within fifteen days after their

arrest, so the Diocesan or surrogate, or to the Inquisitors of heresy, to perform the examination of themselves and their heresies." Alright, being examined for heresy, by the way, is not something you want to have done to you.

Anyway, law 24. Those convicted in law 25, 26. "The head of state or ruler must force all the heretics whom he has in custody, provided he does so without killing them or breaking their arms or legs, as actual robbers and murderers of souls." So how would an emperor treat a robber or murderer? Well, these guys are murderers of souls if they're heretics. So "murderers of souls and thieves of the sacraments of God and Christian faith, to confess their errors and accuse other heretics whom they know, and specify their motives." So the torture was for two reasons: to get the people to confess their sins, their heresies, and also to get them to name other people as heretics. And of course, under torture they might want to name anyone just to kind of, you know, be free of that. Okay, "and those whom they have seduced, and those who have lodged them and defended them, as thieves and robbers of material goods are made to accuse their accomplices and confess the crimes they have committed." 26, 7, "And the house, in which a male or female heretic shall be discovered, shall be levelled with the ground, never to be rebuilt; unless it is the master of the house who shall have arranged the discovery of the heretics." So if you have heretics in your house but you're not a heretic and they're caught and you didn't turn them in, then your house gets leveled anyway. "And if the master of the house owns other houses in the same neighbourhood, all of the other houses shall in like manner be destroyed, and the goods that shall be found in the house and the others related to it shall be dispersed to the populace, and shall belong to whoever carries them off, unless the removers shall be appointed by law." So if you're the master of a house and there's a heretic in your house and you didn't report him, that house gets levelled, all your other houses get levelled too because you didn't report the heretic. That sounds kind of like North Korea almost.

Larry. Yeah, it does.

Steve. Alright, "Above all, the master of the house, besides incurring eternal infamy, must pay the government or locality fifty pounds Imperial in coin; if unable to pay, he shall suffer life imprisonment." This is not the heretic, this is the master of the house who lodged the heretic. "The borough where the heretics are arrested or discovered shall pay the government of the state a hundred pounds; and a manor shall pay fifty, and the regions adjoining manors and states, fifty." So the local manor or village and places around, they will have to pay money to the government if the heretic was found there and wasn't discovered by them. This sounds like a pretty big money grab.

Larry. It's a big money-making scheme. You know, when you're taking money off these Papal Bulls like this, these phony laws you make up just to squeeze people for their possessions and their money, you could add up, you could do a big money grab, like you say, and get a lot of cash and the next thing you know you could maybe build this big Sistine Chapel that's ornate and full of gold and riches, I mean, from this kind of stuff.

Steve. That's where, yeah. And so law 27, 8, "Whoever shall be caught giving any male or female heretic counsel, help, or favor," so even counseling them not to be a heretic will get you in trouble, "besides the other punishments mentioned duly in their logical places in other passages of this decree, shall become infamous by that same law, and shall be admitted neither to public office, nor public affairs, nor the election of persons to these, nor may he testify in a legal process," remember that, that's important, "to that extent shall his incapacity to testify go, that he shall neither bequeath legacies to heirs nor inherit them himself. No one shall be compelled to respond to any business dealings initiated by him but he shall be so compelled by others. If he be by chance a judge, his sentence shall prove nothing, nor shall he hear any case. If he be an attorney, his defense in court will never be allowed to prevail. If he be a notary, the legal documents drawn up by him shall be utterly without validity. Those who give ear to the false doctrines of heretics shall be punished like heretics." So basically you don't have support of the public law and if you have some business dealing and maybe the other side doesn't keep their part of the bargain and you want to take them to court, if you have helped heretics, not accused of being a heretic but if you've helped heretics, you shall, you know, basically not get, be able to say in court. However if you have a business dealing and someone accuses you of not living up to your side of it and he takes you to court, well, then again, you know, your testimony won't really be counted.

So this is pretty serious commercially for anybody who even helps heretics. Alright, so this is from God according to the pope because it was a Papal Bull.

Larry. But where do we see that in Scripture?

Steve. Well, nowhere in Scripture but when the Catholic says, "Well, it doesn't matter because the pope's more important than the Scripture," it's like if you're a Catholic, are you sure you want to defend this? Are you sure you want to defend popes that were successors of this and put this into practice? Otherwise I don't think that you really want papal succession.

Larry. Yeah, from what it looks like, a lot of it has to do with just being a family member that will help you out, nepotism as you mentioned, or all that sex they were having and popes having kids from harlots. I mean, that's kind of a disgusting succession when you really think about it from a biblical perspective.

Steve. Yeah, I mean, if you're gonna put something in, you know, as more important than the Bible, don't put this as more important than the Bible, please. And for Catholics who, and there are some that know about the problems with past popes and may be disgusted with, let's say, Christianity in general, it's like I understand but I have to tell you this isn't Christianity. This is evil popes who are using Catholicism for their own ends and we'll get more into that in another video, but this is not the real deal. You need to go back to the words of God, not these Papal Bulls.

Larry. It almost looks like we're reading maybe a precursor to "The Godfather," where this series of movies, I mean, you've got a crime family.

Steve. Think that, yeah. I mean, at least the mafia people as I understand it, they wouldn't necessarily kill people's families, you know, if they were mad at somebody but this guy, you know, these things will go after the families. So it's like, I mean, at least they have more honor than these guys.

Larry. That's pretty bad.

Steve. So anyway...

Larry. Now you're saying that Karl Keating didn't mention any of these guys?

Steve. No. No, he says that he does at least say there was a problem but he says...

Larry. Did he say anything about the pornocracy?

Steve. All he did that I saw in these five books is he mentioned, he said 6 or 7 popes whom he didn't name, and then he....

Larry. Oh, he didn't name them at all.

Steve. He only named two popes.

Larry. Okay.

Steve. Alexander VI and one named Boniface.

Larry. And we haven't even talked about them yet, did we?

Steve. No, we are...

Larry. ...still getting to them.

Steve. Yeah.

Larry. So all these others we've mentioned, he didn't say a word about what their names were?

Steve. No and it is a lot more than 6 or 7. So let's move on to the others. Alright, Honorius IV, 1285-1287. Nepotism again.

Nicholas IV, 1288-1292. Nepotism. And for a second time, I'm just going quickly over these so you can read in more detail if you want.

Celestine V. Now technically he wasn't a bad guy as a pope. He was an older guy who was kind of inept. You know, you could say he was a bad administrator but he was the

only pope, there's some uncertainty about the year but less than a year. Every single official act that he did was nullified by his successor, the ruthless Boniface VIII. And so with Celestine, he resigned and after he resigned it looks like he was murdered. Alright, Celestine, you know, I put him on this list because of the information about him, but Celestine V wasn't bad himself. He was just, you know, not really suitable as a leader but it's interesting if you believe that the truth hasn't changed and we'll get more, we'll shave that with a fine tooth comb later as Karl Keating does, but his official act, every single one of them was unofficialized, okay?

So after Boniface became pope, he ordered a Crusade against the Colonna family who was one of the factions. Many popes did come from the Colonna family and he wanted to get rid of them. Alright, so anyway he had a lot of dealings, I'll put it that way, with the king of France. He wrote the Unum Sanctum which we will get into later, and the Unum Sanctum is kind of like the peak of papal claims. Anyway he was imprisoned while he was a pope and according to official records he died of chagrin. Chagrin is like regret. So they didn't want to say that they killed him or it was a killing, you know, by starvation or sickness or what, but while he was imprisoned.

Anyway, after he died Benedict XI, 1303-1304, he reversed completely Boniface VIII 1302 Unum Sanctum. So Benedict XI, again I put him on here just because of the information. Benedict XI, I'm not saying he was a bad guy or not compared to these other popes, but he completely unofficialized what Boniface VIII did. So it's kind of like if a pope says something, you say, "Well, is this official or not? Is this official and unofficialized or is this still official?"

Larry. It's kind of interesting here in this case according to the paperwork that you've been going over, that Boniface VIII unofficialized the previous popes official decrees. Doesn't a guy after Boniface VIII unofficialize Boniface VIII's unofficializing of the previous popes statements? So it's like they're all just negating each other.

Steve. Yeah. Now Boniface VIII was a generally, you know, one of the worst guys in this list but so on the other hand you say, so Benedict XI, you know it was good he was there but how did he succeed from Boniface VIII? Well, you succeed, now Benedict XI, make sure this is clear, he did not kill Boniface VIII but the people killed Boniface VIII or imprisoned him until he died so that Benedict XI could take power. So that's papal succession, again papal succession by murder.

Larry. So, yeah, so part of papal succession, I would say papal, you say papal, we all have our ways of saying things, but part of that succession then as we've learned so far in your history review of these bad popes...by the way, I've got for those at home, I actually had this book for decades, "The Bad Popes."

Steve. I have it too.

Larry. That'll have more information about stuff that maybe you might have left out in this briefer review. But the thing about it is we've learned that, well, if you have sex with

a harlot and have a child, you can have a pope. If you've got family relations in politics, you can become a pope in that succession. And of course, one of the favorites as I already knew from our other material we put on YouTube that I mentioned, I referenced it earlier, in fact, I think Richard Bennett said there's been at least 75 popes. So as you're mentioning here, murder is one of the ways of papal succession. So having sex with some prostitute, family relations and nepotism, money and power and murder are all part of the chain that leads through all these popes.

Steve. Alright, so Clement V, he's on here for his information. We don't know that he did anything bad himself but he was from 1305-1314. He tried Boniface VIII for heresy and sodomy and sodomy can refer to homosexuality. Now Boniface was already dead at this time but to his credit, good thing to say about him is he did not dig up the body like Pope Stephen did.

Larry. And he didn't cut off any fingers.

Steve. No, so Clement was a good guy for not digging up the body, I guess, but he put him on trial. So when a pope's on trial for heresy, that doesn't sound like that was a very good pope to succeed from, alright. And Keating has some fascinating things to say about that which we'll get in when we get into the video why Catholics don't need a pope.

Alright, well moving on because we're just of skimming the surface of a lot of this and trying to cover all the surface, John XXII, 1316-1334. Nepotism.

Alright, Urban VI, he had some enemies. Popes often had enemies. I mean, sometimes they got murdered and sometimes the Vatican was the fortifications that, you know, they wanted to have to protect them, and some popes left the Vatican and settled in other places for their papacy because it was safer there than in Rome. Anyway, some of the cardinals who were against him, he had them tortured to death and he actually complained that when they were torturing in their dying screams he didn't hear enough screaming.

Larry. That was Urban VI?

Steve. Yes, 1378-1389. Nice guy.

Larry. "Torture them more, I need to hear more screaming."

Steve. And you're telling me that your pope succeeded from him?

Larry. Okay, so that's another. So we've got sex with prostitutes, we've got family relations, we have money and power, armies, and murder, and now we need increased torture for this papal succession to work.

Steve. More screaming. And we're not done yet, by the way. Alright, now Boniface IX, 1350-1404, he was a practical guy and he was having a problem because warfare in

Europe was changing. If you think about like knights in armor and long bowman, to be a good long bowman you kind of need to be trained from a child. Anyway, to have these armies of good soldiers, it was starting to cost a lot of money. You just couldn't take a bunch of peasants and give them swords and have them be a good force anymore. So he had to, you know, have a good army too and that was costing money and the Vatican at that time was very strapped for cash so he sold what's called clerical benefices to the higher bidder. So you want to be a bishop, you want to be an archbishop, you want to be a cardinal and you don't really know the pope, Pope Boniface says, "Well, okay, you can be. How much money you got?" Okay, so this was the office of the "church."

Larry. So now we add to that list. Now you have money, lots of money to get you where you need to be.

Steve. Yeah, but he would do something a little different than the others. So let's say you putting it in today's terms, let's say you gave \$70,000 to be archbishop of somewhere and the pope said, "Okay," shook your hand, "We've got a deal." \$70,000, okay, so collect the \$70,000 and then some other guy comes in later and says, "Well, I want, I'll do it for \$80,000." Alright, well then the \$70,000 guy is no longer gonna be archbishop and it was unclear to me if he actually got his \$70,000 back or not.

Larry. Yeah, that can be a real problem.

Steve. So he would void the sale and I'm not actually sure each way, you know, which way they got it back. So anyway so he was, you know, he had a human problem, how does he get better weapons and more equipped army, he solved it with a human solution, sell it. What does God have to do with this? Absolutely nothing.

Larry. What, you don't see all these big prayers, "I need more money for my army, Lord." Let's have a great prayer. Instead he comes up with this plan.

Steve. Right. Why should you be praying for more money for your army in the first place but maybe this has nothing to do with the true church of God. This is just the Roman Catholic Church.

The next one, many popes were and we have a whole show on this and a lot of research on the persecution of Jewish people by the Roman Catholics. Martin V, though in 1417-1431, he actually did not persecute the Jews so the Roman Catholic Church was kind of inconsistent on that which was probably good news for many Jewish people, however, he launched a Crusade against the Wycliffites, also called Lollards, and Wycliffe was an English man who had the translation of the Wycliffe Bible, and actually he organized it, he didn't translate it himself, and given his flowery style of writing maybe that was a good thing. But he was a good guy and these guys named Lollards, they were actually kind of ridiculed in England because they would go out to some public place or something like that or some corner outside or whatever, and all they would do is they would just read the Bible out loud.

Larry. Just standing on a street corner and start reading the Bible.

Steve. Right.

Larry. So the general public could hear the word of God.

Steve. Right. They, you know, some people criticized them for not being the theologically most sophisticated. They didn't pretend to be. They just said, "Well, let's just see what God's word says. Let's see what Jesus, you know, and the gospel writers and them all said." Anyway, Martin responded to that initiative by ordering a Crusade against them. You know, this was to be the prerogative of the priests. No one should be going out and reading the Bible to other people.

Larry. So just go out there, get your army out there and get rid of them.

Steve. It doesn't even have to be the army, the priests themselves can torture them and kill them.

Alright, Nicholas V in 1447-1455. He was [unintelligible]. In 1452 he had a Papal Bull called Dum Diversas and a 1455 Bull called Romanus Pontifex. Alright, now this authorized the capturing of slaves and this was very important especially to the Portuguese and also to the Spanish. So he said it's fine to capture people who are not slaves and to make them into slaves, and it's fine to sell slaves and do everything else, and this is not the pope saying, "This is my opinion," this is an official Papal Bull. This is as official as it gets in the Catholic Church below ex cathedra.

Alright, now he did have one qualification said, you could only make slaves out of non-Christians. So if they're Christians, you couldn't do it but watch out if you're a non-Christian and in the Spanish or Portuguese are coming.

Larry. Now that kind of reminds me of Islam. In Islam, you know, Mohammad said whoever your right hand possesses you can enslave.

Steve. The woman your right hand possessed are like women for non-wives for sexual relations, but they would capture and enslave people especially infidels, later on much after Mohammad they would capture fellow Muslims too and kill them. But it does have some, you know, you would be tempted to say, "Oh, this is a bad thing they learned from Muslims." But actually I don't think that's the case. If you think slavery is wrong, which I do and hopefully you do too, then I would say this Papal Bull is baloney and this Papal Bull is ungodly to say, "I can go and make slaves out of people with papal approval. You know, especially, you know, if I'm Portuguese or Spanish and of non-Christians."

Larry. Well, if I could say something along these lines. I would say that these Papal Bulls not just baloney but are bull because they are not saying and they are actually contradicting what the word of God says. Our whole perspective, our whole ministry is here to present the word of God and the truth of God, and the Scriptures themselves teach

that, Old Testament, New Testament. I mean, Jesus himself said this is the word of God but these guys here, they're coming up with their bull statements that are, it's like whatever Jesus said doesn't matter. We're gonna just say what we want because we've got political motives, we've got ideas that we want to get done, we need money, whatever. But it has nothing to do with Jesus and the prophets.

Steve. Right and some Catholics say, "Well, the Church gave the Bible so that's why the Church's teachings are more important than the Bible." Well, I don't agree that the Church gave the Bible. I really think God gave the Bible.

Larry. Of course he did.

Steve. Now early Christians who were not Catholic, they recognized God's word and we owe them a debt for that but, you know, it's really, you know, are you focused on God or are you focused on these, you know, baloney of the popes and a particular church.

Larry. Well, the Scripture itself teaches that it didn't take a Roman Catholic Church to produce the word of God. It was already there, the Old Testament, the Jewish Scripture, that was all there already and then you find like in 2 Peter 3:16, it talks about how the words of Paul are Scripture. So you've got Luke writing all this stuff down in the book of Acts and in the gospel of Luke, you have these references in the Scriptures themselves saying that there's your Scriptures right there because what Paul says. And even Paul himself said in, I think it's 1 Corinthians 14:37, the words I say are the commands of the Lord. So you have the documentation for what we have in Scripture going right back to the first church, the early church.

Steve. Right, but so beyond the Bible, if I had a choice of following what the popes say or nothing, I'd rather go with nothing. You know, let's just go with what the Bible says.

Larry. I'm just gonna play a little quick clip here from that video for folks at home to see how important the word of God is to Jesus, and then I'll come right back and then we'll get back into this.

Video clip.

Larry. Facts and evidences.

1. Genesis 1 states "God said," nine times. It's interesting in Genesis 3 where the serpent, the devil, actually questions, "hath God said?"
2. Malachi says, "Thus says the Lord," 23 times. God speaks from Genesis to Malachi.
3. "The Lord spoke" appears 560 times in the first five books of the Bible alone.
4. Isaiah claimed his message came directly from God 40 times. Ezekiel claimed that his message came from God 60 times. Jeremiah claims his message came from God 100 times. At least 3,800 times in the Old Testament, "The Lord spoke" appears.

5. Jesus quoted from 24 Old Testament books alone. The quotes are still the same today. They have not been lost in transmission. Examples. Jesus believed Moses wrote the first five books of the Bible, Matthew 19:8-9; John 7:19; Mark 12:29-31. Jesus believed Isaiah was a prophet, that's found in Luke 4:17-21, cross reference that with Isaiah 61:1-2; Matthew 15:7-9, cross reference that with Isaiah 6:9. Jesus believed Daniel to be a prophet, Matthew 24:15; Mark 13:14. Jesus believed in the Adam and Eve account, Matthew 19:1-6. Jesus believed the great flood and Noah accounts, Matthew 24:37; Luke 17:26. Jesus believed the Sodom and Gomorrah accounts, Matthew 11:24; Luke 17:28-29. Jesus believed the accounts concerning Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Luke 20:37; Matthew 22:32. Jesus believed in the Jonah and the great fish account, Matthew 12:39 and following. Jesus believed the Old Testament was the word of God, authoritative and without error, Matthew 23:35; Luke 24:27 and 44; Matthew 26:54; Luke 16:17; Luke 18:31; Luke 11:51; Luke 17:29 and also 32; Matthew 24:15, 34 and 18; Mark 12:26; John 6:31-32; also John 3:14. Jesus passed the same authority of the Old Testament to the New Testament, John 14:26; John 15:26-27; John 16:12-15. Jesus believed the Psalms were inspired by God, Luke 20:21-44; John 10:34, cross reference that with Psalm 82:6.

To summarize, Jesus simply believed the Bible was the word of God, Old Testament, New Testament, and anyone that doesn't believe in the Bible as the word of God, the inspired word of God, doesn't believe Jesus, and if they don't believe in Jesus, they cannot be saved.

Remember the way to shoot the head off the devil and his multitude of lies is with the sure word of God. In Matthew 4 and Luke 4, Jesus defeated the devil three separate times by rebuking the devil with the word of God. Jesus said, "It is written," in Matthew 4:4, Jesus said, "he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from the mouth of God." Jesus responded to the devil's second temptation, Jesus responded again, "It is written," Matthew 4:7, Jesus said to him, "Again it is written, you shall not put the Lord your God to the test." And on the devil's final temptation in this section of Scripture, Jesus rebuked the devil a third time in Matthew 4:10 saying, "Then Jesus said to him, Be gone, Satan, for it is written you shall worship the Lord your God and him only shall you serve." That's a reference from Deuteronomy 6:13.

End of video clip.

Steve. So moving on let's look at Sixtus IV, he was from 1471-1484. He was involved in Nepotism. He made three nephews, one grand-nephew and one other relative all cardinals so that's five cardinals. He also had the Bull Exigit Sincerae Devotionis Affectus, those are written in Latin and so it's by Latin titles, and this was to spread the Spanish Inquisition to Castille, which is now in Spain. He had the Venetians attack the city of Ferrara in Italy so that he could give the city to his nephew to rule. He sold offices and privileges for money, we've heard that before. He promoted the Immaculate Conception. This is a Catholic doctrine that Mary was conceived without sin and was born basically

with a sinless nature. He also confirmed Nicholas V's Bulls for the Portuguese to enslave non-Christians.

Larry. Just for a clarification, you're talking about the Immaculate Conception, that Mary was born without a sin nature.

Steve. Yes. Right.

Larry. Sort of like what Pelagius was talking about for everybody except they did it for Mary here.

Steve. Maybe he wasn't as bad as Alexander VI or Boniface VIII but, you know, he's still a bad pope, okay.

So I never really figured out from Karl Keating who, you know, if he has 6 or 7, then who are the other 4 or 5? Well, we have a pretty big list to choose from.

Larry. Well, it's pretty obvious he's counting on the fact and I've said this for years, for decades, that a lot of these Roman Catholic apologists are counting on the fact that most people are going to be too lazy to look up the early church fathers or look into all this history like you're going into, and so when Karl Keating mentions a couple of popes and then leaves you to wonder about the rest of them, he's just figuring, "Well, they'll never check it. I'll just say this."

Steve. Yeah, maybe. I wouldn't accuse them all of being too lazy, maybe too trusting of humans who are, you know, in it for power.

Larry. It's the way he's presenting just parts of the puzzle that he wants people to listen to and he leaves out the rest.

Steve. Yeah. So Pope Innocent VIII, another innocent guy, 1484-1492. He appointed Torquemada as an Inquisitor. This is in the Spanish Inquisition. Of all the Inquisitors, Torquemada was probably one of the most famous for torture. He endorsed burning witches with his Papal Bull *Summis Desiderantes Affectibus* in 1484. Witch burnings and things like that which were, you know, an ugly thing that Catholics as well as Protestants did. He was like, "Well, that's kind of where the precedent came from."

Alright, Alexander VI, 1492-1503. This is a bad pope and this is one of the ones that Keating mentions. He was involved with nepotism. He made 25,000 ducats, Italian money, by allowing the king of Hungary to divorce his wife. He allowed Charles VIII of France to marry someone betrothed to another. So they're already engaged to somebody else but Charles VIII of France can marry them anyway because France was more useful to the papacy. And so it's starting to be a thing about where kings could basically have whatever they want, a marriage annulled or whatever happened, as long as they were supporting the papacy.

Larry. And of course, all of that violates Scripture when it gets into marriage and betrothals, especially in the Old Testament. I mean, they're just totally ignoring what the Scripture says.

Steve. Yeah, but, I mean, there have been other annulments of like ordinary Catholics where they've been married for 20 years and they've had children, and of course, if they're divorced then they can't take Communion anymore in the Catholic Church and so they've gone to the Church and the Church says, "Fine, don't get a divorce. I mean in the legal law it's a divorce but in the Church law we'll just call it an annulment." And whether the Church calls it a divorce where you can't take the Lord's Supper again, or they call it an annulment kind of depends upon if you're in good with the Church.

Alright, Leo X, 1513-1521. He was a spendthrift who emptied the treasury. He spent something like, you know, more than a 10th of the entire Vatican treasury just on one ceremony, okay?

Larry. He sounds like some of our modern day politicians, they just want to spend in deficit spending into the trillions of dollars, it's like it doesn't matter if we have a balanced budget.

Steve. Then you have a jubilee or a special indulgence to make it up.

Alright, Julius II, he's been nicknamed the warring pope. Alright, he looted Italian cities. He, noticed, conquered them but conquered them in order to get all the riches to fill, refill the Vatican that got emptied by Leo X.

Larry. Well, that's so typical if you know world history and one of my fields of endeavor and hobbies is I documented by personal testimony video on the testimony of a Dungeon Master. I used to be into writing for war game magazines and stuff.

Steve. Before you were a Christian. Yeah.

Larry. Like before I was a Christian, and one thing you find about a military history is a lot of these dictators, and we're not talking religion here, we're just talking worldly dictators, Genghis Khan or whatever, Stalin or whoever it might be, but they're just in it to take over somebody so they can get their money and possessions, you know. That was Hitler's doing stuff like that too. You just get a lot of money by just rolling over some country, taking their treasury and adding it to your own.

Steve. Yeah. Yeah, conquerors all through the ages have done that and...

Larry. The popes are no different.

Steve. If he's called a pope it's the same.

Larry. Yeah, he's just doing what the rest of them do.

Steve. So interesting, some Catholics would view church councils as higher than the pope and other Catholics would view the pope higher than church councils and some of them kind of equal. Well, in 1511 there was a church council that suspended Julius XI basically deposed him from being pope but Julius XI and his army just ignored that church council.

Larry. Well, the army helps. If you're gonna ignore something, that always helps.

Steve. So, so much for the importance of church councils. Now when the pope agrees with the church council, then it doesn't matter but when he disagrees, then there you go. So anyway, again, popes after him they succeeded from this guy. When you're talking about papal succession, you're saying that your leader succeeded from this guy. I'm not sure I would be too proud about talking about papal succession here.

Larry. That's right. Well, you're showing all the patterns and how it works, the real way and reality in history, papal succession works, it works in all these ways we've been discussing.

Steve. And again, I'm just going fast just to skim the surface. You can look in the details of all these popes later.

Alright, and so Leo X, again the treasury was still low on money, 1513-1521. So he granted special indulgences to donors who donated money to rebuild a basilica. Okay, he excommunicated Martin Luther for being bad, I guess. He also expanded the Spanish Inquisition in Portugal, okay?

Larry. Those were some major events right there.

Steve. Yeah, and so Clement VII, 1523-1534, he was involved in a lot of political dealings with France, Spain and Germany, often pitting one against the other and involved in the politics and fighting. And here's the deal, I am not at all defending Henry VIII but he indicated that when Henry VIII wanted an annulment, that he would support his annulment so he could go and marry somebody else, and then he forbade it. Now Henry VIII got pretty mad about that because all these other kings, they got annulments to do what they wanted, and so the pope now stands up and says, "No, you can't do that, that would be a divorce. You have to stay with her."

Larry. He's being hypocritical to his own predecessors as popes. That's probably one of the reasons that really, like you just said, got Henry VIII mad. "This isn't fair! Everyone else gets to do it!"

Steve. Yeah, and so now Henry VIII was, you know, so he killed some of his wives and eventually he forbade Catholic priests, Catholic priests eventually got forbidden in England and Thomas Moore, you know, had, you know, suffered persecution from him for that, and he started the Anglican Church in which the head of the Anglican Church

was basically Henry VIII or the king. And a long time ago when I was growing up, for a while we went to an Episcopal church and went through their confirmation, and what I learned from the confirmation class was that the Catholic Church was started by Jesus Christ and the Episcopal Church which came from the Anglican Church, that was also started by Jesus Christ. Not a single peep about Henry VIII. So sometimes what you learn in a Catechism class or whatever can be kind of selective here.

Larry. You mean, like this book here, selected.

Steve. Yeah, they kind of, it's not only what's in the book, it's what's silent about too. But anyway.

Larry. Well, it's funny to me that Henry VIII and his situation just started his own church. "Okay, if you're not gonna let me have it my way, I'll just start my own." Then in the Catechism they don't even mention it. He's the founder.

Steve. Yeah. And the Anglican Church, it's been called Protestant by some Catholics but it's not really Protestant, and it's not really Catholic either. It's just Anglican.

Okay, so anyway, Paul IV, he just one of the many things against Jews, he made the Jews in Rome wear distinctive clothing by a star or whatever and living in the ghetto. So they had to live in their own area with only one entrance and exit. He set up the Roman Inquisition as opposed to the Italian Inquisition. He opposed any dialog with Protestants. So some Catholics were thinking, "Well, why don't we have a council and, yes, Martin Luther, you know, isn't, you know, doesn't, there's not good blood between him and Calvin and the Catholics, why don't we have a council? Why don't we invite them to come and why don't we see if we can work all this out?" Okay, Pope Paul IV was totally against that. No dialog with them whatsoever.

Pius IV from 1559-1565, he was rebuked to his face by Pope Pius V for nepotism.

Larry. Oh, man, that's a papal succession tradition and he's getting mad about something that's been going on for centuries?

Steve. About a papal tradition, yeah. And he was rebuked when he wanted to make a 13 year old relative a cardinal.

Larry. Did you say 13 year old relative? You mentioned this earlier in the video.

Steve. Yes. So a cardinal which is kind of the highest position in the Catholic Church below the pope, think of, you know, you would think the experience and the age and the wisdom or whatever that ought to be in the cardinal, in a 13 year old. It's kind of like, well, he was rebuked for that but that's what the pope decided.

Alright, now here's something that will take a little explaining. He let the laity have the Communion cup in Austria and Bohemia.

Larry. That's unusual.

Steve. Now here's the deal. Laity means people who are the Catholics or whatever...

Larry. They're not the priests.

Steve. ...who are not the priests and they say that the body, that the bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ and technically the bread becomes the body and blood and the wine becomes the body and blood, and any little pieces the entire body and blood. And so because they didn't want to have any irregularities, I guess, they would let the laity have the bread but not the Communion wine.

Larry. So the laity gets the bread which is the body and the wine is the blood. So they're only getting half the deal. They're not getting the whole deal.

Steve. Yes. Now they're argument is, well, if the bread and wine are both turning into all body and blood, therefore they're getting the whole deal because they just get the bread. Now the priests get both. And so it's like, it's like making a farce out of the Last Supper that Jesus had.

Anyway, but this guy was nice. He left the laity, the non-priests, have the cup also, at least in Austria and next door in Bohemia. Bohemia is kind of the modern Czech Republic.

Larry. It was too politically incorrect for him to do that probably in Italy because tradition was so ingrained but he could get away with it in these other countries.

Steve. Right. And in Bohemia, now the Czech Republic, there were problems ever since the Council of Constance, I guess revolts and the Hussites and all that stuff, so he probably did that to kind of, you know, placate them a little bit.

Alright, under Urban VIII in 1622-1644, Galileo was tried under him and without going into Galileo's trial, let me just say that it was kind of a complicated situation. In some ways Galileo was kind of a jerk but I'll just say that, you know, really that's under a church thing about your views about, you know, the sun and all that. Anyway, he was the last pope to expand the Papal States through military action so he used the papal armies to expand also.

Larry. So as we're looking at these popes as we go down the line, it's a lot of repetition of evils that popes before them did. It's just a lot of the same typical stuff, you know what I mean? This guy's using armies to conquer lands and set up things and take money and everything else.

Steve. Yup. Clement XI, Papal Bull Unigenitus in 1713. Now this is an interesting Papal Bull because there were these people around at this time, they were Catholics called

Jansenists. One of the most famous Jansenists was this brilliant French mathematician and scientist named Blaise Pascal. And Pascal, he wrote a lot of stuff on fluid dynamics that you can still study today in engineering and education. He also wrote stuff on witnessing to Muslims. He also had the famous thing called "Pascal's Wager," kind of lighthearted tongue-twister, you might say. And he wrote a lot of stuff on theology. Anyway, the Jansenists were, they were, they have been described as Calvinistic Catholics. Alright, they weren't Protestants but, anyway they were kind of a group within Catholicism and later they were considered a heresy and they were persecuted.

So there is a list of things that either the Jansenists said or else other Catholics claimed the Jansenists said because the people who really hated the Jansenists were the Jesuits. So there was a list and it's a little unclear about if they actually said this or if it was actually just claimed they said it. And so this Papal Bull lists some of these things and it anathematizes them or says these are cursed. Some of the things that Clement XI said these were cursed is if you say these things: "the Church, or the whole Christ, has the Incarnate Word as its head but all the saints as members." I don't see anything wrong with that.

But anyway: "the reading of the sacred Scripture is for all." Clement XI in his Papal Bull anathematized that.

"The sacred obscurity of the word of God is no reason for the laity to dispense themselves from reading it. So this is saying just because some parts of the word of God may be difficult to understand is no reason to stop reading it." Alright so they anathematized that.

"It is an illusion to persuade oneself that a knowledge of the mysteries of religion ought not to be communicated to women by the reading of the sacred Scripture. Not from the simplicity of women but from the proud knowledge of men, has arisen the abuse of Scripture by which heresies have been born." So this statement is saying that don't forbid women from hearing about Scripture because actually the abuse of Scripture and heresies, they pretty much come from men more than women. Alright, so anyway Pope Clement XI anathematized that.

Alright another statement may have a little of an edge to it, "To snatch away from the hands of Christians the New Testament or to hold it closed against them by taking away from them the means of understanding it is to close for them the mouth of Christ."

Larry. Man, this pope just doesn't like anything to where people are gonna have access to the word of God, the Scriptures. He's going right after and making sure that people can't get this access. Men or women.

Steve. Right, only give it to the priests. Alright another one, "Nothing engenders a worse opinion of the Church among our enemies than to see exercised an absolute rule over the faith of the faithful and to see divisions fostered because of matters which do not violate faith or morals." So this statement is saying that it looks bad for the Church and the enemies see this, to see divisions just because of things which don't violate faith or

morals. Anyway, Pope Clement XI anathematized that and these are quoted from Catholic writer, Garry Wills, "Why I am a Catholic," page 182-183.

Larry. In fact, you showed the book to the viewers earlier in this video.

Steve. Clement XI, I would rate him as pretty bad.

Larry. He's anti-Scripture, he's anti word of God, anti-evangelism.

Steve. Right. Now I don't have any evidence that he's involved in sexual immorality or nepotism or killing people or sacking cities or stuff like that, but he was bad for what he wrote.

Larry. But each one of those things you just listed, though, is part of papal succession according to the history that we're doing.

Steve. Yes. Right. And then Leo XII who was maybe a century after him, 1823-1829, he condemned being a part of Bible society, and Bible societies, they aren't really out to teach theology, they're out to publish the Bible and to make it freely available. You know, one of the more famous ones, a good one is the Gideons that often put Bibles in hotel rooms, and it was like Pope Leo XII was against that.

Larry. Well, I've often said that one reason Roman Catholicism throughout the centuries and so forth has been so against the promulgation of the word of God to the masses is because it would immediately expose their organization of being false, of being not what the Bible teaches. And that's one reason you have to do that and it's like in a lot of Communist countries, you've got to suppress the other side because Communism wants only one view, their view, no other view, and Roman Catholicism is much the same way.

Steve. Okay, so Pius IX from 1846-1848, he was a pope who wrote to persecute Jews, however, he also in 1864 wrote about politics, about the separation of church and state and why that was wrong. And I was reading from a Catholic source, it was not Keating, it was somebody else, who said that the, you know, Catholicism has always tolerated separation of church and state. Again, baloney. Alright, and he said that Catholicism should be the state religion in lands with a majority of Catholics. And he was also against Bible societies and he also supported the Papal States.

Okay, so Pius X, 1903-1914, he had informants to hunt out heretics in the Catholic Church. Alright, so he had this kind of secret police in Catholic churches. Alright, so Garry Wills on page 208-209, he calls his pontificate the reign of terror, and because of his views on the state and government, many governments cut off government funds to the Catholic Church in their country because Pius X would not recognize them because they recognized Italy and Italy took over the Papal States. In 1906, he wrote the Papal Bull the Vehementer nos condemning the 1905 French law that separated church and state. So he had nothing to do with the French government because it recognized Italy and they said you should separate that.

So at first he banned tango dancing but later he changed. So it's like, you know, you think about, you know, some people today are all against dancing while Pope Pius X was one of them.

Larry. But when they talk about the infallibility of the pope and this already after that and these statements, he can go against tango dancing and declare it evil but then he can change his mind later and it's fine even though he's an infallible pope according to the 1870 decrees in the Roman Catholic Church, and because he didn't say it ex cathedra from the chair.

Steve. And also and we'll go into this more with in why Catholics don't need a pope that Karl Keating says is, "Well, infallible in faith and morals but not in practices."

Larry. Right. So one day tango dancing, no, no, that's.... Did he ever specify whether it was a venial sin or a mortal sin to commit tango dancing?

Steve. I don't know.

Larry. You stay in that much detail. Now what's interesting to me for viewers at home is, you know, like for instance this guy does such indepth reasearch, I thought I'd ask him such a tough one because a lot of times he can answer a question like that, but just looking at his notes here just on this one book by Keating, well, he does this with everything he does. It's incredible. I mean, who else can do this kind of stuff for most people out there. But so I thought maybe Steve would even know if tango dancing in the Roman Catholic Church was a venial sin or a mortal sin.

Steve. But the thing is, though, is that if you go back what Pius X wrote, it won't matter because some other pope may have...

Larry. Would have abrogated get rid of it. So one, and that's another pattern of papal succession is one pope can de-commit, deactivate...

Steve. Unofficialize.

Larry. Yeah, that was the word I was looking for, unofficialize whatever a pope or two said before him and so it can go back and forth. It's like dominoes on a table. My grandfather loves to play dominoes and those dominoes are shifting all over the place and it just comes down to whatever pope picks up the dominoes and whatever he's got in his hand is how it's gonna be for that moment. But then the minute he's gone, you've got to reshuffle those dominoes, no telling what the next guy's gonna draw.

Steve. Yeah, and I mean, for example, Joan of Arc, you know, the, I guess, French patriot, you know, who thought that the British, you know, the English shouldn't like rule France, she was convicted of heresy and burned at the stake. And of course, if you were a heretic and burned at the stake according to Catholicism you'd go to hell. Okay, well, and

the pope coincidentally was English. But 50 years later the trial, another pope said the trial was considered void and she was okay, and then many centuries later she was beatified and now is called a saint. So it's like so did this saint spend time in hell? Or was that English pope wrong? And the English pope, actually he wasn't the one who pronounced it but he didn't rescind it, he didn't say anything against it, and those flames that killed her probably felt pretty official.

Larry. Yes. Yes. These are just more patterns and what we're seeing in this papal succession and it looks to be a pretty grisly, terrible, greedy, miserable type of succession compared to what we find in the Scripture when it's a godly situation.

Steve. So going back to Pope Pius X, though, he opposed trade unions unless they were Catholic only. So he didn't want to have any trade unions for workers rights if they included non-Catholics also. Okay, so kind of a religious bigotry there.

He refused to meet with US officials because the US officials had also met with Methodist officials and if they would meet without another denomination, he wouldn't meet with them at all.

Okay, his 1905 Catechism that he wrote, it taught the concept of limbo where babies who died, they would go to limbo. Okay, now the Catholic Church in like the '80s, 1980s said that limbo is no longer true. So he taught something in his, it wasn't a Papal Bull, it wasn't ex cathedra but it was what Catholics say is incorrect doctrine.

Larry. Now limbo is about babies, right?

Steve. About those who never heard, yeah, including babies.

Larry. Okay, so it's interesting to me because as I on something like limbo, say, okay, he's saying it is true and all that but then they change it later and it just reminds me of a lot of these cults out there, particularly, well, Mormonism and particularly Jehovah's Witnesses which I've had a lot of expertise in and we've done a lot of videos on it, just showing how the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, the Jehovah's Witnesses does the same things these Roman Catholics do. They say this is true here but then down the line in another one of their books or one of their earlier presidents, they change it completely. You know, one Jehovah's Witness president, Rutherford, Judge Rutherford in the 1930s said the devil is to be saved. You know, but then later he said, "No, no, that's not true. We don't want that." And we can use ancient Egyptian pyramids to predict the end of the world and then later ones say, "No, no, we can't do that." And you know, are the men of Sodom and Gomorrah gonna be resurrected? Well, one Jehovah's Witness book in the 1870s says yes, and another one later on, 20-30 years later, says no. And it goes back and forth for 100 years.

Steve. But that's what happens when you're, I guess, ruled by fallible men and Scripture isn't your highest authority. But another thing the Roman Catholics have done is that he had a papal directive called Motu Proprio and it banned women from singing church

choirs. So according to Pope Pius X women can't sing in any Catholic Church choirs. Well, women do sing today so I guess Pope Pius X was wrong.

Larry. They made a movie about, they even made a movie about those singing nuns back in the early '60s, that famous French singing nun lady and they're all singing together and stuff like that. So but if they had been, came out with that song back here, they wouldn't be able to do it at all.

Steve. Right, and then Pope Pius XI, he was another pope that was 1922-1939, he was antisemitic and he said, the first half sounds good, but the state should not be totalitarian. Of course, this was a time during World War, you know, after World War I and before World War II, he said it shouldn't be totalitarian, it should be the Catholic Church.

Larry. A little biased there.

Steve. Yeah. Now Pope Pius XII is kind of, he's on this list not so much for what he did but for what he didn't do. From 1939 to 1958, now this was a time, a terrible time of World War II. During World War II at the start of the war, Hitler killed many Protestant pastors who would speak out against him. He also killed many Catholic priests and stuff that he would speak out against them.

Larry. Also Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals.

Steve. So he was kind of against all of them and Pope Pius XII, he failed to speak out against the holocaust until after World War II.

Larry. In fact, you can watch the History Channel. I'm kind of a history buff so I've caught some of these shows about Pope Pius XII here from World War II and the dealings he had with the Nazis during this time. Now I'm not saying this, I'm just saying that's what they've got on the History Channel and there's a couple of History Channels on the cable networks we have here, Direct TV, and Dish Network and stuff like that. But anyway, they document a lot of these actual deals he had made with the Nazis during that period of time.

Steve. Yeah, I'm not claiming that he was necessarily for the Nazis but, you know, again the human problem with his evils here and he tried to deal with it with a human way and he probably thought it wasn't opportune or best to speak out against it. But then after World War II, he claimed that he spoke out against it and Garry Wills, a Catholic writer, calls him on this in his book, "Why am I a Catholic," page 3. So if you felt it best to be silent about that, you know, while it was happening, maybe you're right, maybe you're wrong but regardless don't lie and claim you spoke out against it if you really didn't.

This is just kind of a very brief overview of why there are more than 6 or 7 bad popes, okay. And so...

Larry. I thought it was funny, though, that Keating only mentioned two names. Left out the other ones and hardly said any, almost anything of what we've been talking about.

Steve. Yeah, and he didn't say what the two really did and I've read every page of these five books and unless I missed it, that's the only two mentioned and that he kind of, he does mention it to his credit but he just glosses over it and minimizes it and, frankly, this is pretty bad. And it's like, you know, if you really wanted to believe in papal succession, don't believe you succeeded, your leader succeeded from these guys, you know?

Larry. Yeah, and any church worth its biblical roots would kick out any of these popes you just outlined over the years. They wouldn't qualify as an elder. They have to be above reproach according to the Scripture, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, elders and deacons. All of them would be, they couldn't even be a pastor of a church, let alone a pope. They'd be booted out because they're not fulfilling the biblical requirements.

Steve. Yeah, so let's put this in a little perspective. Alright, some of these popes and under them many cardinals and some of the priests were pretty bad people. Alright, what happened to them? They remained in power. A lot of people now in contrast to that, there are other, you know, people, there are, let's say, pastors in, you know, in evangelical, you know, churches that some of them unfortunately do bad things too. What happens to them? They are fired. They get kicked out, sometimes they're arrested. Alright, but they aren't shuffled from one parish to another and it's not swept under the rug. And one thing that people say positive about Pope Francis is that he is trying to deal with the sexual abuse and I've heard that he's actually told some Catholic priests who had been involved, you know, in the sex abuse scandals, that you are no longer Catholic priests. Alright, so on one hand, yes, that is a good thing, but on the other hand, how come the other popes didn't do that?

Larry. That's right. That's right. And are you getting that information from Karl Keating's...

Steve. No, that part was not but we will get into that fascinating book a little bit later.

Larry. Oh, okay. Good. That's coming up, huh? Pope Francis.

Alright, well, Steve, that was a great review. It really gave us a good historical background on this papal succession idea and how it took place. You know, I see nothing godly about it, I see nothing but ungodliness with the whole thing from beginning to end, even the misinterpretation that Roman Catholics give to Matthew 16 dealing with Peter the rock and all that stuff but we've got stuff on that already so we won't worry about that, there are videos that we've done on that. But here was just some great history that most people won't get their hands on because they don't spend the time like you have done to do the research, to do the reading of all this material, to have read every one of Karl Keating's books. I will admit right now I've never read any page he's written but I knew if I told you to do it, since you're our Director of Research, you would do it all. So praise

the Lord, what a gift from the Lord that you are. But anyway, that was a great presentation.

I want to let people know that our channel, CAnswersTV on YouTube, has an entire playlist dealing with Roman Catholicism. At the time we're actually videotaping at this moment, we have 187 videos on our playlist on Roman Catholicism which you can find on our main YouTube channel, CAnswersTV. Just scroll down a little bit until you see the playlist called "Dealing with Roman Catholicism, idolatry and the virgin Mary." Click on that title and it'll take you to another screen that has all the videos. But this is going to be so outdated to say 187, 187 videos because later tonight after we're done with all this, I'm gonna load another video up from a conference that was done in Illinois that will be part 5 of that particular conference, and that'll make it 188. So by that time, and who know where we'll be by the time we actually have this video out to the public. So keep an eye on that and particularly check out that playlist because it has every video we've been doing for almost 30 years now from back then up to the present on all kinds of subjects pertaining to Roman Catholicism. But I have to admit, in this particular video, this has been one of the most indepth even though you're just skimming the...

Steve. Skimming the surface.

Larry. ...you took the words right out of my mouth, just for a great highlight overview of what this papal succession actually means in reality.

Alright with that said, I'm Larry Wessels with Steve Morrison. Steve, thanks for a great presentation, brother. Appreciate it. Join us again next time for another program of Christian Answers Presents. With that said, I want you to always remember and I say this at the end of almost every show we do, remember what Jesus said in John 14:6, "I am the way, the truth and the life; no man comes to the Father except by me." And that's the Christ of the Scripture. It's not the Christ of traditions of men or what this guy thinks or that guy thinks, whatever. It's the Christ of the Scripture. You must believe on him, have faith in him alone and believe in his grace alone, through Scripture alone, and thou can be saved. That's Acts 16:31, "What must I do to be saved? Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

With that, thank you for joining us. Join us again next time. God bless you all. Bye.

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