



THE  
Coming  
Collapse of  
Civilization

*Warning and Call  
to Apostolic Truth*

ELDER KEITH JOEL WALKER



# THE COMING COLLAPSE OF CIVILIZATION

*Warning and Call  
to Apostolic Truth*

*Written by*  
Elder Keith Joel Walker

[whpctuttle.com](http://whpctuttle.com)

## DEDICATION

To the remnant who still believe,  
To those baptized in the Name of Jesus Christ,  
And filled with the Holy Ghost with the evidence of  
speaking in tongues,  
Who are watching, praying, and preparing  
For the soon coming of the Lord.

# INTRODUCTION

We are living in prophetic times. The systems of this world—economic, political, and religious—are shaking. What men have trusted in is failing. What they have built is collapsing. But while the world trembles, God is raising a remnant—a Holy Ghost-filled, Apostolic people grounded in truth.

This booklet is both:

- A warning of collapse
- A call to return to Apostolic truth

## CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS COLLAPSE?

Definition of Collapse:

Collapse — A sudden or gradual failure of a system, structure, or institution resulting in loss of stability, control, or function.

Types of Collapse:

- Economic collapse (currency failure, inflation)
- Political collapse (loss of governance)
- Social collapse (moral breakdown)
- Religious collapse (departure from truth)

## CHAPTER 2: THE COLLAPSE OF GLOBAL SYSTEMS

### 1. Capitalism (Definition & Collapse)

Capitalism — An economic system based on private ownership and profit.

Signs of Collapse:

- Rising debt
- Wealth inequality
- Inflation crises
- Banking instability

The collapse of capitalism is often analyzed through the lens of falling profitability, rising debt cycles, and systemic instability. Key perspectives include Rosa Luxemburg's focus on market expansion, the 2008 financial crisis as a failure of regulation, and modern theories of technological displacement.

Here are key perspectives on the collapse of capitalism according to Harvard University Press:

- Wolfgang Streeck - How Will Capitalism End: Streeck suggests capitalism is experiencing a slow, chaotic decay, plagued by rising dysfunctions like low growth, high debt, and political inequality, leading to a crumbling system.
- Ray Dalio - Long-Term Debt Cycles: Dalio

highlights how accumulated debt, which grows faster than income, forces deleveraging phases, causing asset price declines and systemic crashes.

- Rosa Luxemburg - Barbarism or Socialism: Her work argues that capitalism must eventually collapse when it can no longer expand into non-capitalist markets, necessitating a choice between socialism or barbarism.
- William Kingston - Technology and Financialization: Kingston argues that capitalism destroys itself when financial innovation displaces productive technology, breaking the mechanisms of growth.

### Relevant PDF Resources by New Left Review

- How Will Capitalism End? by Wolfgang Streeck (New Left Review)
- The Decline of Capitalism by Eugen Varga (Marxists Internet Archive)
- Rosa Luxemburg: Barbarism and the Collapse of Capitalism (New Left Review)
- How Capitalism Destroyed Itself (ResearchGate)

## 2. Communism (Definition & Collapse)

Communism — A system where the state controls all property and resources.

Signs of Collapse:

- Loss of individual freedom
- Economic inefficiency
- Government oppression

### 3. Socialism (Definition & Collapse)

Socialism — Government-controlled distribution of wealth and resources.

Signs of Collapse:

- Dependency on government
- Economic stagnation
- Overregulation

### 4. Democracy (Definition & Collapse)

Democracy — Rule by the people through elected representatives.

Signs of Collapse:

- Corruption
- Manipulation
- Moral decay influencing leadership

## CHAPTER 3: GLOBAL ECONOMIC WARNING SIGNS

General widely recognized indicators — not speculative dates

### Current Concerning Trends:

- Global debt exceeding \$300 trillion
- Inflation impacting food, housing, energy
- Banking system vulnerabilities
- Supply chain instability
- Currency devaluation risks

### What This Means:

- Nations becoming unstable
- Increased dependence on centralized systems
- Preparation for global economic restructuring

## CHAPTER 4: THE RISE OF A GLOBAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

### Scripture indicates a future system where:

- Buying and selling are controlled (Revelation 13)
- Economic power becomes centralized

### Key Concepts:

- Digital currencies
- Global financial coordination
- Increasing economic surveillance

## CHAPTER 5: THE SHAKING OF NATIONS

The Bible declares:

“I will shake all nations...”

### **“Israeli Military Chief Warns Army Nearing Internal Collapse as Netanyahu Pushes Service Extensions”**

Signs:

- Wars and rumors of wars
- Natural disasters
- Political instability
- Social unrest

The Roman Empire didn't fall all at once. The Western Roman Empire effectively collapsed in 476 AD; the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire survived until 1453 AD. Below is a compact timeline of each “collapse” and the main processes that caused them.

#### 1. Western Roman Empire — collapse by 476 AD

Key Dates/Events

- 284–305 AD: Diocletian's reforms (split administration, tetrarchy) — stabilised but decentralised power.

- 312–337: Constantine reunites/strengthens empire, founds Constantinople (330).
- 3rd–5th centuries: repeated civil wars, economic troubles, plagues.
- 376–382: Gothic migration and war after Goths enter empire fleeing the Huns.
- 410: Sack of Rome by Visigoths under Alaric.
- 455: Sack of Rome by Vandals.
- 476: Odoacer deposes Romulus Augustulus — conventional date for end of the Western Empire.

### How It Happened (main causes)

- Political instability: frequent coups, short-lived emperors, divided authority.
  - Economic decline: heavy taxation, inflation, shrinking tax base, trade disruption.
  - Military problems: reliance on foederati (barbarian troops/mercenaries), declining recruitment of Roman citizen-soldiers, stretched frontiers.
  - Barbarian pressure and migrations: Goths, Vandals, Franks, Lombards, etc., capitalising on weak defences.
  - Social and administrative fragmentation: local power and landowners filled gaps as central authority weakened.
  - Demographic shocks: plagues and population decline reduced manpower and revenue.
- Result: by mid-5th century central Western

institutions were hollowed out; rule in Italy passed to Germanic warlords rather than Roman emperors.

## 2. Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire — Fall in 1453

### Key Dates/Events

- 330: Constantinople founded; over time east grows stronger than west.
- 527–565: Justinian’s reconquests briefly retake parts of the West but overextend resources.
- 7th century: loss of Levant, Egypt to Islamic Caliphates (big economic blow).
- 11th–12th centuries: territorial losses to Normans, Seljuks; military and economic strains.
- 1204: Fourth Crusade sacks Constantinople; Latin Empire (1204–1261) seriously weakens Byzantium.
- 1261: Byzantines retake Constantinople but never fully recover.
- 1453: Ottoman Turks under Mehmed II capture Constantinople — definitive end.

### How It Happened (main causes)

- Long-term military and economic attrition: repeated wars, loss of rich provinces (Egypt, Syria).
- Administrative strains and fiscal crisis: loss of tax base and manpower.
- Military defeats and reliance on mercenaries;

internal fragmentation and civil wars.

- External shocks: rise of Islam, Seljuks, Crusader interference (1204), and finally Ottoman expansion.

Result: while Byzantium survived for a millennium after the West's fall, cumulative territorial losses and a catastrophic sack and Ottoman conquest ended its continuity.

### Big-Picture Summary — Why “Rome fell”

- Internal political decay and corruption; frequent civil wars.
- Economic exhaustion: taxes, inflation, loss of productive regions.
- Military transformation and frontier pressures; reliance on non-Roman troops.
- Demographic and social change; loss of civic cohesion.
- External shocks: migrations/invasions and later new states (Islamic caliphates, Ottomans).
- Fragmentation of authority (administrative division, local power bases).

## CHAPTER 6: THE COLLAPSE OF FALSE RELIGIONS

Documented decline and consolidation across many

U.S. Christian denominations, and a noticeable rise in the number of church buildings (including many 100+ year-old houses of worship) being closed, consolidated, sold, or repurposed. However, there is no single national register that counts “churches for sale,” so exact, up-to-the-minute totals require assembling data from multiple sources. Below are the core facts, causes, and reliable places to look for precise statistics.

## Key Factual Trends

- **Falling religious affiliation:** Multiple Pew Research Center reports show a steady rise in the religiously unaffiliated (“nones”) and a fall in the share of U.S. adults identifying as Christian over the past two decades. This loss of members reduces attendance and financial support for many congregations.
- **Mainline Protestant decline:** Mainline Protestant denominations (Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Church of Christ, etc.) have lost significant membership and baptized membership over recent decades; many congregations have closed or merged.
- **Catholic patterns:** The Catholic Church has retained a large membership base but has experienced parish consolidations and numerous parish/school property sales in some cities due to shifting populations, priest shortages and financial strain.

- Evangelical diversity: Some evangelical and non-denominational churches have grown, but many smaller evangelical congregations also struggle, especially in rural or post-industrial areas.
- Church building sales and repurposing are widespread: Historic churches (including 100+ year-old buildings) are increasingly listed for sale and are commonly converted to housing, community centers, restaurants, performance spaces, or demolished when no buyers are found.
- COVID-19 acceleration: The pandemic intensified financial and attendance pressures on many congregations, accelerating closures and sales in 2020–2022.

## Major Causes Behind the Pattern

- Demographic change: Aging congregations, low birth rates among members, and younger Americans being less religiously affiliated.
- Financial pressure: Declining tithes/offerings, high maintenance costs for old buildings (roofing, HVAC, accessibility), and rising insurance/utility costs.
- Institutional factors: Clergy shortages, denominational consolidations, parish clustering, and policy decisions (e.g., merging parishes).
- Cultural and geographic shifts: Population moves from older industrial towns to Sun Belt or metro areas; rural churches suffer depopulation.

- Property factors: Historic churches often sit on valuable land; for small congregations the cost of maintaining a large, old building is unsustainable.

## Why Precise National Counts Are Hard to Produce

- No central registry: There's no single, national database that flags "church building for sale" or "church closed." Property sales show up in county records, real estate listings, denominational records, and commercial listing services—none alone gives a complete national picture.
- Multiple definitions: "Church closure," "consolidation," "building sale," and "congregation ended" are recorded differently by denominations, researchers, and real estate services.
- Turnover and reuse: Buildings may be for sale, leased, repurposed, or held empty—which complicates snapshot counts.

## Statistics and Studies

- Pew Research Center — trends in religious affiliation, attendance, and demographic change.
- Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA) — congregation counts by denomination and county-level data.
- Hartford Institute for Religion Research (HIRR) and the National Congregations Study — congregation

characteristics and trends.

- Denominational annual reports/statistics — United Methodist, Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church (PCUSA), Catholic diocesan reports often document closures/mergers.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation / “Sacred Places” reports — studies about historic religious properties and preservation/repurposing issues.
- Real estate aggregators and marketplaces (LoopNet, Zillow, Realtor.com, local MLS, Crexi) — for active listings of church buildings for sale.
- Local county assessor and deed records — confirm transfers and sales of church properties; useful for compiling statewide/national tallies.
- News coverage and local historic-preservation groups — often document notable closures of century-old churches.

### Representative Numbers and Examples (qualitative, with caveats)

- “Nones” growth: Pew and similar surveys document that the percentage of U.S. adults saying they have no religion rose substantially over the 2000s–2020s; this is a primary demand-side driver of church membership decline.
- Denominational closures: Several mainline denominations have reported net membership losses measured in the hundreds of thousands to millions

over recent decades and dozens or hundreds of parish closures per year in some denominations—exact counts depend on the denomination and year.

- Historic buildings: Preservation groups and church real estate brokers

## Key Factors in the Decline of the Catholic Church

- Abuse Scandals and Lack of Trust: The sexual abuse scandals of the 20th and 21st centuries have been identified as a major factor, resulting in severe damage to the church’s reputation and trust, particularly in places like Ireland, say users on Quora [www.quora.com/What-led-to-the-downfall-of-the-Catholic-Church](http://www.quora.com/What-led-to-the-downfall-of-the-Catholic-Church).
- Secularization and Cultural Shifts: A general liberalization of society, enhanced by global media, has caused many people to move away from traditional religious adherence.
- Declining Moral Authority: There is a decline in adherence to church teachings on issues such as contraception and divorce, noted as early as the 1950s in some areas.
- Societal Changes (Post-WWII): Social changes, such as the decline in tight-knit, parish-centered communities, reduced the institutional influence of the church in daily life.
- Internal Issues: Other factors cited include poor leadership, a lack of “traditional” Mass, and

ineffective catechesis (religious education).

## Historical and Regional Contexts cited from Crisis Magazine

- Ireland: The church, once a dominant power, saw its influence plummet in the 1990s due to the intersection of scandal, changing social values, and the rise of liberal movements.
- France: The French Revolution marked a dramatic period of suppression where state-backed anti-clericalism led to the confiscation of property and persecution of clergy, notes [www.stfrancisgreenlawn.org](http://www.stfrancisgreenlawn.org) and [www.stfrancisgreenlawn.org/social/the-fall-and-rise-of-catholic-france](http://www.stfrancisgreenlawn.org/social/the-fall-and-rise-of-catholic-france).
- United States: The decline is linked to the post-1960s era, with a significant drop in vocations and a decline in Catholic identification among those raised in the faith.

## Theological vs. Institutional “Fall” cited from YouTube

- Internal Criticism: Some perspectives, often from an evangelical viewpoint, argue that the church’s “fall” was a doctrinal drift from the early church, culminating in the Reformation.
- Apostasy Debate: Conversely, from a Catholic perspective, this is not seen as an institutional fall,

but rather a “great apostasy” or a falling away of people from the faith, rather than a failure of the church itself, as explained by Catholic Answers ([www.catholic.com/video/did-the-church-have-a-great-apostasy](http://www.catholic.com/video/did-the-church-have-a-great-apostasy))

## Conclusion

In times of uncertainty, we must remain steadfast in our faith through the Apostolic Pentecostal doctrine of the Lord Jesus Christ; called the Apostles Doctrine.

Written By Elder Keith Joel Walker