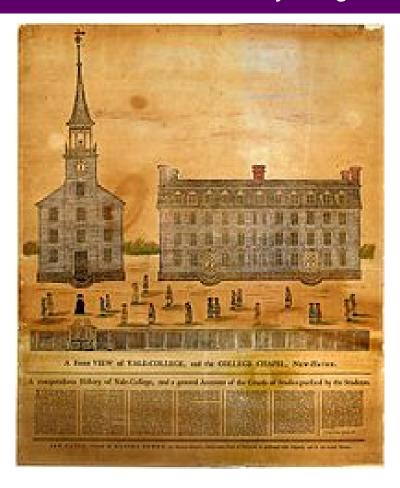


American Minute with Bill Federer Voltaire's anti-Christian agenda undermined France, disclosed by Yale's 8th President, Timothy Dwight

Yale College was founded in the Colony of Connecticut on October 9, 1701 by ten Congregational Christian ministers as the Collegiate School at Killingworth, Milford and Saybrook.

In 1716, it was moved to New Haven, Connecticut.

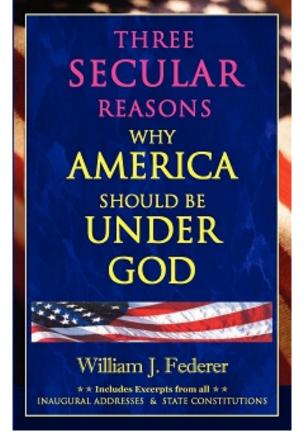


Jeremiah Drummer, noted for defending colonial charters, solicited donations for the college from Irish playwright Sir Richard Steele, scientist Sir Isaac Newton, and merchant Elihu Yale.

Drummer stated: "that the business of good men is to **spread religion** and learning among mankind."

Read as PDF ...

Three Secular Reasons
Why America Should Be
Under God



Elihu Yale (1649-1721) was an American-born English merchant who amassed a considerable fortune working for the British East India Company as governor of Fort St. George in Madras, India.

He donated books and goods to the college from his estate in the amount of \$2,800, for which a building was named.



In 1718, Puritan clergyman Cotton Mather suggested

the college be renamed Yale College.

The purpose of Yale College, as recorded by the proceedings of the trustees, November 11, 1701, was:

By the for " in Council & Regereficiations of his offer this to long of Council & Regereficiations of his offer this to long of Council of Regerefications of his offer this to cover a flowing of 19:1701.

Whereas several event Eigenst, and Sulfield spirithe Regions of their federal Region to a Leal for uptaking a Bropagating of the Christian Brothaut Religion by a successfund have respected by Petition their sornest Testires that full blowly and I similarly be grounded unto Carloin Univertakers for the fourting Suitably and consing sories ing a Collegiate feloal within his Maj this Cony of Connectical substitutely and through the fifted for the fact of the feloas was sories by the State of the sorten youth may be interested in the other of the Suffer of Manighty for may be fished for Publick comployment both in thurch a Civil State To the intent therefore that all the incompagnment be fiven to fush Lious Refolutions and that so meeting may be fell forward supported well managed. Be it another by the fovent a Company of the followy of Connection in general Court now Myemble, And it is anoched a orderina by the Suth Konity of the Some that there be a knowly is full Liberty Right a Privilege Granted unto the Reversal

"To plant, and under ye Divine

blessing to propagate in this Wilderness, the blessed Reformed, Protestant Religion, in ye purity of its Order, and Worship."

The act authorizing the college passed by the Connecticut General Court declared:



"Youth may be instructed in the

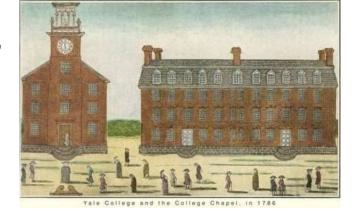
arts and sciences who through the blessing of Almighty God may be fitted for public employment both in Church and Civil State."

In 1745, it was recorded that Yale College:

"... has received the favorable benefactions of many liberal and piously disposed persons, and under the blessing of Almighty God has trained up many worthy persons for the service of God in the State as well as in the Church."

The rules of **Yale College** set by the founders, stated:

"Whereunto the Liberal, and Religious Education of Suitable youth is under ye blessing of God, a chief, & most probable expedient ... we agree to ... these Rules:

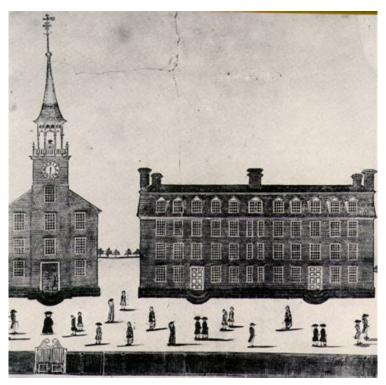


1. The said rector shall take especial care as of the moral behaviour of the students at all times so with industry to instruct and ground them well in **Theoretical divinity** ... and (not to) allow them to be instructed and grounded in any other Systems or Synopses ...

To recite the Assemblies **Catechism** in Latin ... (and) such explanations as may be **(through the Blessing of God)** most conducive to their establishment in the **Principles of the Christian Protestant Religion**.

2. That the said
Rector shall cause
the **Scriptures**daily ... morning
and evening **to be**read by the
Students at the
times of prayer in
the School ...

Expound practical **Theology** ... Repeat Sermons ... studiously

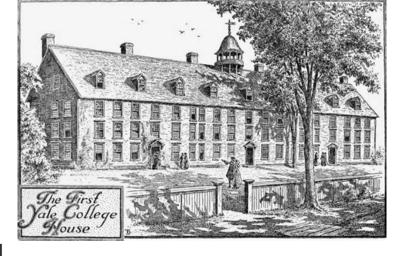


Indeavor(ing) in the education of said students to promote the power and the **Purity of Religion** and best edification and peace of these New England Churches."

The founders of

Yale College stated:

"Every student shall consider the main end of his study to wit to know God in Jesus Christ and answerably to lead a Godly, sober life."



In 1755, Yale students were instructed:

"Above all have an eye to the great end of all your studies, which is to obtain the clearest



conceptions of Divine things and to lead you to a saving knowledge of God in his Son Jesus Christ."

This continued Yale's 1720 instruction to students:

"Seeing God is the giver of all wisdom, every scholar, besides private or secret prayer, where all



we are bound to ask wisdom, **shall be present morning** and evening at public prayer in the hall at the accustomed hour."

In 1787, the requirements of **Yale College** stated:

"All scholars are required to live a religious and blameless life according to the rules of God's Word, diligently reading the Holy



Scriptures, that fountain of truth, and constantly attending all the duties of religion, both in public and secret ...

All the scholars are obliged to attend Divine worship in the College Chapel on the Lord's Day and on Days of Fasting and Thanksgiving appointed by public Authority."

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 16. On Tuefday the 8th Inflant, the Rev. Timo-THY DWIGHT, D. D. was inaugurated Prefident of Yale-College in this City. The Honorable and Reverend Corporation with a numerous affembly of the Clergy being convened in the Chapel, the Exercises were opened with Prayer by the fenior and preliding Fellow, the Rev. ELIPHA-LET WILLIAMS, D. D. The Prefident elect then exhibited his affent to the Confession of Faith and Rules of Ecclefiaffical discipline agreed upon by the Churches of this State, A. D. 1708. After which the prefiding Fellow pronounced a Latin Oration, and in the Name and by the Authority of the Honorable and Reverend Corporation, conflituted him Prefident of Yale-College in New-Haven. The Prefident then addressed the Audience in

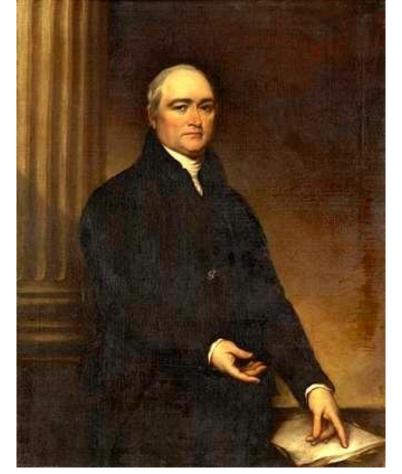
an elegant Latin Oration, and after an Anthem, fung by the Students, closed the Solemnity with

Every president of Yale was an ordained Congregational Christian minister till 1899.

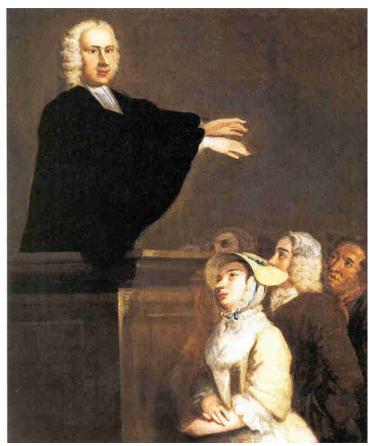
When Yale 7th president, Rev. Ezra Stiles, died in 1795, Rev. Timothy Dwight IV was elected to take his place,

a Bleffing.

serving as **Yale's 8th President**,
1795 to 1817.



Timothy Dwight
was a grandson of
the Great
Awakening
preacher and
Princeton
president
Jonathan
Edwards.



As a child, **Dwight** learned the alphabet and was reading the Bible at age 4.



REV. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, S.T.D.I.L.D.
PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE
FROM 1795 TO 1817.

Timuthy Durishs

He entered Yale at 13 and graduated at age 17 in 1769.

Dwight was a tutor at **Yale** from 1771 to 1777.

His first public address of note was "Valedictory Address" of 1776, stating that Americans were:

"... people, who have the **same religion**, the same manners, the same interests, the

same language, and the same essential forms and principles of civic government."



Dwight was licensed as a Congregational Christian preacher in 1777, and was appointed a chaplain in the Continental Army during the

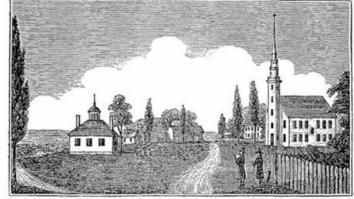
Revolutionary War, serving in the brigade of General Samuel Holden Parsons.

When his father died, he returned to the family farm and worked to pay off their debts, as he was the eldest of 13 children.

He served in the

very first sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature, called General Court.

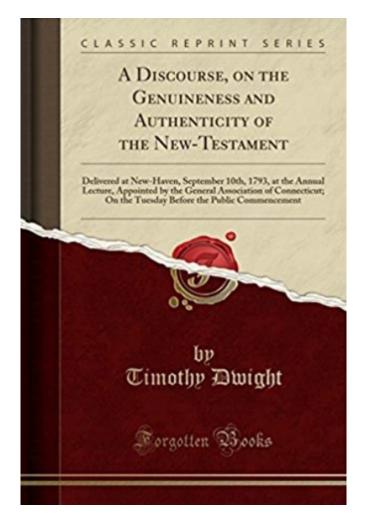
From 1783 to 1795, he was the



Academy and Congregational Church on Greenfield Hill, Fairfield.

pastor of the Congregational Church at Greenfield Hill in Fairfield, Connecticut.

In 1793, **Dwight**delivered an influential sermon to the General Association of Connecticut, titled
"Discourse on the Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament."

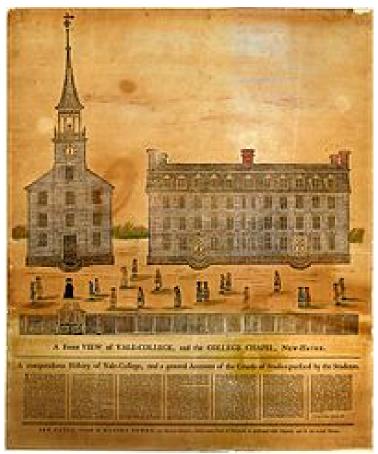


During **Timothy Dwight's** 22 years at **Yale**, the college grew from 110 to 313 students.



He created the **Departments of:**

- Chemistry,
- Geology,
- Law, and
- Medicine.



Dwight also founded **Andover Theological**



Seminary and laid the groundwork for the Yale Divinity School.

He pioneered women's education, advocated for the use of moral

persuasion instead of corporal punishment, was critical of slavery, and opposed encroachment on Indian lands.

While at Yale,
Dwight was also a
founder of the
American Board of
Commissioners
for Foreign
Missions.

He met and gave
Christian instruction
to Henry
Opukahaia, the first
Hawaiian convert to
Christianity, whose
testimony inspired
missionaries to sail
to the Hawaiian
"Sandwich"
Islands.

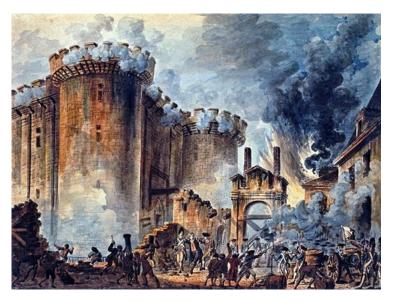


One of Dwight's students was **Samuel Morse**, inventor of the telegraph.



Another of his students was Lyman Beecher, the father of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Henry Ward Beecher, the famous New England preacher.



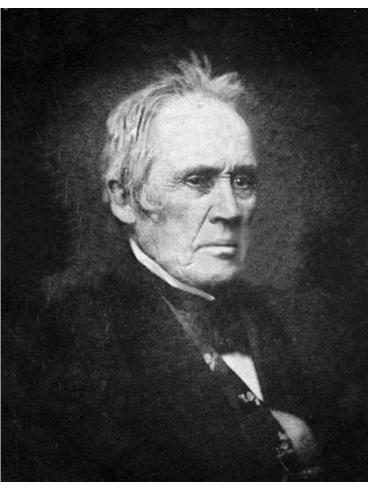


When **Dwight** first became president of **Yale**, students were becoming enamored with "French infidelity," secularism, and France's deistic "cult of reason."

He met with students on campus, allowed them to state all their arguments criticizing Biblical faith, **then he**

proceeded to answer them one by one.

By the time of **Dwight's** death, JANUARY 11, 1817, over **a third of the graduates** had not only become **professing Christians**, but 30 entered the **full-time ministry**.



Yale Scientist
Benjamin
Silliman, the first
to distill petroleum
in America,
observed the
campus during
Dwight's tenure:

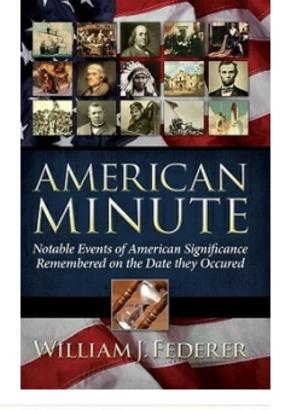
"It would delight your heart to see how the trophies of the cross are multiplied in this institution. Yale College is a little temple: prayer and praise seem

to be the delight of the greater part of the students."

American Minute-Notable

Events of American

Significance Remembered on the Date They Occurred



At the time of the French Revolution, Yale President Timothy Dwight gave an address in New Haven titled "The Duty of Americans at the Present Crisis," July 4, 1798.



Religion and Philosophy

The duty of Americans, at the presen crisis, illustrated in a discourse, preached on the fourth of July, 1798; by the Reverend Timothy Dwight, D.D. president of Yale-College; at the request of the citizens of New-Haven

Timothy Dwight



In this address, he explained how **Voltaire's**



atheism inspired the French Revolution and led the Reign of Terror, 1793-1794, where 40,000 people were beheaded and 300,000 were butchered in the

Vendée.

Dwight wrote:

"About the year 1728,
Voltaire, so celebrated
for his wit and brilliancy
and not less
distinguished for his
hatred of Christianity
and his abandonment
of principle, formed a
systematical design
to destroy
Christianity and to
introduce in its stead a
general diffusion of
irreligion and
atheism.



For this purpose he associated with himself Frederick the II-King of Prussia, and Mess. D'Alembert and Diderot, the principal compilers of the *Encyclopedie*, all men of talents, **atheists** and in the **like manner abandoned**.

- ... The principle parts of this system were:
- 1. The compilation of the *Encyclopedie:* in

which with great art and insidiousness the doctrines of ... Christian theology were rendered absurd and ridiculous; and the mind of the reader was insensibly steeled against conviction and duty.

2. The overthrow of the religious orders in Catholic countries, a step essentially necessary to the destruction of the

religion professed in those countries.

3. The establishment of a sect of philosophists to serve, it is presumed as a conclave, a rallying point, for all their followers."



Timothy Dwight continued describing Voltaire's plan of national secular transformation:

"4. The appropriation to

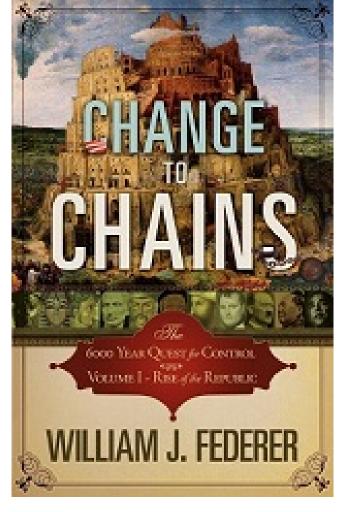


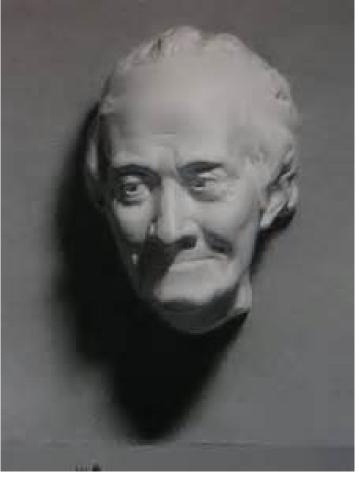
themselves, and their disciples, of the places and honors of members of the French Academy, the most respectable literary society in France, and always considered as containing none but men of prime learning and talents.

In this way they designed to hold out themselves and their friends as the only persons of great

literary and intellectual distinction in that country, and to dictate all literary opinions to the nation."

Change to Chains-the
6000 year Quest for
Global Control





Voltaire sought to transition French society away from biblical absolutes of right and wrong and devolve it back to a primitive honorshame culture.

Controlling people through publicly honoring or shaming them is a tactic prevalent in Eastern and Middle Eastern cultures, as well as studied by political

philosophers from Sun Tzu to Plato to Montesquieu.

This is similar to biased news reporting, latenight comedies, and modern televised award ceremonies which deride some and confer prestigious recognition on others.



Those demonstrating behavior they deem acceptable are honored in media, entertainment, and academia, while those demonstrating behavior they deem unacceptable are publicly embarrassed in condescending acceptance speeches.

This effectively sets the national trend as to what is "in."

It acts upon the psyche of impressionable people as an adult version of



peer pressure, manipulating the deep-seated human craving for acceptance, and threatening with the fear of being shunned or rejected.

The goal is to get people to make decisions based on the emotion of **fear** rather than **logic**.

Community organizer Saul Alinsky wrote of fear of rejection:

"Ridicule is man's most potent weapon ...

Pick the target, freeze it, personalize it, and polarize it."

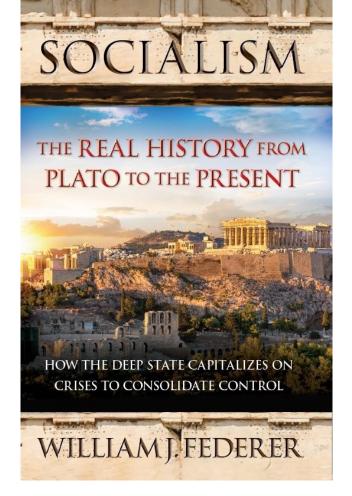


George Orwell wrote in his novel 1984:

"Power is in inflicting pain and humiliation."



SOCIALISM - The Real
History from Plato to the
Present: How the Deep
State Capitalizes on
Crises to Consolidate
Control



Dwight explained how disinformation, the equivalent of "fake news," was part of Voltaire's plan:

"5. The fabrication of books of all kinds against Christianity, especially such as excite doubt and generate contempt and derision.



Of these they issued by themselves and their friends who early became numerous, an immense number; so printed as to be purchased for little or nothing, and so written as to catch the feelings, and steal upon the approbation, of

every class of men ...

6. The formation of a secret Academy, of which **Voltaire** was the standing president, and in which **books were formed**, **altered**, **forged**, imputed as posthumous to deceased writers of reputation, and sent abroad with the weight of their names.

These were **printed and circulated** at the lowest price through all classes of men **in**

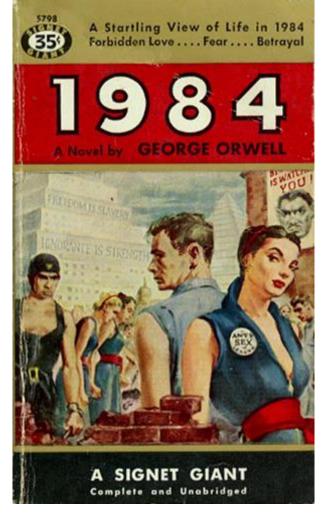


an uninterrupted succession, and through every part of the kingdom."

This is similar to revisionist television docudramas which alter past history to promote a future political agenda,

George Orwell wrote in 1984:

"Those who control the **past** control the **future**, and those who control the **present** control the **past."**



Joseph
Goebbels, the
National Socialist
Workers Party's
Minister of
Propaganda &
National
Enlightenment,
skillfully
engineered mob
emotions to accept
the killing of the
Jews in Germany.

Goebbels pioneered "fake news," stating:

"The most brilliant propagandist

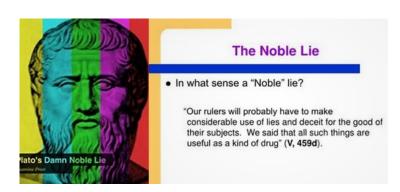


technique will yield no success unless one fundamental principle is borne in mind constantly -- it must confine itself to a few points and repeat them over and over ...

... If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will eventually come to believe it.

The lie can be maintained only for such time as the State can shield the people from the political, economic and/or military consequences of the lie.

... It thus becomes vitally important for the **State to use** all of its powers to repress dissent, for the truth is the mortal enemy of the lie, and thus by extension, the truth is the greatest enemy of the **State**."



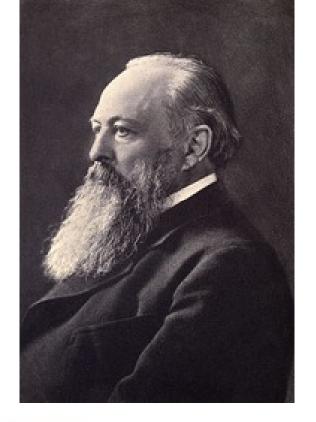
Greek philosopher
Plato described
how the deep state
controls people
through "noble
lies":

"We want one single, grand **lie** which will be believed by everybody ...

Our rulers will probably have to make **considerable use of lies** and deceit for the good of their subjects ... We said that all such things are useful as a kind of drug."

British Statesman Lord Acton wrote:

"Official truth is not actual truth."





Machiavelli's concept that the end justify the means, allowed those who did not believe in God's definition of good and bad to replace it with their political agenda being good and those opposing them as bad.

Dwight explained **Voltaire's** tactics:

"In societies of Illuminati ... the being of **God** was **denied** and **ridiculed** ...

The possession of property was pronounced robbery.

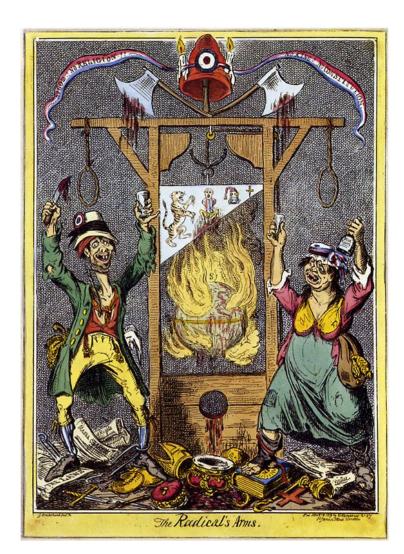
Chastity and natural affection were declared to be nothing more than groundless prejudices.

Adultery, assassination, poisoning, and other crimes of the like infernal nature, were taught as lawful ... provided the end was good ...

The good ends proposed by the Illuminati ... are the overthrow of religion, government, and human society, civil and domestic.

... These they pronounce to be so good that murder, butchery, and war, however extended and dreadful, are declared by them to be completely justifiable ...

The means ... were ... the education of youth ... every unprincipled civil officer ... every abandoned clergyman ...



books replete with infidelity, irreligion, immorality, and obscenity ..."

Dwight added:

"Where religion prevails, Illumination cannot make disciples, a French directory cannot govern, a

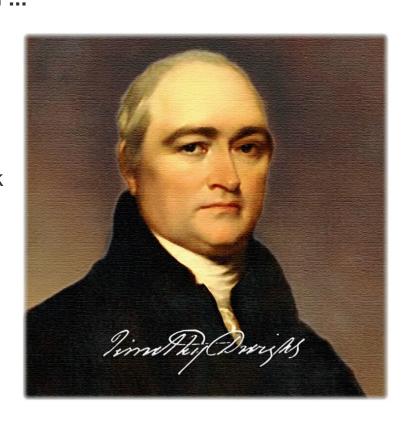
nation cannot be made slaves, nor villains, nor atheists, nor beasts.

To destroy us
therefore, in this
dreadful sense,
our enemies must
first destroy our
Sabbath and
seduce us from
the house of God ..."



Timothy Dwight concluded:

"Religion and liberty are the meat and the drink of the body politic. Withdraw one of them and it languishes, consumes, and dies.



If indifference ... becomes the

prevailing character of a people ... their motives to vigorous defense is lost, and the hopes of their enemies are proportionally increased ...

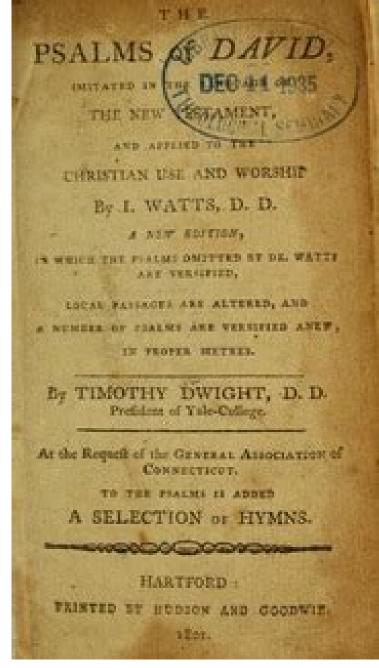
Without religion we may possibly retain the freedom of savages, bears, and wolves, but not the freedom of New England.

If our religion were gone, our state of society would

perish with it and nothing would be left which would be worth defending."

In 1801, Yale
President
Timothy Dwight
compiled a
songbook, The
Psalms of David,
which included
hymns written by
Isaac Watts and
some authored by
himself, such as
one based on
Psalm 137, titled "I
Love Thy
Kingdom":

I love Thy
kingdom, Lord,
The house of
Thine abode,
The church our
bled Redeemer
saved
With His own
precious blood ...



Jesus, Thou Friend divine,
Our Saviour and our King,
Thy hand from ev'ry snare and foe,
Shall great deliverance bring."

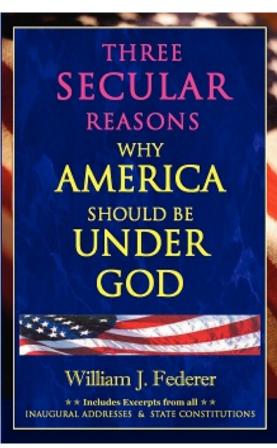
Read as PDF ... Yale's 8th President, Timothy Dwight, exposed Voltaire's anti-Christian views in France

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Today's Bible reading





