

INTRO Good evening, I am your host Karen Hudes in this series on the Network of Global Corporate Control. Today's show is pre-recorded, and is called, "It is time for us to reclaim our past" Thanks as always to DCTV, Carmen Stanley, Studio Producer and Director; Aliya Ja'Mari, Audio and Teleprompter; and Lolita Ratchford, Floor Director.

We have been talking about how the Banking Cartel has been lying to us about history. Our understanding of history is completely wrong. As we discussed last week, the members in the coalition that was predicted by the National War College, the coalition for the rule of law, are working together to reconstruct our past. One of the members of this coalition is the United States minus the unconstitutional Federal Reserve Bank.

I consult with this coalition whenever I prepare these segments for DCTV. Moscow State University has a website with a new discipline that combines mathematics and history. This website reveals that the corruption in the international financial sector has been falsifying ancient history for centuries: <http://www.chronologia.org/en/>

I would also like to remind you when an agent of the Banking Cartel sent me a very interesting piece of information about how the oldest pyramid can be dated to nearly 10,000 years BC. Here are the details.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RASPwDWEYWg>

In preparing this segment, I looked at an old segment on DCTV that we broadcast on May 25, 2016. <https://youtu.be/iNy9ItNMezY> We have been talking about the Phoenicians recently, and how these explorers "found" the American continent many years before Christopher Columbus set sail.

There is another member of the coalition for the rule of law that wanted me to mention them today. They sometimes remind me of important things I have forgotten by hacking into my computer. As I was writing this teleprompter early in the morning on March 6, 2018, the day this segment was to be pretaped, this three year old tweet on the same subject, which was sent out for Stephen Breyer's book signing in 2015, popped up on my computer screen: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter11.21.15.pdf> I don't know what to call this member of the coalition for the rule of law. For now, I will call them "my intuition." If you have any other suggestions, please let me know.

"November 20, 2015

There has been considerable progress in ending the corruption in the international financial system during the past two years since this correspondence with then Chair of the US' Joint Chiefs of Staff Martin Dempsey and with an HSBC officer purporting to represent Queen Elizabeth: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/emdempsey2.pdf>

The coalition for the rule of law consisting of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), the G-77 (134 developing countries), and the US minus the Federal

Reserve, acting through the Board of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund

- has placed the Network of Global Corporate Control identified by Vitali, Glattfelder, and Battiston of ETH Zurich http://arxiv.org/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1107/1107.5728v2.pdf into receivership in the Global Debt Facility (an inventory of assets is at <https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Inventory+D-Tunnel+2.jpg> and a certificate of their safekeeping is attached)
- has agreed on the Global Currency Reset to replace fractional reserve fiat currency for currency out of the world's monetary gold reserves in the Global Debt Facility <https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter4.25.15.1.pdf>
- has placed commercial liens on Allied Barton, security guards at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, as well as the personal assets of the agents of the Network of Global Corporate Control that have been holding up the Global Currency Reset; these liens went into default and were duly recorded.
- has laid bare the false reality of the Network of Global Corporate Control <https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter11.15.15.pdf>
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter11.13.15.pdf>
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter11.9.15.pdf>
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter11.8.15.pdf>
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter11.3.15.pdf>

There are ongoing amnesty discussions with the beneficiaries of the Global Debt Facility who are being harmed by recalcitrant agents of the Network of Global Corporate Control as well as discussions with agents of the Network of Global Corporate Control so that the Global Currency Reset can proceed before permanent gold backwardation sets in for another Dark Ages, choking off of international trade, mass starvation and pestilence. Amnesty is being offered provided the Global Currency Reset can be implemented. "

I just want to make a point about the certificate of safekeeping at the end of the 2015 Tweet, referring to Tiburcio Villamor Marcos. I have made it clear that TVM has not been authenticated by the Board of Governors of the World Bank and IMF, as required under the governing treaty, the Bilateral Minesfield Breakthrough Successor Agreement. The Banking Cartel had tried unsuccessfully, through TVM, to steal the assets in the Global Debt Facility. THIS DID NOT WORK. I have prepared a preliminary list of the assets in the Global Debt Facility as a working paper that is going to be properly inventoried:

<https://ia601501.us.archive.org/24/items/Twitter1.29.18/Twitter1.29.18.pdf>

<http://www.livius.org/articles/place/carthage/>

One other point. I know how not to follow the Banking Cartel. I want to discuss the email I wrote to Bengt Carlsson on July 7th, which I also read to you in a DCTV segment about who is in control of the US military. You can find my email to Bengt in the teleprompter.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/dctvteleprompt8.1.17.pdf>

Bengt Carlsson sent me a very interesting piece of information about how the oldest pyramid can be dated to nearly 10,000 years BC. Here are the details.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RASPwDWEYWg>

I discuss information that Bengt sends to me with other people when I am not able to figure it out on my own. Sometimes I ignore Bengt, and I have also had to tell him when he is wrong.

The Banking Cartel has been trying to hide its true role in our past. We have been deliberately lied to. The Phoenicians were precursors to the Network of Global Corporate Control that has been trying to hide from us.

There are many buried cities off of our coasts. The ancient civilization that the Banking Cartel is trying to hide from us formed part of the Atlantis trading empire that spanned the globe from 4000 BC until its capital was buried under water in 1500. Here is the teleprompter to this old segment in the DCTV Series on the Network of Global Corporate Control: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/dctvteleprompt4.26.2.pdf>

“Those who don't know history are doomed to repeat it.”



— Edmund Burke

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Edmund-Burke-British-philosopher-and-statesman>



Karen Hudes

@KarenHudes

It is time for us to reclaim our past:

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter3.3.18.3.pdf>



2:32 PM - 3 Mar 2018

19 Retweets 26 Likes



Further to <https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/dctvteleprompt8.9.17.pdf> (page 14)

<https://youtu.be/qf1bStUevKE>

<https://phoenicia.org/america.html#ixzz4Ayrbov1i>



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The Banking Cartel's version of history is fake:

<https://ia601500.us.archive.org/14/items/Twitter3.2.18.2/Twitter3.2.18.2.pdf>



3:07 PM - 2 Mar 2018

13 Retweets 6 Likes



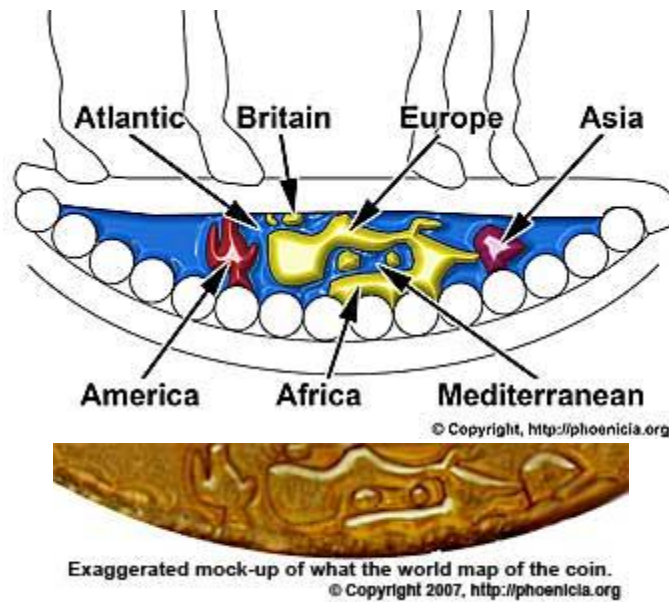
The Phoenician coin presumed to contain a map of the ancient world

If Mark McMenemy is correct, neither Columbus nor the Vikings were the first non-natives to set foot on the Americas. McMenemy, the Mount Holyoke geologist who last year led an expedition that discovered the oldest animal fossil found to date, may have made another discovery--one that sheds radical new light on present conceptions of the Classical world and on the discovery of the New World.

Working with computer-enhanced images of gold coins minted in the Punic/Phoenician city in North Africa of Carthage between 350 and 320 BC, (please see sketch of coin right and where the world map is supposed to have been inscribed) McMenemy has interpreted a series of designs appearing on these coins, the meaning of which has long puzzled scholars. [McMenemy believes the designs represent a map of the ancient world](#), including the area surrounding the Mediterranean Sea and the land mass representing the Americas.

If this is true, these coins not only represent the oldest maps found to date, but would also indicate that Carthaginian explorers had sailed to the New World.

In fact, it was his interest in the Carthaginians as explorers that led McMenemy to study the coins. The Carthaginians were closely linked to the Phoenicians of the Middle East in terms of origin, culture, language, and naval enterprise. Both peoples are widely credited with significant sailing exploits through the Mediterranean, to the British Isles, and along the coast of Africa.



This detail of a gold coin shows what McMenemy believes is a map of the Mediterranean area, surrounded by Europe, Britain, Africa, and (at left) the Americas. The image appears on coins minted in Carthage between 350 and 320 BC. The enhanced and colorized version is based on the illustrations courtesy of Mark McMenemy.

In one of the coins studied by McMenemy, a horse stands atop a number of symbols at the bottom of the coin. For many years, scholars interpreted these symbols as letters in Phoenician script. When that theory was discounted in the 1960s, it left scholars baffled. Working over the past few months, McMenemy was able to interpret the design as a representation of the Mediterranean, surrounded by the land masses of Europe and Africa, with, to the upper left, the British Isles. To the far left of the representation of the Mediterranean is what the geologist believes is a depiction of the Americas.

A number of classical texts bolster this theory. For example, in the first century bc, Diodorus of Sicily wrote "...in the deep off Africa is an island of considerable size...fruitful, much of it mountainous.... Through it flow navigable rivers....The Phoenicians had discovered it by accident after having planted many colonies throughout Africa."

"I was just the lucky person who had the geologic and geographic expertise to view these coins in a new light," McMenemy notes. "I have been interested in the Carthaginians as the greatest explorers in the history of the world."

McMenamin's interest in Carthage led him to master the Phoenician language. He has published two pamphlets on his work regarding the Carthaginian coins. One is written in ancient Phoenician, representing probably the first new work in that language in 1500 years.

He has submitted a paper on his theory to *The Numismatist*, a leading journal in the study of coins, which has accepted McMenamin's paper on the theory for publication. At the same time, the scholar is trying to gain access to a number of coins --or casts of their impressions-- currently held in European collections. These impressions will further aid him, he hopes, in proving the world map theory's validity. "If I had the time and the money," McMenamin observes, only half-kidding, "I'd be in North Africa with my metal detector trying to find Carthaginian coins to further confirm my hypothesis."

Additional study may well reveal that it was Punic explorers not Europeans who "discovered" the New World. At the very least, McMenamin hopes his theory will focus new scholarly attention on ancient Carthaginian culture

Before I fill in some missing history about the Banking Cartel's past, I am going to tell you briefly why this matters. I am also going to tell you how to prepare yourself financially for the transition period during the Global Currency Reset. Finally, I am going to talk about my role during the Global Currency Reset.

Why the Banking Cartel's Past Matters

As Edmund Burke said, "Those who don't know history are doomed to repeat it." People need to realize that their understanding of reality has more to do with propaganda from the Banking Cartel and less to do with what is actually going on. This understanding depends upon a clear view of who the Banking Cartel is and where it has come from. Before the corruption in the world's money can end, there has to be a clear vision what the corruption consists of, and how it is maintained.

How to Prepare Yourself Financially

There is going to be a transition period. The changes are going to be profound, as the world's corrupt governments and money are all replaced. The actual measures are going to be decided as local villages and towns clear out the corruption from the grassroots up.

The fight to clear the corruption in our money system is ongoing, and the coalition for rule of law is more than 90% likely to win, based on the National War College Power Transition Model. The timing for the exchange of the Banking Cartel's fake paper currency for the world's monetary gold reserves in the Global Debt Facility is not yet fixed.

The decision for the Global Currency Reset, and winding down of the Banking Cartel has been taken, and reflected in the minutes of successive meetings of the Board of Governors and Development Committee.

Many people want to know when the currencies are going to be exchanged. The decisions to introduce local currencies will be taken by local businesses. I have mentioned the analogy of the "Nantucket Sleigh Ride", as we in the coalition for the rule of law throw harpoons into the Banking Cartel whale.



The Banking Cartel's propaganda machine in the Mainstream and Alternative Media is responsible for what many people think of as the news. To prepare yourself financially, it is wise to ignore *all* the media, as this will distract you from reality.

As insurance, you may want to purchase precious metals and gemstones -- for use as currency, these can be broken down in small amounts through aurum. <http://www.peakprosperity.com/podcast/84359/new-way-hold-gold>



The Role of the Overseer Mandate Trustee During the Global Currency Reset

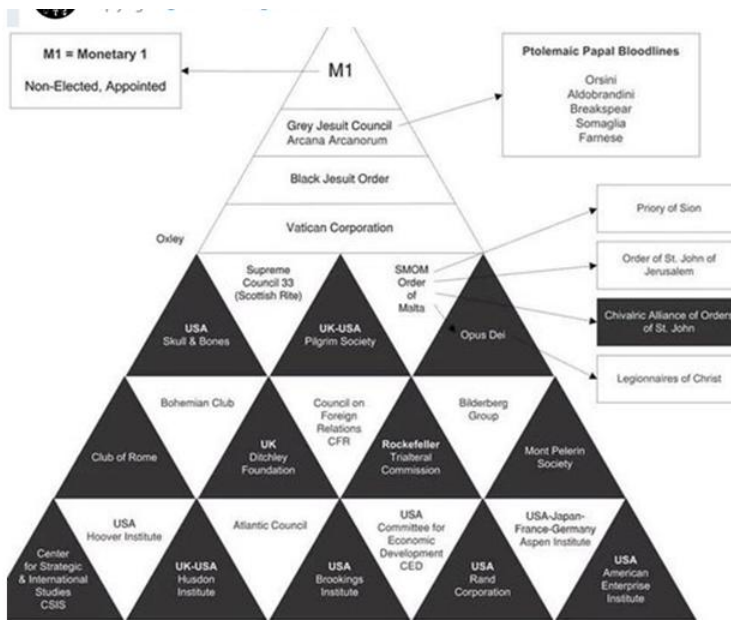


Canary Bird with Coal Miner



These graphics: switchboard operator, ringmaster, canary in the coalmine, tango dancer, all represent aspects of the Overseer Mandate Trustee of the Global Debt Facility. The formal aspects of the job are illustrated by this drawing of M1, as I follow the role of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and IMF in authenticating withdrawals from the Global Debt Facility that José Rizal and Ferdinand Marcos wrote into paragraph 6 of the Bilateral Minesfield Breakthrough Successor Agreement.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/BILATERAL.pdf>



I am working together with decentralized humanity. As we get ourselves decentralized and fight the corruption, we can revisit the decisions that were taken early on. In the beginning, the Global Currency Reset will consist almost entirely of the simple exchange of currencies, to cut off income to the Banking Cartel.

Sequencing is going to be very important as we decentralize. That is to keep from falling into the "divide and conquer" trap that has kept humanity enslaved by the Banking Cartel.

I am not a classical scholar, and the rest of this segment is based on

<http://www.livius.org/articles/place/carthage/>

I have also drawn from the sources mentioned in my Tweet last week:

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/khudes/Twitter3.5.18.1.pdf>

<http://www.stonehengeusa.com/>

[PHOENICIAN STONEHENGE IN AMERICA?](#) By Suhail M. Jalbout. There are many indications that ancient Phoenician mariners reached the East Coast of North America millennia ago. They may have erected their own stone monument to mirror and align with stone circles in their Eastern Mediterranean homeland.



**Phoenician stonehenge
in North America?**



History



The ports of Carthage, seen from the north

Carthage was founded as a [Phoenician](#) colony near modern Tunis. After the fall of its mother-city [Tyre](#) in 585, Carthage became the leader of the Phoenician colonies in the west and founded an informal but powerful empire, which is known for its almost perennial struggle against the Greeks of [Sicily](#) and the Romans. In the [First Punic War](#) (264-241; the greatest war in Antiquity), the Carthaginians lost Sicily to the Romans, and although their general [Hannibal Barca](#) tried to reverse the situation in a Second Punic War, the decline had already started. The Romans sacked Carthage in 146 after a Third Punic War, but later, they refounded the city, which again became prosperous.

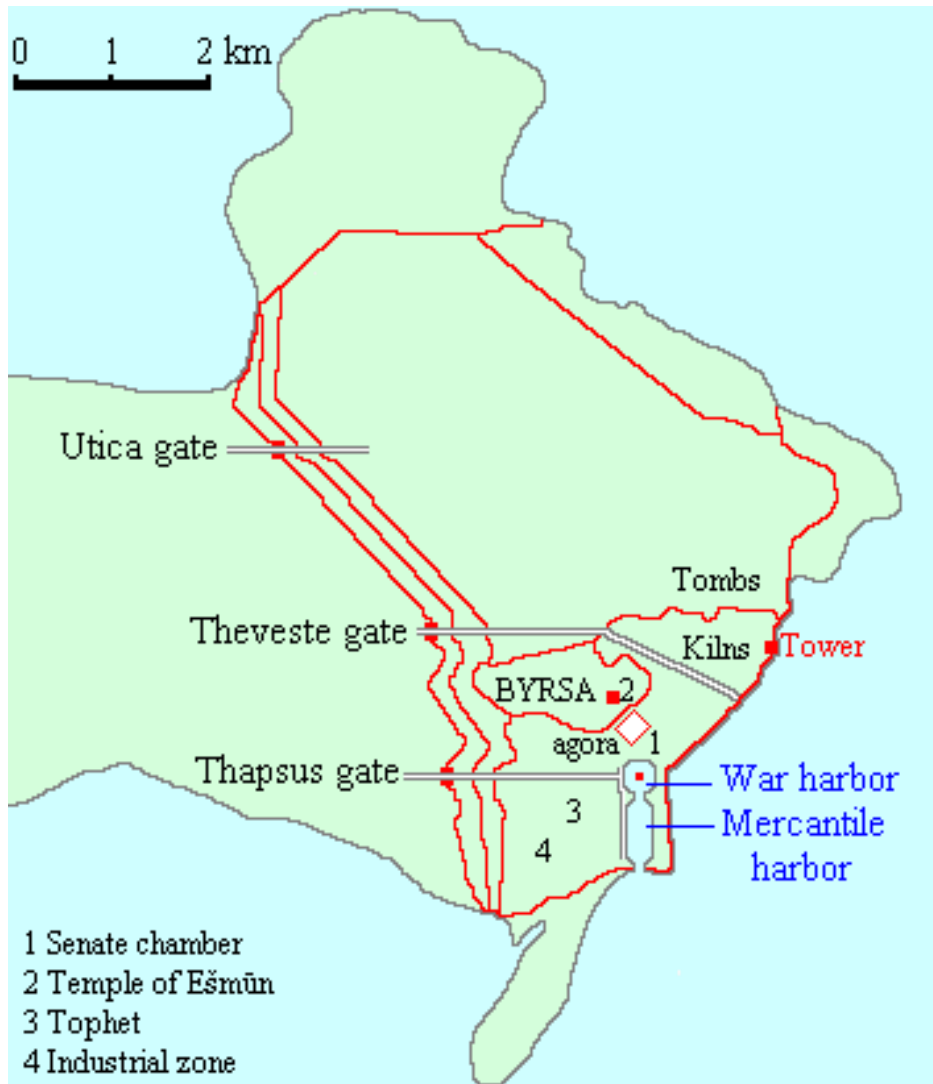
According to the Greek historian Timaeus of Tauromenion, Carthage was founded in 814 or 813; another author, Justin, suggested 825. For some time, these dates seemed to be contradicted by the results of excavations, which all suggested that the oldest finds were younger. However, in the late 1990s, it became clear that although the archaeologists had done their job well, their method of dating had been wrong. Essentially, all dates were derived from pottery, the sequence of which was based on the ceramics known from [Sicily](#), where we have [Thucydides'](#) list of dated city foundations ([text](#)). Although it was widely recognized that these dates were problematic, it was the best way to proceed. In the 1990s, however, radiocarbon-dating was for the first time applied to the Early Iron Age of Carthage, and the oldest finds in Carthage can now be dated to the last quarter of the ninth century.



Ivory sphinx from Carthage, made in Phoenicia

The first settlers were people from Tyre in Phoenicia. According to legend ([text](#)), their leader was a princess named Elissa, who was forced to flee from Tyre after her brother, king Pygmalion, had killed her husband. After founding Carthage, she committed suicide to prevent a war against the native population. The story may contain some reliable information, although it is more likely that the founders of Carthage were merchants and farmers - not refugees. On the other hand, the idea that the powerful city was founded by a woman is too unusual to be a mere invention. However this may be, the settlers founded the city on a marvelous place, where it controlled trade between the eastern and western parts of the Mediterranean, and had access to good agricultural resources.





It seems that the colony was first ruled by a governor sent from Tyre, but the settlement became a city, the citizens wanted some independence, and kings started to be rulers of Carthage. In the course of the sixth century, they were replaced by two annually elected supreme magistrates, the *suffetes* ("judges"). The Roman [consulship](#), which is better known to us, was modelled on this office.



Map of Carthage

Meanwhile, the city was becoming an important trade center. Probably in the first half of the sixth century, the Carthaginian admiral [Hanno](#) founded several colonies along the coast of what is now Morocco and proceeded to the gold river Senegal, and even reached Mount Cameroon. Another explorer was [Himilco](#), who reached the British isles. There must have been other expeditions, which are not documented in our sources.

In c.575, the [Babylonian](#) king [Nebuchadnezzar](#) captured Tyre, which now lost its independence and was no longer able to send reinforcements to Phoenician colonies if they needed them. The settlers had to look elsewhere if they needed help, and Carthage became the leader of a more or less informal empire, based on a shared ethnic sentiment and commercial interests. It consisted of many cities, all situated on the coast. In the east and northeast, it bordered on the Greek possessions in the [Cyrenaica](#) and on Sicily; in the north, Carthage controlled the coasts of Sardinia and Corsica, and in the west, the ports of the Maghreb and Andalusia. It also controlled the gold trade from Senegal and the route to the mysterious "tin isles", which may have been everywhere along the Atlantic Coast.

			
<p>Punic mask</p>	<p>Woman's mask (Demeter or Medusa)</p>	<p>Incense burner</p>	<p>Head of a bearded man</p>

Origins of Empire



Tanit on a Carthaginian coin

No doubt, the Carthaginian towns often had to fight against people in the hinterland. We might like to read more about, say, the Iberian wars, but unfortunately, the ancient inhabitants of Hispania did not leave many written accounts. Nor did the Carthaginians. The only place where we can see their imperialism at work, is on Sicily, where the Greeks and Carthaginians seem to have been in an almost perennial war.

We know that in the mid-sixth century, Carthage supported the Phoenician towns against Greek Selinus; that they fought against the [Spartan](#) prince [Dorieus](#), who tried to build a city within the Carthaginian part of the island (c.510); that in 480 the Carthaginian leader [Hamilcar](#) was defeated near [Himera](#) by Gelon, the Syracusan [tyrant](#); that a commander named [Hannibal](#) renewed the war at the end of the fifth century and organized the Sicilian towns into one province; that a [treaty](#) was signed in 405; and that war flared up every now and then during the fourth century. We know of fighting in the years 397-392, 382-373, 368-362 (all against Dionysius I and II), 345-339 (against Timoleon; [text](#)); and in 311-306 against Agathocles.

Because the Greeks and Carthaginians were close, an interesting document about Carthage was written by a Greek observer: in his *Politics*, the philosopher [Aristotle of Stagira](#) offers an analysis of the Carthaginian constitution ([text](#)).

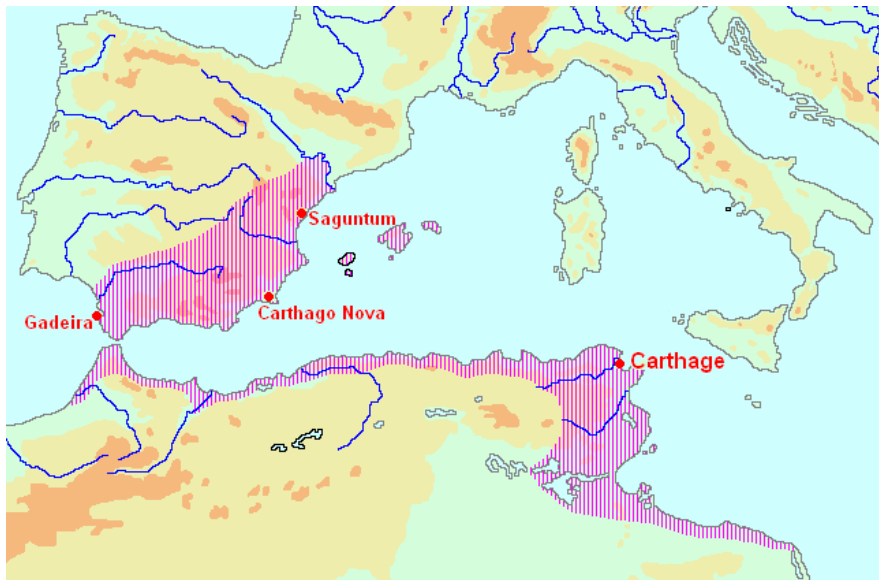


Tombstone of Batba'al, third century BCE.

During all these wars, for which [Diodorus of Sicily](#) is our main source, Carthage was sometimes defending itself against Greek aggression, and just as often, it was the other way round. There is not a clear-cut pattern, and it would be wrong that Carthage pursued a consistent imperialistic policy, like Assyria, king [Philip II](#) of [Macedonia](#), or Rome. On the other hand, Carthage was not a peaceful city pursuing a mercantile policy either. It was a republic and there were several factions with differing opinions and policies.

In 278, war was renewed; this time, the Greeks found a champion in [Pyrrhus of Epirus](#), who had already defeated the Romans and was now called to Sicily. He was successful, but after his victories, the Greeks refused to give him the soldiers to finish the job, and Pyrrhus went back to Italy, where he was defeated by the Romans. He commented that Sicily would be the cockpit for the Carthaginians and Romans to fight in, and this prophecy turned out to be correct.

First Punic War



Map of the Carthaginian

Empire (c.220 BCE)

A few years after the defeat of Pyrrhus, the Romans decided to declare war after an incident in Messana. This town had been occupied by former Syracusan mercenaries, called the [Mamertines](#). In 265, the tyrant of [Syracuse](#), Hiero II, defeated them and laid siege to the city. Immediately, the Mamertines asked help from Carthage, which gladly intervened and sent its admiral [Hannibal](#) to defend and garrison Messana. From now on, the Carthaginians controlled the Strait. However, occupation was not the help the Mamertines had been hoping for. Rome received a call for help too, and decided to intervene, running the risk of full-scale Carthaginian intervention. But Rome could not ignore the request: from Messana, the Carthaginians threatened the Greek towns of southern Italy's, Rome's new allies. War was inevitable.



Carthaginian coin from the First Punic War: the Carthaginian goddess Tanit and the Greek mythological creature Pegasus

In 264, one of the Roman consuls, [Appius Claudius Caudex](#), invaded Sicily with two legions and captured Messana: the [First Punic War](#) had broken out. Next summer, the Romans laid siege to [Acragas](#) and captured this Carthaginian base (early 261), which had been defended by the same

Hannibal who had garrisoned Messana. However, after these successes, the Roman war machine came to as standstill. The Carthaginians refused to accept Roman control of the Strait, and the Romans understood that they had to conquer the entire island. This meant that they had to gain naval superiority - something that would be very difficult, because the Romans were no sailors.

It was a conflict between an elephant and a whale, which could go on forever. However, the Romans had a secret weapon, called *corvus* ("crow"). This was a movable bridge with a metal prong that could be dropped onto the deck of a Carthaginian ship. Once the two ships were tied to each other, the naval battle had changed into a land battle. In other words, the Romans used their ships as platforms for fighting. In 260, at Mylae, their consul Gaius Duillius defeated admiral Hannibal, and won Rome's first naval victory ever.

Yet, this victory was not decisive, and the war was to last very, very long. The Carthaginian commander [Hamilcar Barca](#) was able to defend the western part of the island; and every Roman success was balanced by either a Carthaginian victory, Roman stupidity, or bad luck (e.g., the loss of a fleet in a storm). However, the Roman consul Gaius Atilius Regulus, having overcome the Carthaginian navy at [Ecnomus](#), invaded Africa, and although he was defeated by a Greek mercenary leader in Carthaginian service, Xanthippus, it was clear that Rome was the strongest of the two contenders. It had the resources to raise large armies and build new fleets. The final years of the war looked like a stalemate on western Sicily, where Hamilcar Barca fought a guerilla war, but only the Romans was able to recuperate. In 241, a new Roman fleet, commanded by Gaius Lutatius Catulus, overcame the last Carthaginian ships, commanded by [Hanno](#), near the Aegatian islands in the far west. A peace treaty was signed, and Carthage accepted Roman rule in Sicily. According to the Greek historian [Polybius of Megalopolis](#), the First Punic War had been "the longest and most severely contested war in history".^{note}

Second Punic War



Tombstone from Carthage, second century BCE.

Compared to this, the Second Punic War, about which we know more, was a comparatively small war. The Carthaginian government accepted Hamilcar's proposal to compensate for the loss of Sicily by conquering Hispania. Here, he built a new empire, which was, after his death, expanded by his son-in-law [Hasdrubal the Fair](#). He was succeeded by Hamilcar's son [Hannibal Barca](#), who provoked a war with Rome in 218, crossed [Pyrenees](#), Rhône and Alps ([text](#)), and arrived in Italy. In several battles (e.g., [Trasimene lake](#), Cannae), he defeated the Romans, but they refused to give up the struggle and cut off Hannibal's supply base in Hispania. At the same time, their commander [Marcellus](#) forced Hannibal's army to the south of Italy.

When [Hasdrubal Barca](#), a brother of Hannibal, tried to reinforce the Carthaginian army in Italy, he was defeated; and Publius Cornelius Scipio overcame the last resistance in Hispania. Another Barca brother, [Mago](#), attempted to help his brother, but the Carthaginian government recalled Hannibal once Scipio had invaded Africa. Both sides had Numidian allies: [Massinissa](#) supported Rome, [Syphax](#) was allied to Carthage. The four armies met in the battle of Zama, where Scipio and Massinissa defeated Hannibal and Syphax (202).

Yet, even a defeated Carthage remained an important city. It still commanded the trade route from the eastern to the western part of the Mediterranean, and became rich again. Several Roman politicians were afraid of Carthage, and in 146, the city was destroyed by Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus. He wept when he sacked the ancient city, and displayed more virtue than the last commander of the ancient city, [Hasdrubal](#), who is said to have betrayed the people who trusted him by arranging a private capitulation.

			
<p>Tombstone of Batba'al, third century BCE.</p>	<p>Punic funerary stele</p>	<p>Carthage, funerary stele with elephant</p>	<p>Slingstone from the siege of 146 BCE</p>

Roman Carthage



A Roman sacrificer preparing to kill an animal

This was not the end, however. Although the Romans had vowed never to rebuild Carthage, Gaius Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman [tribune](#), founded a [colonia](#) on the site in 122. At that moment, there was still too much hatred, and the project failed - more or less. Several new citizens are recorded, but it was [Julius Caesar](#), the dictator, who really refounded Carthage, as *Colonia Junonia* (44 BCE; the plan was executed after his death). Within five years, the city had been chosen as capital of the [province](#) of Africa. It was to have a splendid future.

As capital of a province, Carthage had some prerogatives, but several Roman emperors ([Augustus](#), [Hadrian](#), [Antoninus Pius](#), [Marcus Aurelius](#), [Commodus](#), [Septimius Severus](#)) granted additional privileges. The Thirteenth Urban Cohort was the city's garrison. The *Historia Augusta* mentions a great fire in the city's forum, implying that the emperor offered help to restore the city.^{note} In the third and fourth centuries, the city was one of the most important centers - both commercially and culturally - of the Roman Empire.

Although African Christianity was on more than one occasion persecuted, several important Christian authors lived in Carthage: for example, [Tertullian](#) (the first Christian author writing in Latin), Cyprian, and Donatus. In 312, the city was recognized as capital of the African Christians (divided between the Donatists and the more orthodox believers).

Carthage's most famous inhabitant in Late Antiquity was Augustine, who had a small school in Carthage (376-383) before he went to Italy and converted to Christianity.

OUTTRO:

We are all working together in the Global Currency Reset. Today we are working together in figuring out the history of the Banking Cartel, also known as the Network of Global Corporate Control. In my role as Overseer Mandate Trustee, I work together with decentralized humanity. As we get ourselves decentralized and fight the corruption in our money, we can revisit the decisions that were taken early on. In the beginning, the Global Currency Reset will consist almost entirely of the simple exchange of currencies, to cut off income to the Banking Cartel.