

Heaven is Shaking the Bear Part 13 – Dr Hollisa Alewine

So, you've noticed I have a special guest today, and I think he's appearing on your screen and this is Kyle Bevel and I've invited him on to provide some expertise that clearly I don't have. But we met Kyle and April on our Sukkot tour last year, and I knew that was going to be a courageous bunch because they actually signed up for the tour during a war. And so you need that kind of courage on an Israel tour on any day, but, definitely with the events of the past few years. And so, got to know him a little bit better when we got back here to the States and they came back and visited and visited River of Life with us. And if you'll remember, it is been a few weeks now since I did a lesson on the clay coins.

And just to review that for you, we were looking at the beast. The image of the beast is broken into the parts of the golden head, the silver chest, the copper or the bronze belly, and then the iron legs which finally end up in iron and clay feet. And so I just thought it was remarkable because we've been talking about the image of the beast as it pertains to the shaking of the bear. These animals, even though they represent each empire, you don't take away the previous animal when the next empire comes. It simply absorbs into the next animal or monster.

For instance, I noticed yesterday they were interviewing some military guy about what's going on with these negotiations with Iran, and he says, "Well, just don't get in a hurry because the regime works very slow. We have all the weapons, but their greatest weapon is words." And I thought that's exactly our description of the bear, the *dov* in Hebrew, it is the *dabar*, which means words, and it is slow words. A bear means something slow in Hebrew. And so what will they do? They will slow-walk this. They will use words, they will dodge, they will lie, they will do a little bit of capitulation. It is just a dance of words with the bear.

In that lesson we were talking about the feet of the beast which were partly of iron and partly of clay. And we read from a Midrash which was written long ago, long before the rise of Islam. And the sages of that day wrote that the feet that are part of iron and part of clay refer to the fourth kingdom, Edom. And another source says Ishmael. They are kind of the same thing. They intermarried. And it says, The fourth kingdom shall be as strong as iron will rule the entire world with the power of iron. As it is said, beats down all things. But why is it compared to both iron and clay? Our sages say because in the future it will use a clay coin.

I thought that's incredible. At what time in history would anybody use a clay coin? And that got me to thinking how many times my phone has tried to entice me to sign up for Apple Pay. I mean, just out of the blue, you'll pick up your phone, "Oh, are you ready to set up Apple Pay?" They've got all this stuff on

the phone they want you to sign up for. One is paying for things, and I don't want to do that. It is bad enough with the credit cards.

I thought just out of curiosity, what is this phone made of? And it is made of clay. And so we looked at how the phones, the laptops, even the credit cards, are made of silica and aluminum. That's what clay is. It is silica and aluminum. And then I thought, well, what if we just carried it a step further? We know the whole beast would be comprised of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Are these things also present in these devices that we now use as currency? And as it turned out, it was. It is even in your credit cards. You've got iron in your credit cards. And from the screen all the way down to the circuitry and so forth. This is incredible. How could these rabbis, from 300-400 AD conceptualize a time based on looking at Daniel's vision of the beast, that we would be using clay to do our commercial transactions?

And so after that lesson, Kyle emailed me and told me a little bit about Bitcoin. I kind of get the concept of blockchain, but for a lot of people, especially our age, it really is something new. We don't really get it because we don't have any or we don't think we have any. But I thought after he sent me his notes and so forth, I thought Kyle could actually explain this to us like we are 5-year-olds, so that that we could put together like, okay, I can barely make my laptop do what I want it to do. Could he explain that to people like me in a way that I could understand this cryptocurrency system that is housed in our clay coin containers. Because your laptop, your phone, your devices, it depends upon this digital age just to even build the trust for something to work. And so he's agreed to come on and explain that to us.

We also want to talk about this shouldn't be a dead end. Just having information about the beast is not a dead end just to make us scared, or just to make us throw up our hands and say we are all going to die. We are not all going to...well eventually we'll die...but we are going to be resurrected is the good the upside to it. And prophecy is not to just instill fear. It is to give us a sense of urgency for transformation and preparation. And so time permitting, we'll move in to that aspect of it as well because he wrote some really good thought questions in the notes that he sent me. And especially the final thoughts and I want to go back to these at the end. He says, Are we seeking understanding to grow in faith or just to predict outcomes? And does this knowledge lead you to a closer trust in God or into a deeper fear of the world? And if everything you currently rely on was stripped away, would your trust in God remain intact or would it be exposed as dependent on the system? And I hope we've got the right answers to those questions. But they are excellent questions to bring up so that we just don't get stuck in the prophecy loop. So Kyle, I'm just going to turn this over to you.

Yes. Okay. Thank you, Hollisa, for the introduction. I'll just start out by saying I apologize if anybody has any difficulty hearing me. We are visiting South Carolina for a couple of weeks and basically bathing in the pollen here. So, my sinuses are added. I might have to pause or mute a couple of times if I'm sneezing, so forgive me in advance there. But yeah, as Hollisa there with her introduction, I was on one of her lessons here, one of her teachings in connecting the clay toes to the prophecy points into what she was just speaking on with the phones and the laptops and the silicon matter and all this. And it really just started all these bells and whistles in my head, as I've been studying cryptocurrency now going on about 10 years. A close friend of mine in the past, we went through some official training and some courses and so on. We were doing some trading in crypto and back then we could see little signs here and there, but as Hollisa was going through that lesson, I just couldn't help this feeling that was just welling up and all these little connection points just started. Like I said, they were just going off left and right, these little signs. So I did send her those thoughts and as she said, we got together on that and it is my fault we were delayed a couple of weeks on doing this. We were supposed to do it a couple of weeks ago, but we had some things come up in the family here and luckily Hollisa was nice enough to get it rescheduled for us.

So as she said, I'd like to start out with just a brief kind of very beginner level understanding and definition of what cryptocurrency is and how it is used. I don't know where the education levels are, so forgive me if I'm a little redundant, but we'll just kind of start out at the basis of it. Crypto, it is something that most of us have heard about, these cryptocurrencies, but maybe we don't fully understand it yet. So we'll talk a little bit about cryptocurrencies on one hand, and we'll talk a little bit about what are called CBDC's or central bank digital currencies on the other side. These are very similar products, but definitely with two different approaches to the same thing, but they are all in the same digital sphere, let's say. So I'm going to try to keep it as simple as practical as I can. We'll go a little deeper at some points to just see how things work. But we'll keep it on the surface level the most we can.

So with cryptocurrency, what everybody's pretty familiar with is it is a form of money, right? It is a digital form of money. Most of us grew up using cash, physical dollars and coins. But even over the past 20, 30 years already, we've already seen this becoming digital, our money becoming digital. Anybody who goes to check a bank account nowadays, 90% of us are grabbing our phone to look up the account balances or we are logging in on the computer. So, we are not actually looking at the physical cash in our hands. Even more so, we are not actually looking at the physical gold or silver what it used to be and then it was cash and now it is digital. So, you can see these progressive steps happening. Instead of seeing that physical cash, we are just seeing these ones

and zeros basically on a screen telling us how much money we have. So in a sense we are already using digital money in that way. The bank is just managing it for us. There's a real key difference between that digital money of what we have today and cryptocurrency though. What we have today that systems obviously controlled by the banks. It is controlled by governments. They keep all the records. They approve all the transactions. They decide what's valid and what's not valid. They decide what's a scam and what's not a scam, what's fraud and what's not. So it is all centrally controlled at this point. That's a big difference from cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency is targeted at really making a change to that whole system. That's where it is coming from in its infancy. Cryptocurrency started as a digital money, a digital asset that does not rely on any central authority like a bank. So there is not one person, one entity, one government or anything like that that can decide whether, Kyle's balance is X or Kyle's balance is Y. There's nobody that I can call up on the phone and say, Hey, I need you to check this or hey, something looks wrong. That just doesn't exist with cryptocurrency. Instead, it relies on a shared system, something that's called a blockchain. And we'll get into that here a little bit. Again it is more of a surf surface level explanation but trying to build some understanding in the long term.

So what is a blockchain in terms of relating to let's say like how a bank works? Think of it like a record book. A ledger, the bank transaction records, where everything is written down. That's what the blockchain is for cryptocurrency just as a ledger is for the bank. Instead of one person holding that ledger like it is in a bank, in the blockchain especially with examples like Bitcoin which is very familiar for everybody, there's thousands of computers around the world that hold identical copies of the same thing. You guys might have heard people or news stories or whatever you see with headlines discussing Bitcoin miners or mining Bitcoin. That's what they are explaining there these miners are just groups, groups and groups and groups of computers who are responsible for mining blockchain for Bitcoin. Basically, what that is, they are just holding all of these records, holding these digital ledgers of that blockchain. And we'll get into that a little bit more here in a moment. Every transaction that happens with Bitcoin, for example, is added to that same record, that blockchain, what all of these computers, these miners are working on. One thing that makes it very unique is that once something's written into that record, it can never be changed, never be erased, never be moved or anything. If we look at a bank's ledger, for example, somebody high up in the bank could go in and say, Hey, there's been a mistake here. I'm going to go back and correct it here. And now that mistake is erased away, and it is gone, and from here moving forward, it is different. That is absolutely impossible with blockchain. That was one of the main points of how it was formed. The main question that brings to everybody's mind is if there's no bank, if there's no bank president, or board, or anything like that, then

who or what decides if a transaction is valid in the blockchain system or in a cryptocurrency system? How do we know when someone is cheating the system? When there is fraud going on and so on. And we'll dive into that a little bit. When someone sends cryptocurrency.

So let's say I'm sending a bitcoin to Hollisa for something, just in this example, there is a transaction that is sent out to the entire network. So, we type in Hollisa's wallet address. I'm already logged into my wallet, so I type in her information and I send it to her. That is instantly sent out to that network that we just discussed a minute ago. So there's thousands upon thousands of computers and mining applications that are processing all of these transactions at once. From there the independent computers, so each computer, each mining system, each setup are looking to check that single transaction. So what are they looking for? They are looking for things like does this person actually have the fund? So we are checking Kyle's wallet. We are checking his Bitcoin balance. Is there at least one Bitcoin in there that he's trying to send? So, that's the first thing that's checking. Is that Bitcoin already, is it actually sitting in his wallet or is this Bitcoin he's trying to send already being sent somewhere else? That's something else that they are checking. and then after that, they are asking, does everything match the rules of the entire system? So, is it set on the right network? Is it being sent to another Bitcoin applicable wallet? All of these little things. And it gets a lot more intricate than that. But these are the three main questions, let's say, that the computers are trying to verify to the beginning.

One way I really like to look at that, and this is a little off topic, I guess, but I really enjoy looking at it this way. We are sending that Bitcoin and it is getting validated by all these witnessing computers. That's how I like to see it. So, to connect that biblically, we are looking at these validations of two to three witnesses. And it is just a really interesting way for me to look at that where the computers are doing the very same thing with this blockchain technology as it used to be done way back when. So that idea applied here is just on a much larger scale. Instead of two or three witnesses, we've got thousands of witnesses, all of these independent computers examining that very same transaction. No single computer or application can verify it on its own. It can never happen that way. It has to be a large number of them agreeing and validating it at the same time to say, okay this is valid we all agree it can move forward. So it is a really interesting way to look at it for sure with that biblical connection.

So again instead of trusting just one central authority like a bank does instead of just one bank ledger or one bank employee checking on these transactions and saying it is good this is relying on tons of independent confirmations. So it is not just one voice but several witnesses at the same time. So once all those

witnesses or all those computers agree that the transaction is valid, it is then grouped together with any number of other transactions that are happening at the same exact time and that's creating what's called a block. So those validations of the transactions are what is called a block. And then those blocks get connected together which is where you get the term blockchain. Those blocks are added to the to the previous block. So each time that's added to a block, nothing can be changed before it as well. I know I mentioned that earlier, but it is really important to remember. So when we are validating these, part of validating this new block means checking where my Bitcoin originally came from to make sure that it was correctly put into my wallet and held in my wallet. So they are verifying the previous blocks at the same time as creating this new block. And that's where it gets its protection, let's say against fraud and scams and so on. Because it is validating everything that was validated before by other parties. And again this is thousands of validations happening at the same time. And we'll get into a little bit about how those validations are done too. So each new block is connected to the one before it and it is all using complex mathematics. And when I say complex mathematics it is stuff that is really out there. So, we are talking cryptographic hash functions, elliptical curve, cryptography, pardon my language there. All these puzzles and different, it gets so deep, hash functions, proof of work puzzles, all of these things that work all at the same time to be validated. So, basically what that means in layman's term is there are no human in the world that could do this. There are no 100 humans in the world. The smartest people that we have could not validate these functions at the same time. Right now, there are supercomputers that have a hard time validating one block on its own. So, it does require thousands of these machines that can do the same thing.

Now, we can get into a completely separate conversation for another day of what does the future look like and AI and approaching those things in different ways and maybe that changes in the future, but where we stand right now, it is nearly impossible for this to be invalidated for a fraudulent transaction to take part. If I don't have a Bitcoin, I can't send a Bitcoin is really what it comes down to. And the same thing, vice versa. If Hollisa doesn't have a wallet that can accept it, there's no other way that she can take that in other than validating it on that blockchain the way it is supposed to work. So it really does make a secure system right now as it stands. If someone tried to go back and change a transaction, for example, they'd have to rewrite an entire chain across thousands of machines at once. And that's just absolutely impossible to do right now. There's just no possibility for that to ever happen. It is just too much. So what you look at is what they've created here is a system. It is built on shared records. It is built on multiple independent verification methods. So all these thousands of different machines and networks have to verify this at the same time. And it has to be one agreement across that entire network. So it can't be

just one lone actor trying to change everything. No, it is got to be everything in agreement before it is added to that blockchain. So that is what brings that security, let's say.

The people that help verify these transactions, what we've called miners or validators, they are actually incentivized to do this with being rewarded a small amount of cryptocurrency. So again, to make the connection to how banks work today, it is usually easier to make those analogies. If I was going to wire Hollisa money, I would enter it into whatever Bank of America, whatever you are using, I would send a wire. I would pull up my account information, however much money I was sending, and I'd put in Hollisa's account information, her account numbers, routing numbers, all of this stuff, and then send put the dollar amounts in there and send it. And then there'd be some sort of a fee. A \$30 fee, \$35 fee. So, this is very similar. The miners, what they are doing, the money they are making by mining is accepting these fees for people sending Bitcoin or other currencies back and forth. So that's the interesting point for people to have these mining operations. And you can look it up online and see that there's some operations where people have tens of thousands of computers, hard drives, and mining hardware running in one facility at the same time, because it can be a money maker, if they are the one collecting these fees off of all of these transactions. It can be lucrative for them for sure. But in general that is what keeps the system running and that is open for anybody to do at any time. Anybody can join in so long as they have the right hardware set up to do it. Honestly you can do it with a single laptop but the power of a single laptop and the computing power of a single laptop doesn't make it a lucrative thing to do. It just doesn't make sense to do it that way. So obviously there's scales that you have to look at there.

But to get back to the point more simple terms, the transactions aren't approved by a central authority. There's not one person, there's not one company, there's not one system that approves it. It is always confirmed by these many witnesses, this agreed upon network of computers that are permanently recorded. Because remember what we talked about, it is got to validate the previous blocks and then add the new block to it. And they are locked together with these mathematical problems that only the computers can solve when they are working together, with most likely millions of different computers and hard drives at the same time to solve these things. So that's in general an explanation of how the cryptocurrency like Bitcoin works.

And what I'd also like to talk about a little bit is what I mentioned in the beginning, a CBDC or a Central Bank Digital Currency. So unlike cryptocurrency, a CBDC is fully controlled by a country's central bank. So that's why it is called a Central Bank Digital Currency. So Bitcoin is a digital currency and a CBDC, for example, would be some sort of currency that the United States declares is their digital

currency. There has not been one declared for the US yet. There has been some legislation pushed through for it, but they do not have anything in place. But just to put it into perception, let's say about 98% of the world that provides any sort of economic value to the world, already have programs in place where they are researching what this is going to be. They are working on their digital currency or they already have it in place. Let's say I think there's oh, I don't know, last time I checked, it was something like 50 or 70 countries that actually already have one. I know the Bahamas have the Sand Dollar, Jamaica has the Jam Dex, Nigeria has the Inaria or Inaira, I might be pronouncing it wrong. There's an Eastern Caribbean currency. There are quite a few that are out there already. Sometimes people are trying to be the first to the market and sometimes people are trying to figure it out a little bit more strategically. So that's where we see the differences there. But we can probably expect to see the majority of the countries in the world have something in place for a Central Bank Digital Currency within the next 10 years at most I would estimate. It has just been on such a rail going forward and that growth is huge. We can see where even in the US, as I mentioned a moment ago there's already been massive funding set aside to start planning for this and creating the Central Bank Digital Currency for the United States.

So to go into a little bit of explanation on what that really is. So rather than with cryptocurrency we talked about the independent witnesses verifying all the transaction. What a CBDC system would rely on would be a central authority approval. So basically, I'm not going to guess here on how the US would do it, but just as an analogy, if the US had set one up, maybe it is something like the Federal Reserve equivalent that would be operating their Central Bank Digital Currency. Let's hope that is not the way it goes. That's a whole another conversation for a different day. But basically at the end of the day there would be one entity, one group, one board, one company, whatever ends up being responsible just as it were a bank today. Except it would be under government authority for the Central Bank Digital Currency. So a little bit different than the quote unquote freedom you look at with cryptocurrency where there's not one person, one entity that can affect or manipulate this currency. When you look at the CBDC's, it is quite different. It is controlled by one country, one government. So, it is heavily manipulable. So, we are talking back now what you see in today's world with sanctions here and trade wars there and all these different things. The CBDC's are very heavily affected by those things where cryptocurrencies are not. That is something important to keep in mind as we see this thing growing and evolving as the future goes.

So in that system of a CBDC, those transactions can all be monitored centrally so that one government authority can see all the transactions that are happening. They can access anything that can be controlled there or I'm sorry

they can control all the access there. So in cryptocurrency nobody can stop me from sending anything to anybody because they can't even tell that it is me that's sending it. You don't have to have a name attached or associated with a crypto wallet. It can just be a series of numbers and letters. As long as you have the codes that Hollisa already lost her codes, it sounds like, but as long as you save your codes to log into your wallet, that's it. There's no names, there's no anything. So nobody can really lock you out of that system. You can do whatever you want with that. When it comes to a CBDC, quite differently, the government controls it. It is just like the bank controlling it now. They can say, Hey, well, Kyle, you ran this account negative \$500, so I'm taking \$500 out of this account to make up for it. With cryptocurrency, that's not possible. With CBDC's, it absolutely is. And it is something to keep in mind for sure. Again, all those decisions coming from a single governing authority, is something to keep in mind. So, while they are both digital, the cryptocurrency and the CBDC's, they are both digital, they definitely represent two very different models. It is a cryptocurrency. It is decentralized, meaning there's no central authority. There's many varied independent witnesses or all these different machines that are verifying what's happening and it is not controlled by what authority. The CBDC's absolutely centralized, absolutely one point of authority, controlled and issued by governments and it is managed from the top down as well. So it is just like a bank system. Nothing happens in the bank without the bank saying yes, we tell you that you can do this.

Why does all that matter? Why am I getting so deep into all that stuff? The world's moving more and more towards a digital system. Just like I started at the beginning of the introduction, we used to have cash in our hands and now we are mostly looking at our phones to see our balance. It is moving digital whether we want it to or not. That is a whole different conversation. It is definitely going in that direction. Cash is being used less than it used to be. They stopped creating the penny. There's no more pennies in circulation. I'm sure many of you are just as frustrated as I've been when you walk up and see that somebody doesn't want to accept cash anymore. And now we all have to pay these extra fees for the credit cards or the debit card companies and all that. So clearly everything's going towards that digital world. It is only a matter of time. We can fight it if we want to, but the writing's there on the wall. So to me that just says that the digital payments are going to become the normal. We can see our younger generations now. My kids for example, I hardly ever can catch them with cash in their pocket. I always try to teach them always keep some sort of money folded in your wallet or in your purse. Make sure you always have something on you. And they look at me like I'm crazy, like they never have to ever use cash. What's that going to help? Well, we had I don't know where everybody is, of course, but we were in the area really affected by Helen a couple of years ago, and I can tell you from personal experience, those that did

not have cash had no access to anything for quite some time. We were in western North Carolina through that time, there were fights, there were shootings, there were everything over trying to get gasoline for generators, getting food and water because all these systems were down. There was no power in this area for nearly 30 to 45 days. If you didn't have cash, you didn't get anything. So just something to keep in mind. Little lessons that we learned along the way. To get back to the point, cash is going to be used less and less as those digital payments become the norm. Many governments, as I said earlier, are developing CBDC's as well, meaning they are eventually going to try to push their currency over to a Central Bank Digitalized Currency. Places like Jamaica have already started to say what their plan looks like. They are phasing out cash within 25 years. If you buy into it sooner, they are going to give you a higher value of their digital currency for your cash now. And as the time moves on, it is going to come back down like this where if you are waiting till the last minute, your cash is worth far less compared to the digital currency. So that's their way to push their citizens to do that quicker.

Is everybody going to do it the same way? Who knows. At the same time, the cryptocurrencies has grown as an alternative system to that. So, that shift that we are seeing that's coming from that physical money to the digital money. These new systems are operating in different ways. Talk about centralized versus decentralized. Who has the power to control it? And there's no power to control on the other side. So, really the goal is not to go into every detail here, but just kind of give you guys a little bit of information and enough so that the terms and the ideas make sense. So I'll just try to do I guess a general recap just to summarize everything.

A blockchain for cryptocurrency and digital currency is basically an unchangeable and shared record. It is like that bank ledger that can never be altered because it is on so many machines at the same time. And it is physically impossible to change that record across millions of machines at once. So it is a shared unchangeable record that cannot be touched. Cryptocurrency uses that systems, pardon me, uses that system and their transactions are confirmed by all those independent witnesses or all those machines. And then the CBDC's are the digital currencies controlled by Central Banks operating under that government authority eventually. We don't know what it is going to look like here, but a government authority of some form, let's say. So I think that's a pretty good foundation to cryptocurrencies and CBDC's. And as Hollisa said, I'm happy to answer any questions or have an open discussion about any of those points.

Oh, I think you are still muted, Hollisa.

I've been trying to keep up with the questions in the chat, and I think most people have the same big question which might relate back to another question about what if the internet did go down globally for some length of time? But preceding that I think that the bigger question is like and I'll just go ahead and throw out the meaning of the word crypto is hidden. I mean, that's what is a crypt. It is where you hide a body. [That's right](#). You've heard of the crypto-Jews from the time of the Inquisition. They were forced into conversion to Catholicism. And so they were called crypto-Jews because they would still do Biblical things in hiding. They might light Sabbath candles in hiding, they might hide the fact that they still ate kosher. So they were called basically crypto-Jews or hidden Jews. They were having to hide what they did. So when we say cryptocurrency, there's definitely something that's hidden here. And I think what everybody is looking for is how does it get value? What gives a cryptocurrency value?

[We do. Our belief in the system is all that gives it value. That's it.](#)

That's it. And it to an extent, we used to have a gold standard and so forth which I don't even know what's backing our dollars today. [Same thing unfortunately, we are](#). Do you believe that if you give this amount of money for some good or service that you'll receive that good or service in return. And so I guess whether we are talking about crypto cryptocurrency or at this point maybe even the dollar which is the standard worldwide up to this point, is that you believe that this bill has value. So when people stop believing in the currency what happens? [All comes tumbling down](#). All comes tumbling down. Honestly when I first heard about it, I thought it was just another internet scam. I didn't know much about it and I thought, give it time because I couldn't at the times like what's backing this? I mean, what tangible thing do you have with Bitcoin if I can't get my computer to work or I lose my number or whatever. I think somebody's like, can I write my number down, put it in a jar, and bury it in the backyard? That's probably what I should have done, but I'd have to move back to Kentucky to find it.

But that is what's so incredible. And I just again linking it back to what the sages said about the iron and clay feet. Clay is easily crushed and turned back into dust. It is turned right back into the substance that it started with. And so iron is strong and if it is okay with Kyle too, it might be that I can make his notes available to you in the next newsletter. [I could, please](#). Okay. I can make it just like those transcripts I can have where you can click on it and pull up the PDF of the document for you to print off, because I do have cheat sheets. But that's just it. He asked, Is this true power? Well, if there's nothing backing it, if I trade you a donkey for a basket of wheat, I get something tangible in return. But money is built on the trust that I will get something of equal value in return. But I don't hold it in my hands. I don't walk away with a basket of wheat. And so yes, we could see where the Bitcoin would be especially vulnerable.

Because that was one of the questions. Not just if the internet went down globally, what would happen to the transactions?

And the next question kind of related to that is what's the most realistic cyber threat to crypto? There have been an increasing number of attempts to hack into blockchains and so on. They've mostly failed. There's been some that can get in into let's say the validation point of the blockchains, but there's not been anything that I've aware of anyway, and of course there's plenty out there that I'm not aware of, I'm sure, that have been a successful fraudulent attempt. And it is just because of the level of computation that it requires. But that's a little bit of what I touched on in the beginning. I could see that clearly changing like in the future. We know that how technology grows by leaps and bounds. What we can do today within 10 years is going to be 100 times that. So right now it is extremely difficult but with AI and eventually super AI who knows supercomputers might be much more prevalent and readily available. If you had a group of supercomputers, it is estimated that, like the some of the governmental supercomputers located at the Pentagon and so on, they don't have the ability to manipulate it right now. But if you were able to multiply that by a thousand per se, there was an article I read maybe six months ago about this. If you are able to multiply that by a thousand, then it is quite possible that there could be some sort of a hack and it would be a required thing where it is hacking all of the mining equipment, all of the computers, everybody who uses the same blockchain. So, just like me, I've sent Bitcoin back and forth before, I've traded cryptocurrency, so it would have to affect my personal hardware at the same time. But we'd be stupid to say it is impossible in the future. It has to be. Yeah, that that would be something incredible if some people, just like hacking for the sake of hacking. Yeah. Oh, yes. Just take the system down. I mean, they are just diabolical and their faces are hidden. There is the crypto aspect to being a hacker. You can typically remain hidden. There's not going to be any consequences if you are successful and convincing somebody that you are some poor Nigerian prince and if they'll just deposit a million in your account, they you'll get this much back. So much of this stuff I know when they plant bots that'll deliberately mess up our email system for the Creation Gospel and when you trace those things back, they seem to be coming through Vietnam. Like where would you begin to trace it? Yep. A simple VPN and you are in the dust. There's nothing they can track. And it is I remember what was the name of that movie from years ago? War Games, where one little teenage boy playing trying to play online games basically takes us to defcon, we are about to have nuclear war. Sad how true that is. So AI could, I guess, be trained or programmed to try to take down the entire world economy, if it continues to rely more and more on Bitcoin, which I didn't think it would do, but it is clearly heading in a direction like that. A lot more people are using Bitcoin and sometimes when they tell me they are using it, they whisper that like it is a state

secret. One thing to touch on just about the internet going down questions. It is again, I say quote unquote protected because I think things will clearly change in the future, but as of right now it is protected by the sense that nothing can change hands of Bitcoin or most other cryptocurrencies cannot change hands, change wallets be moved without that blockchain synchronizing everything happening at once. So if the internet is down, it is basically everybody hits the pause button until it is back up. Now that also means you can't access it. Because this isn't a tangible thing. Like you said it is not the donkey in in the pasture it is not the wheat in the hand. So when the internet is down it is absolutely inaccessible but it is still safe on the blockchain as far as today is concerned without internet's been down 45 days I log back in and all my money's gone that's protected as of right now.

Okay we had another question here, which I think is probably more of a psychological question. But the question is why do people think crypto has value? And I had two thoughts because you mentioned one of them in the beginning, you were interested, and it then began to feel like gambling, like investing. People are always looking for something new to invest in, and had we invested in something like Apple or Microsoft or I think it is Meta now Facebook, one of digital platforms when it first came online, would probably be rich now. **Absolutely.** But how rich are we? Because they are not even a real thing. They are zeros and ones. But nevertheless, we are using them right now. So some of that belief is justified because we are using it. We are literally using it to communicate with one another. And so I think maybe the people are always looking for something to invest in or gamble on. I mean, it is kind of like you said, to see how is this going to turn out. It also comes down to the utility of it as well. just to be blatantly honest with it, if I was in the business world for 15 years and ran a company and we were international, we went through 13 different countries, it was incredibly less expensive for me to convert our US currency to a cryptocurrency to send it to Germany to be then reversed it back from cryptocurrency into German currency. It would cost us far less than me simply sending wire transfers back and forth. That's a very small example. But when you look at the utility aspect of that, that also means the banks aren't getting in the way taking their piece. The governments aren't there to take their piece. And everybody always wants to take their piece out of everything that we do. So there is utility to it for sure. And my personal view is that they are going to, the utility point of cryptocurrencies is going to be advertised out for us all to see the attraction of it and that's how they are going to attract everything into the Centralized Bank Digital Currencies and force everybody to use that system which takes away that utility point at the end of the day. But it is just like the mousetrap. Let's hang the cheese out there until we get them in and then we change the rules. True. There's a lot of bait and switch. That's why Iran's having issues right now. Which I was thinking about, which one of the questions

we had is, how is it different from regular money? I'm not sure exactly what that means, but they might be meaning how do you determine the value of crypto? Is it in a because it is not a dollar and so if I want to buy this product.

My question is how many places are actually accepting Bitcoin right now? Quite a bit accept Bitcoin. Obviously it is it depends on what you are looking at your mom and pop shoe repair store down in Kentucky. They are not taking cryptocurrency, but many places are. I mean even your banks, for example, these are the cryptocurrencies are really a competitor to the bank. Yet the bank will still accept that as digital funds because it is so prevalent now. But it is being accepted across the board and most of these let's say more technological industries are built around it as well. A perfect example right now we've all read about what Iran is doing with taking basically tolls on passing through the Strait of Hormuz that's being done in cryptocurrency that's now being reported widely but it is being done in that way so that the countries doing it cannot be tracked and traced back to find out who's paying them.

Yeah, that was interesting to me because it is a way of extorting money because the US and other countries have frozen their assets, in particular, banks. Obama did send them a plane full of cash, but a lot of their assets are frozen right now. How would you get around that? The Bitcoin is providing an avenue to get funds back to the regime that just wants to build more missiles and fund more terrorists and pay more terrorist salaries and so forth.

I think that would be more on the evil side, I'm trying to think of a good thing for crypto, which I don't think we'll ever go to this because it is really weird coming out of Law Enforcement I am very conscious of money laundering. And I know that especially with terrorist organizations, it is been decades now that Iran has had representation in places like Venezuela, Colombia, they are a big part of the drug trade there and the drug trade there is funding a lot of the terrorism. The money is being funneled back to Iran, and then they can parcel it out to Hezbollah, they can give it to Hamas, wherever they want to blow up somebody.

They have the ability to do that and I'm sure that they were probably one of the first ones on crypto as thinking of a good way to transfer cash, if we want to call it if cash, is not like tangible money, money from here to here without it being traced, but for us, like say when we send money for an orphanage in Kenya, it goes through a lot of vetting here before it ever arrives at the bank in Kenya. And then at the bank in Kenya, it goes through more vetting for them to receive it and to actually give it to the recipient. And what they are doing is they are making sure that we are not sending money to have drug money laundered. And terrorism laundering. That part I really get coming from Law Enforcement. I don't know how you can stop it though. Because the countries you named off,

I'm thinking, okay, that's just offshore accounts. Hide their money. Of course, they've got these Central Banks for digital.

Absolutely. They are way out front on hiding, which I guess is part of the aspect of the crypto. When you look at the quote unquote positive selling points. I say quote unquote because it is subjective what people believe and not but the decentralization is a big point where people are untrusting of the governments. Inflation hedging is a huge point there. Cryptocurrency does not suffer from inflation like you there's only a limited amount supposedly like gold and silver used to be. So it is not like the US can just hit a button and go print five trillion more dollars to go in circulation. That can't happen on the other side with cryptocurrency. So, the inflation issues aren't there. But outside of that, it is more accessible, 24/7. It is internationally accessible. You don't have to worry about my Bitcoin only be worth only being worth a dollar here, but \$20 in Canada, for instance. Those sort of things.

Yeah. I haven't quite worked that out in my head because one of these questions is: is a dollar still a dollar in crypto? So, if I see this item at the store, and it costs \$3,000. If I write a check or I give them \$3,000 in cash, instead I were to pay in Bitcoin, do I still put \$3,000 and then it somehow figures it out? You do for now. Right now, most ledgers for cryptocurrencies are based on the US dollar tether. So, it is tied to the US dollar currency, but I would guess they are going to continue to keep moving towards the digital currencies in the future. That's where we see it going. And I think that's how this this transition is going to happen one day where we see the economic control and all these other things we get worried about that we know are coming. I think that's where it is going to come into play. But right now, it is mostly just tied to the dollar all around the world.

In my notes here, which from the points you sent me, economic control will exist. It is coming. I mean, we knew that when we read the book of Revelation. We knew it was coming. And authority will be global, which is the beast. The empires have definitely spread their organizations, and that's the leopard spots, the organizations that are used. But if you want to get control of a large number of people, you get control of the money. And we can see that the beast systems are definitely on top of this. Especially if they are using it to charge tolls to pass through a shipping lane. It is extortion.

Perfect example. Yeah. And you wrote that authority will be global. So do you think that Bitcoin is maybe just part of an evolution toward this digital currency worldwide? Yeah, I see Bitcoin the way that we used to see the gold mining days of the Wild West. This is the interesting point. This is what everybody wants to go after. This is what's going to get everybody interested. And now we see all these other cryptocurrencies over the past 5 to 10 years being

developed as well. And these are just ancillary currencies. Some of them have value. Some of them are just gambling more than anything else. But I definitely see it going in that direction. But Bitcoin won't be the end all be all. It will be eventually centralized again. We know there's too many global powers and elites and everything else to let it be decentralized in the big picture. We know what the book of Revelation and the Bible tells us about global economic control. So in no way do I think that Bitcoin could be the final answer there because it is not controllable in the same way. So it will need to be manipulated and I see that moving to the Central Bank Digital Currencies. How it gets there, who knows? We all have the same questions our head. Is it global catastrophe? Is it global war? Is it the antichrist rising up in the supposed short-term savior that we think that it is at first that brings everything together? Who knows there. But, it is definitely going in that direction of that centralized currency because as it is written, we are all going to be subject to that one global control. And what better way to do it?

Yeah, I think it is coming. There might be some people on here today who aren't familiar with the series as we've gone through it, but one thing is, don't think that the mark of the beast is something that you will have to have in order to buy and sell, period. It has to do with Shabbat. That's the testing point. We might actually go to a global currency at some point. Might not be our generation. I might be too old to see that day. But I think you are right, I think the progression is in that direction, but the mark of the beast, the 666, go back and look at some of the previous programs. It's whether you are buying and selling on Shabbat, and the root of that story is actually found in the prophets. So that you don't get scared, like I won't be able to eat at all if I don't use the coins that the mark of the beast has on it, or whatever, that shouldn't be your concern.

Obedience to His Word is our concern, and that's what I why I love these questions. Are we seeking this understanding of cryptocurrency and how it is being manipulated by the bear at this point, do we just want to predict an outcome and say, "Oh no, the sky is falling." Or is it reminding us that the time really is growing short? We really are getting close there. There was how many generations who couldn't even conceive of what Revelation is talking about, that the whole world's economy would depend on a currency.

Well the Jewish sages foresaw it. I don't know how they saw that just in the image of the beast. They could see us using these clay coins that are built on nothing. But it is the faith that we have in it that makes it something. And you take away the faith, that could definitely send the world into chaos. But the point of He always, it says He reveals His plans to His prophets. So we can go back into the prophets and say, Okay, we knew this was coming even before we knew how it was coming. This may be just part of the process, but it is not for us to

be afraid of what's coming. It is for us to prepare. And that's important. Because I think part of the answer is why would people believe in it?

We have a generation now that came up in the digital world, and it is very normal for them to never touch money. That's their normal world. As weird as it is to us to not carry a bunch of cash, it is just as weird to them to carry it. Like why do you need that? So there's been a conditioning through history, time, whatever, to arrive at a place where human beings don't really need the cash in their hands. They trust that the world will be here tomorrow. They might be more concerned about the world burning up because of the un-green earth or something. They just have different concerns. And we have to recognize that they are wired differently because of the generation they were born in. And we can't go back to the 60's. That's not going to happen. [It is important to build that understanding for the next generation though.](#) That's our responsibility. Yeah. And they need the skills.

And I think that was one of the questions you asked. Are you going to be prepared for these moments where it might be very difficult to purchase something? We've got a community here with a great support system, like people really do not just depend upon each other, but there's a sense of identity. Just the very fact that we go to service on Saturday when every other church in town goes on Sunday, we are proclaiming his appointed times. Yes, are there bad things coming, but it might be good things coming too.

Because if you have proclaimed Shabbat, if you have proclaimed the Feasts, if you have proclaimed His Word every way and lived your normal life, you might be the resource person for those who find themselves in a panic, because the currency they trusted in is no longer worth anything. I mean, imagine living into Iran right now. Before the war started, one *real* was equal to 0.00, and so they've been in that now for months. They couldn't go buy things in stores because the stores would close. If you bought something from the store in the morning, once the bank tried to deposit that money in the afternoon it wasn't worth it. It had lost the value that fast.

They are living like this, so if you want to look at what happens if this crashes, go look what happens when the value of your currency crashes, it is hard to even buy goods and services because what merchant is going to sell at a loss indefinitely? And so number one, you can do some preparing. I think learn to have your little backyard garden if there are little periods where it is hard to get goods and services. We had the thing with the ships recently where they got stuck off the coast of California and some other places and things weren't coming in. Covid really created some problems. Or at least I think it was like the kickoff point. I think that was the game kickoff and now we are in the game. I don't know. [Hopefully it opened some eyes, too.](#)

Yeah. I don't know what quarter we are in, but it definitely got some balls rolling in the wrong direction. And so it was harder and harder and harder to get goods from other countries, and then the prices started going up, and then Trump has done the tariff game here lately, and so you don't know. I like to order products from Israel when I can, just to do business with those who are paying the price to live there. And it is not always easy, even on these little homemade things like Etsy, home businesses. And now it is, "This is what the tax is going to be. This is what'll be in the shipping" because even these little bitty countries, they are paying more in tariffs. And it is just back and forth. And so I'm not upset by that.

What I'm more concerned about is the people who have always depended...like I say, we got a generation. They've not been through a world war. They've not been through a great depression. They've not been through a real famine. People tend to rise up in adversity. I don't know if they have the tools. [Yeah, that's a good question because we can see that where they create their own problems because of the lack of the real problems in the world today.](#) Yeah. What do they call it? Luxury beliefs. [That's right. Exactly.](#)

If you were in the Great Depression, you wouldn't have time to think about these things. You'd be too busy trying to make a loaf of bread. And that's how Revelation describes the economic system when the black horse comes out. He's basically calling out the amount it would take a human being just to subsist for one day. And so our economic system is always in danger of a crash, always. Even in good times, or we think we are having good times. I'm thinking of 2008, friends in business who basically lost their businesses. They didn't lose it that year, but the effects of that crash eventually closed their business. So many new rules were put in place that like nobody can do this. You would have to already have a bunch of money to make it. [It reminds me of an example that I give to my own kids all the time to help them remember what can be. It is just looking at the governmental rules in the US alone today. Even today, any can of wet dog food has to be fit for human consumption. If that's not enough of an indicator for you, I don't know what is.](#) Yeah.

If the economy does crash, and the chances are in a generation it will, at some point in your generation. I love your question here. "Will your trust in God remain intact or would you do anything? What would you do to keep your family afloat?" And I think back...and it was probably in the '90's, probably in the 90's... this thing of direct deposit, like you would get your check by direct deposit. So when I went to work for the Bureau of Prisons, you gave them your bank account routing and account number, and your paycheck would go into directly into your bank account. And I remember people saying, "I will never have my paycheck done by direct deposit. That is the mark of the beast. That is the antichrist." And now today, they are happily using their social security checks and pension

that were deposited into direct deposit, and they were convinced that that was the antichrist. But what if what if for real the economic system was used to pressure you to violate the Word? What would you do? That's the question. When the time gets tough, are you still going to believe in the same way? [Exactly.](#)

Let me take a peek back here at the chat. Are more merchants accepting Bitcoin? I think he answered that. Yes. He's French. You got to be talking about the dog. [I've been called a lot of things, but French has never been one of them.](#) No, not I saw one of those funny things the other day. It said because France didn't want to join in the military action on Iran, and somebody remarked going to war without France is like going to war without an accordion. That is a good observation here. Jane says, "If people can believe in Bitcoin, cryptocurrency or code, why can't they believe in Yeshua? If they can believe in Bitcoin, why can't they believe in Yeshua? It is kind of the same thing." [It is. I like that.](#) It is faith.

Just to wrap up what we've talked about today, definitely the financial system is part of the beast empire. You have to have that part of your organization, that part of your empire. Just like last week we were talking about the taxes. Just being Jewish, there's a tax on you. There will be a tax in some form. There will be a tax. And just being believers, you have to get ready. There will be a kind of tax on you. You are getting the light stuff right now. It might be that you love going to sports events with your kids. Well, they are going to schedule them on Shabbat. It is an inconvenience at this point, but it can get more serious. And remember that's the way the beast works. He entices, then he coerces, and then he kills. At this point, yes, the bear definitely figured out how to use Bitcoin in order to pull funds into the system. Who knows what Russia and China are paying for oil with? I would guess probably, I don't know if they have the same controls in place. There's all sorts of ways to hide money if you want to. [Absolutely.](#)

But I don't think it is just cryptocurrency that is vulnerable. If we are still using dollars or euros or shekels, it doesn't matter. It is still vulnerable to trust. Just go back and read about the Great Depression. You have to trust in the system for it to work. And it is not wrong to think to yourself, if the economic system collapsed, at least as bad as it did in the Great Depression, what do I have in place with my faith? I'm not asking you how much you have in a savings account. It may not be there. I'm not asking you what might be in your pension account. I saw an article yesterday that said the United States Postal Service has quit putting in the matching contributions for their employees. They are about to go bankrupt, and so they are having to scale this back, I guess, for a time. Some systems if you put this much money in your retirement, your employer will match it. Well, right now they can't do that. They are shaky. And

so these organizations, these things we depend on, any of them can be knocked out from under us in a moment. In a moment. Like I say, we are one bad solar flare away from being in a bad, bad place. It is not a matter of, "Oh no, my money is gone." It is a matter of, "Oh no, is my faith gone with it." If I would serve Him as long as I was getting my direct deposit, but what if the social security didn't come? What if the pension didn't come? What if you went to the store, and there's nothing to buy because they can't afford to sell you anything? Revelation focuses specifically on seafaring commerce? It specifically says the sailors and those who made their living by the sea are the ones who were weeping the greatest for Babylon the Great. So it is pointing out the commercial system. There's the big trade systems, that's what they are upset about because they can look at what's burning, and say it will never be that way again. You got to go way up high for you to come way down low.

I think this is just a good thought going forward, now that we are in the beginning of the months, we are counting towards Shavuot. Are we not just prepared for Shavuot to celebrate the receiving of the Torah again? We're in this wilderness. If I'm inconvenienced, will I start complaining? Well, I want to go back to something that wasn't that good to begin with, but it is better than the uncertainty of now. And times are only going to get more uncertain. I'm pretty certain that they will be uncertain. That's one thing I'm certain about.

And so, yes, let's think about our faith. And if everything's stripped away economically, will we hold on to that faith? And have we built a community of believers that can encourage one another? I think being out there on the mountain by yourself in a cabin with all your prep stuff, that might just drive you crazy. And honestly, I don't care how much ammunition you have in the basement, when somebody wants your stuff, they'll get it. If you think that they are not going to rob you, you just haven't found a committed robber. And I've met a few. [My question for that is always, who do you know is at the door? Is that not Yeshua needing to be fed.](#) Exactly. And I think if times are bad, who's to say manna won't fall in certain places? Who's to say that something of value like the woman pouring the oil, because she was prepared with faith, He poured in the oil. And I think we are much better prepared to be good vessels for His oil than to try to accumulate gold or silver or even crypto. Diversify. My advice is always get a little bit of everything. But in the end, it is your faith, and other than that, I don't really know anything. [That's all we need to know.](#) Yeah.

Well, I hope this has helped a little bit for those of you who are unfamiliar with cryptocurrency and Bitcoin and so forth. But I think it does help us to understand how yes, our economic transactions right now, just like the rabbi said, they are taking place with clay coins. That's the medium of exchange right now. And it is built on trust. When the trust is gone, who knows what happens.

But I love the fact that these things were written for us from the time of Daniel, from the time of John in Revelation, so that we wouldn't be caught unaware.

But it is interesting to see prophecy unfold, but our most important thing is to service that relationship we have with the Father, and we are not going to be caught unaware. We might be uncomfortable. I just thought it was so funny. It is called the Strait of Hormuz. A strait in Hebrew is often also translated into English as "tribulation." And the whole world's looking at the tribulation of Hormuz right now. Because the world's economy rests on oil even more than gold I would think. I mean you can't drive gold. You can't warm yourself with gold, and so the most of the world needs the oil more than the United States. But if their economies crash, guess what? It is a small world. It affects us too. And so we do we do need to be in prayer, and so hope you'll join us again next week. Thank you Kyle for sitting in. I know you probably didn't feel good, but tell April... [No, happy to.](#) [Thank you.](#) Shabbat Shalom. [Shabbat Shalom.](#)