

Global Watch Weekly Report

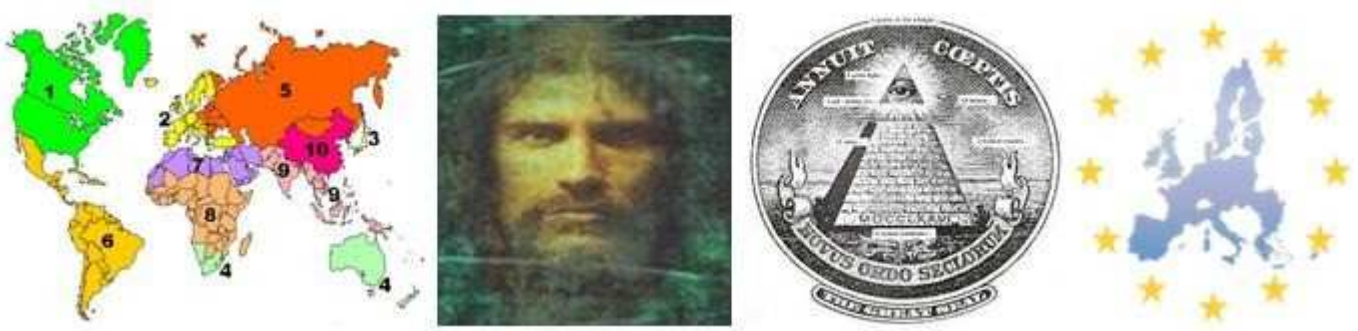
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NATION OF CHRIST THE REDEEMER



Global Watch Weekly Report



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Global Watch Weekly Report

Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report

The Brazilian culture is one of the world's most varied and diverse. This is due to its being a melting pot of nationalities, as a result of centuries of European domination as well as slavery, which brought hordes of African migrants across Brazil's borders to live in and influence the local cultures with their ancient customs and ideas. The European settlers also brought ideas, innovations and belief systems with them, shaping the local societies significantly. All of these different influences have meant that the modern-day Brazilian culture is unique and very complex.



At present, Brazil has a population of about 190 million people. Of these, more than half are white (which includes Portuguese, Italian, Polish etc... individuals), just fewer than 40% are mixed black and white and less than 10% are black. Approximately 80% of the population ascribes to the Roman Catholic faith. This is due to the intense Portuguese occupation of centuries ago. These European settlers taught the indigenous tribes Catholicism, built churches and established traditions and customs that originated in this church.

Also due to the mass Portuguese settlements during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, this language is the official language of Brazil. There are small numbers of indigenous people and immigrants who still speak their own tongues, but these are certainly among the vast minority.

When looking into the development of the new world order Brazil is not a nation that would come to mind when other heavyweight options would favour the likes of the European Union, Israel, the Middle East or the United States. However sometimes small details can be missed by ignoring the "ignored" and so in this edition of the Global Watch Weekly we take a more insightful look at one of the most intriguing nations due to its rich history and diversity in all aspects of its make up.

Enjoy.

Rema Marketing Team

JERUSALEM'S DESTINY

SPORTS BIGGEST EVENTS IN BRAZIL

On October 2nd, 2009 the beginning of a new era was definitely sealed for Brazil. The city of Rio de Janeiro was chosen host city of the 2016 Summer Olympic Games, which will be held for the first time in South America.



The announcement brought tears to both football legend Pele and Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva. "Our hour has arrived," the president said repeatedly during the press conference afterwards. The celebration erupted in Rio at the world-famous Copacabana beach, where thousands of Brazilians gathered to follow the announcement.

The 2014 World Cup in Brazil has shown the growing global interest in football, according to early broadcast figures released by the game's governing body FIFA .

The first round of group matches have shattered TV viewing records worldwide and highlighted an increase in the amount of people watching football in countries that aren't known for their ardent fanaticism.

Fans in countries such as the United States and Australia have tuned in in their millions to watch their national teams play in one of the biggest sporting events of the world.

FIFA said the first-round game between the U.S. and Ghana brought in 11.1 million viewers on ESPN, a record high for its coverage of World Cup matches.

The opening game of the tournament between

Brazil and Croatia on June 12 had 42.9 million people watching on Brazilian network TV Globo, FIFA said, making it the most watched sporting event of the year.

Italy's 1-0 win over England was seen by 14.2 million on BBC1 in the UK and 12.8 million on RAI 1, the highest TV audiences in both countries in 2014.

Some 26.4 million in Germany watched Thomas Muller score a hat-trick in the 4-0 win over Portugal on the ARD channel, which FIFA said was the country's biggest 2014 TV sports audience.

Japan's defeat by the Ivory Coast was seen by 34.1 million on Japanese channel NHK -- double that of its next biggest sports broadcast this year.

Other viewing highs were achieved in Argentina, France, the Netherlands, Croatia and the French-speaking part of Belgium.

"These record-breaking figures show just how popular football and the FIFA World Cup are across the world, from Japan to Argentina," FIFA TV director Niclas Ericson said.

"We are seeing highly encouraging growth in interest in markets such as the United States and Australia."



The fact that 2 of sports biggest global sporting have come to Brazil raises the profile of not only Brazil in terms of sport but also in terms of its economy and standing as well as the wider south American and central American region in which it exerts its influence.

JERUSALEM'S DESTINY

A DIVERSE CULTURE AND HISTORY

What's ahead for the Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples of Latin America? Do current and historical world conditions give some clues to the fate of Mexico in prophecy? What about Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela in prophecy? What about Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama? Might Belize and Guyana be in a separate category? What about Suriname and French Guiana? What similarities do they have? How are they different? From Mexico in the north down to Chile and Argentina in the south, Latin America covers a vast amount of territory. And they have thousands of miles of seacoast.



In all of these lands, most of the people are either of European heritage, indigenous, or a mixture of indigenous and European. And even DNA evidence links many of the indigenous to Europe and West Asia, where various Europeans also were. Most people in the nations of Latin America have some type of ethnic tie to Europe. And the

vast majority of the people in Latin America speak some type of a European language.

The ancient Romans developed a system of laws, courts and administrative skills to manage their empire. Today, that Roman law forms the basis of legal codes in France, Italy, the European Union, and in the Latin American countries. Roman law also undergirds Roman Catholic canon law (Civilization Past & Present, Wallbank, 6th edition, pp. 87–88). European and Latin American legal systems much more closely resemble each other than they do of the American and British systems (the American system is based on the British system).

Most of the peoples in Latin America are Roman Catholic. And this is true of nearly every nation there. Religion, thus, is a major cultural tie to Europe. The fact that the current Bishop of Rome, Jorge Mario Bergoglio, now known as Pope Francis was born in Argentina also will help cement the ties further to Europe.

Certain parts of Latin America are also politically quite connected to Europe. French Guiana is actually part of France and uses the Euro as its currency. Suriname still maintains close ties to the Netherlands. There exists certain legal connections between those of Portugal and Brazil which ties those nations relatively closely.

Guyana used to be part of the British Commonwealth (however, because of ethnic reasons, I suspect that in the end it may decide to be more closely aligned with the rest of Latin America and continental Europe than with the UK). Most of the Spanish-speaking nations have ties to each other as well as Spain.

While Brazilians are often of mixed ethnicity, Brazil is believed to have a significant Jewish influence as well.

Even now, the Latin American nations are gaining political influence in the world. So much so, they are affecting events in the Middle East.

JERUSALEM'S DESTINY

Along with many nations and civilizations of the world, Latin America is not mentioned by name in the Bible along with other absentees of ancient profound historical import, such as the Chinese empire, the Hindu world, the Aztecs, Mayans, or the Incas. They simply don't exist for all practical purposes in the unveiling of inspired Judeo-Christian scripture.

However this does not negate the importance of observing developments within these regions. Because of the cultural, ethnic, language, legal, and religious ties between Europe and Latin America, the two regions will likely cooperate more in the future. These ties will be primarily economic, along with the religious and cultural ones.

THE INFLUENCE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Latin America accounts for 40 per cent of the world's 1.2 billion Catholics, Brazil and Mexico together account for more than 220m Catholics; Colombia meanwhile has about 40 million faithful.

Just think that right now Roman Catholicism dominates Latin and Central America (50% of the region are Catholic) much of Europe including the power houses such as Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and much of Central Europe and also parts of Africa and South East Asia. Furthermore the 5 countries with the largest populations of Catholics are Brazil, Mexico, Philippines the United States and Italy. Huge populations within their own right!

WHERE CATHOLICS LIVE: THE TOP 25 NATIONS



SOURCE: THE FEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE, 2010

The Vatican's influence in Latin America has been key in facilitating the weakening of American influence in Latin America's political and economic affairs through the creation of various bodies seeking to promote the idea of non US led regionalization.

In 2010 at the Cancun summit, Latin American and Caribbean nations agreed to set up a new regional body without the US and Canada. The new bloc would be an alternative to the American dominated, Organisation of American States (OAS), the main forum for regional affairs in the past 50 years for the entire Americas (North America, Central America, South America and the Caribbean)



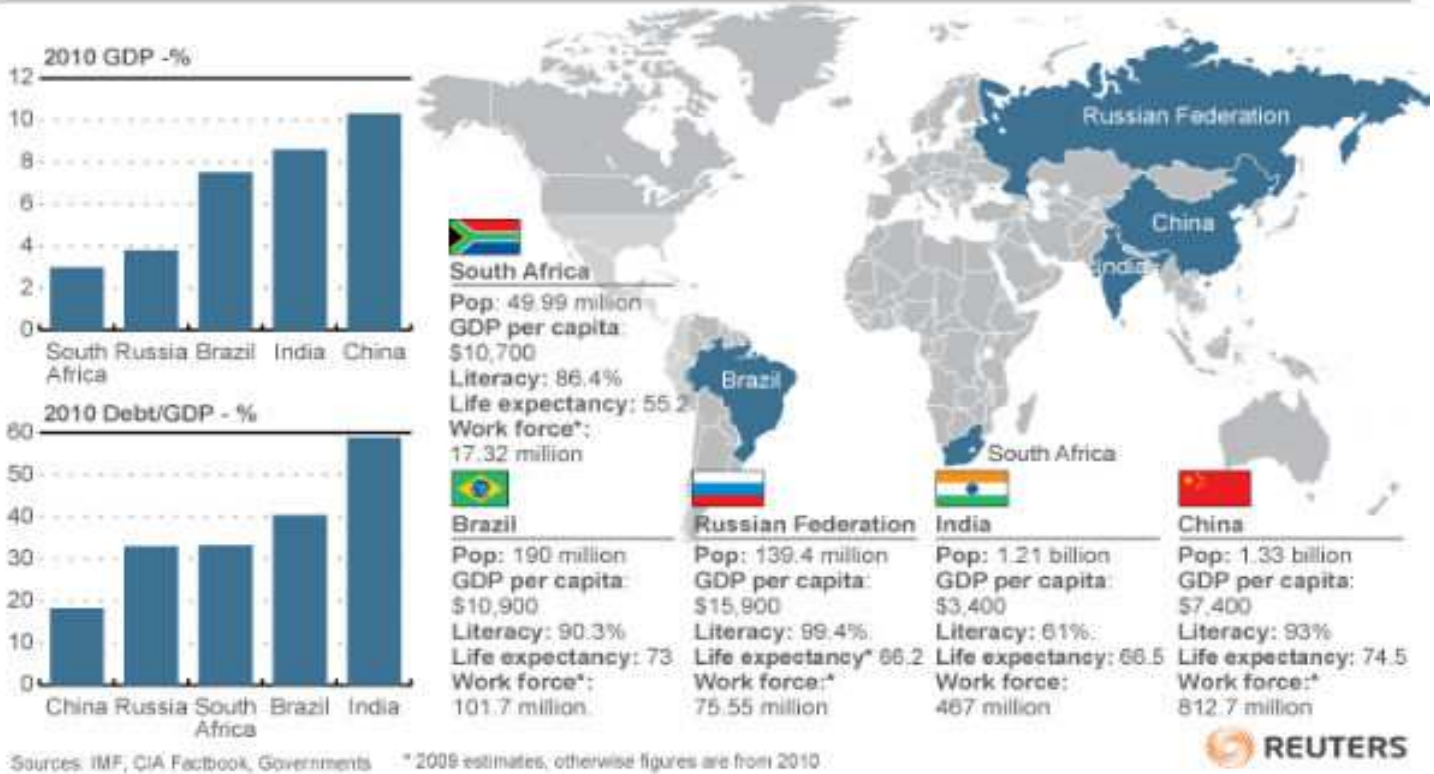
The OAS has been dogged by rifts between some members and the US over economic policy and trade, and criticised for promoting US interests. 'Regional integration' The proposed new grouping was one of the main issues on the agenda of the two-day summit.



In late November 2010, representatives from a dozen South American nations gathered in Georgetown, Guyana, for a meeting of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). The meeting focused on unity and working more closely together as neighboring nations. The U.S. has traditionally had a major impact on the political and economic environments of South America. However this influence is not only weakening, but is being shunned by many South American nations.

JERUSALEM'S DESTINY

BRICS nations comparison



BRICS: UPSETTING THE MASONIC ORDER

Brazil differs from most of Latin America because instead of Spanish, its primary language is Portuguese. Because of this, apparently some do not seem to feel that it will stick that closely to the Spanish-speaking nations in South America and look to build alliances elsewhere seeing the country is now considered by some to be one of the four major economic powers in the near future.

In 2009 the emerging economic powers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China combined into an acronym called BRIC. The so-called BRIC nations are emerging, essentially debt-free, and are becoming more major players in the world economy in the 21st century than they were for the 20th century. Some believe that they will dominate the world economy.

The BRIC acronym was first coined in 2001 and prominently used in a thesis of the Goldman Sachs investment bank. The main point of these papers was to argue that the economies of the BRICs are rapidly developing and by 2050 will eclipse most of the current richest countries of the world. The Goldman Sachs thesis proposed

something like an economic bloc, or a formal trading association, like the European Union.

However, there are strong indications that the "four BRIC countries have been seeking to form a political club" or "alliance", and thereby converting "their growing economic power into greater geopolitical clout". BRICS has further developed into BRICS with the addition of South Africa in 2010.

Some believe that BRICS is a spanner in the works for the development of a masonic new world order. If you study the belief systems of the Illuminati one of the things you will realize is that it is a global plan with significantly racist overtones. It is predominantly a Western European plan involving the European royal houses who trace their lineage back to the time of the Egyptian dynasties.

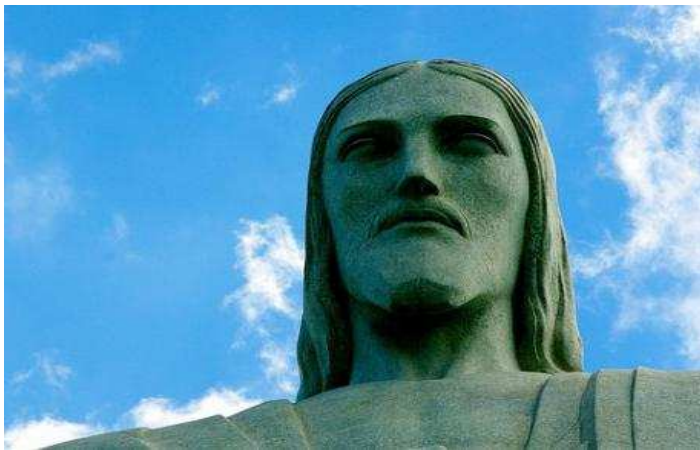
This obviously is one of the reasons why the Islamic nations see themselves as a bulwark of defense against what they call "the Zionist West". This may also explain the reason why there have always been talks of rifts between China masonic orders and western influenced masonic orders.

JERUSALEM'S DESTINY

In fact during the 2008 banking crisis the Brazilian prime minister Luiz de silva blamed the global economic crisis on “white people with blue eyes” and said it was wrong that “black and indigenous people should pay for white people’s mistakes”. De silva’s controversial reference was to what he believed was an Anglo Saxon Mission (Controlled by London and New York) to dominate the global financial banking sector and repress the development of emerging markets of South America and Asia Pacific.

CHRIST THE REDEEMER AND THE ENIGMA

Christ the Redeemer is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and was considered the largest Art Deco statue in the world from 1931 until 2010 when it was topped by the Christ the King statue in Poland. The statue weighs 635 tonnes and is located at the peak of the 700-metre (2,300 ft) Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city. A symbol of Brazilian Christianity, the statue has become an icon for Rio de Janeiro and Brazil



Being at such a high point and exposed to the elements, it is surprising that the first incidence of it being hit by lightning was in February 2008 where it had to undergo an extensive restoration. The lightning the bolt had damaged its head and chipped the right thumb. It was then again struck in the early hours of Wednesday Jan 16th 2014 as a spectacular electrical storm lit up the sky. It struck off one of its fingers.

The statue seems to have divided opinion in the Christian world as to whether it is a positive or negative representation of the Christian Faith and is clearly an enigma.

Interestingly at the closure of the Olympic ceremony of the London games in 2012 where there was a transition of the ceremony from London to Brazil (in anticipation of the 2016 Olympics), instead of the Christ the Redeemer icon being a prominent representation what we saw was the Brazilian singer dressed as Yemanjá. Yemanjá is the pagan voodoo goddess of the seas.

This serves as a reminder that despite a heavily Catholic dominated population Brazil’s most widely sold books are about magic, the occult and psycho-graphed (dictated by the dead) books.

More recently, Catholicism has also been eroded by Evangelists who, in the 1980s moved into new slum areas created by rapid urbanisation that lay outside traditional Catholic parishes.

Although Pentecostals do not rival the Vatican’s social work, their charismatic “this world” approach remains popular among believers who seek the fruits of salvation while still alive. Thus in Brazil, where Evangelicals make up almost a quarter of believers, one Pentecostal group is spending \$200m to build a replica of Solomon’s Temple in São Paulo that will seat 10,000 people and stand 18-storeys high.

Faced by such challenges, the Catholic Church has recently begun to go on the offensive, via a new Vatican-sanctioned movement. There are now some 73 million “Charismatic Catholics” throughout Latin America, and their services draw on many of the same dynamic features that have made Evangelicals so popular such as speaking in tongues and manifestation of the fruits of the spirit.

Brazil is clearly an enigma and a very unique nation. It may not be the immediate nation you think of when it comes to essays on the end times but neither was Honduras, Belize, Guatemala and El Salvador until the emergence of the 2012 Mayan Prophecy saga.