



“Of all of the modern Nephilim [apostates], the most imposing figure may very well have been the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. He was the pivotal philosopher who gave birth to the modern age, which historians generally agree began in 1820. ... Rousseau ‘had more effect upon posterity than any other writer or thinker of that eighteenth century in which writers were more influential than they had ever been before.’ Rousseau’s fingerprints are all over the institutions of the modern world. ... The political, social, and educational institutions that provide the modern context for life on planet earth were very much defined by this man. ... Karl Marx’s communist ideologies, including the elimination of private property ownership, initially appeared in Rousseau’s *Social Contract*.

“If ideas have consequences, it was the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau that brought about the spirit of revolution, the reign of terror, the guillotine, the forced redistribution of wealth, and 40,000 dead bodies [of the French Revolution, led by Rousseau acolyte, Robespierre]. Regrettably, the horror did not end with Robespierre’s execution. ‘Robespierre died, but folly has a virulence that outlasts its inventor. He inspired more Communes, more Voices of Virtue, more Lenins and Castros and Maos, more murder and hatred, more death and misery, than any other of the Sacred Fools that have emerged to

plague honest men.’ Rousseau was to Robespierre what Marx was to Lenin and Mao. First come the ideas, and then the consequences. What was it that Jesus Christ told us? *‘Ye shall know them by their fruits.’* ...

“*Émile* may have been the most damaging of all [of Rousseau’s works]. ... When Rousseau told fathers they owed ‘their children to the state,’ he laid out a fundamental social view that would dominate for the next three centuries. ... You would have had to search long and hard to find any small city state over the 4,000 years of world history leading up to Rousseau’s life that mandated a compulsory attendance law in order to indoctrinate hundreds of millions (if not billions) of citizens in statist ideologies. Rousseau’s ideas provided the fertile ground that the statist educational theory needed to thrive in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This philosopher’s vision for statist education found acceptance in Prussia at around the same time of the publication of *Émile*. It would take another century before America incorporated these compulsory attendance laws—the modern statist system was finally in place when the state of Mississippi finally adopted the law in 1917. ...

“Twenty years before *Émile*, a life-changing event occurred with the philosopher when his live-in girlfriend birthed his first child. Immediately, Rousseau bundled up the child and deposited it on the steps of an orphanage. This happened to be during the dead of winter, a time when babies disposed of in such a way had a scant chance of survival. In subsequent years, the wretch had a total of five children and each received the same derelict treatment.”

—from *Apostate*, by Kevin Swanson







