



Lesson 20

Global Conflict

World War 3 part 4

- **World War I**
- **World War III**
- **The Lines**
 - Third Diadochi War
 - World War I
 - World War III

As we have been looking at the histories of the third and fourth Diadochi Wars, we have lined up World War II with its application and now in this lesson we will be lining up World War I with its application. What we have been doing is applying a triple application of prophecy: World War I plus World War II equals World War III. The third Diadochi War and World War I give us more information on events that occurred before 2014 on our line, which provides a clearer understanding of World War III.

World War I

1908

In October of 1908, Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. This annexation caused many of the neighboring countries such as Serbia to protest. This crisis forever damaged the relationship between Austria-Hungary and the other countries around it, resulting in steps toward the First World War. Bosnia was a sphere of influence of Serbia and they also were interested in expanding into it and Herzegovina. Serbia was one of Russia's sphere of influence but Russia was too weak at this point to defend their interests. Russia had been defeated in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 and 1905. At the time of the war, the Russian people also began to realize that their country was in need of reforms and soon after a revolution broke loose with political and social disorder: there were strikes and military mutinies. This Russian Revolution, lasting from 1905-1907, and the loss of the Russo-Japanese War left Russia unable to defend Serbia when Bosnia was annexed by Austria-Hungary.

June 28, 1914

Serbia hated that Austria-Hungary had annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina which contained more Serbs than any other ethnic group, and the Serbs that were there didn't like that either. There was an extremely powerful terrorist group in Serbia called the Black Hand (it was made up mostly of army officers) and they worked to free Serbs outside of Serbia from foreign rule. In May of 1914, they gave weapons to three men who were part of a secret revolutionary society in Bosnia, and then smuggled them out of Serbia, where they had met them, and back into Bosnia. The men had wanted the weapons because the heir of the emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Franz Ferdinand, was coming to Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was also the inspector general of the army and he was going to attend some military events there; he was warned not to go because many of the people there didn't like Austro-Hungarian rule but he and his wife went anyway. After being there for a few days, on June 28th, 1914, one of the three men who the Black Hand had given weapons to killed him and his wife. This terrorist attack enraged Austria-Hungary and gave them an excuse for a war with Serbia which they had wanted for a while.

July 23, 1914

On July 23, 1914, Austria-Hungary sent an ultimatum to Serbia. Austria-Hungary demanded that Serbia end all anti-Austrian activities, punish any Serbians involved in the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, and allow Austria to conduct an investigation into the assassination despite the fact that Serbia was already doing an investigation. Austria-Hungary demanded an answer within 48 hours. Serbia complied with all of the

requirements except the one that would allow Austria-Hungary to conduct an investigation. This did not satisfy Austria-Hungary who was already set on war.

July 28, 1914

Austria-Hungary continued to be angry at Serbia for killing Franz Ferdinand. On July 1, 1914, Germany had told Austria-Hungary that they would support them if Austria-Hungary chose to fight Serbia. Germany had also told them (the next day) that if they wanted to fight, to hurry, because the German army was ready to fight more than Russia, who had been backing Serbia. On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and invaded them. Since Serbia was their sphere of influence, Russia began rallying its troops to fight Austria-Hungary. Germany, who was backing Austria-Hungary, declared war on Russia and soon after, other countries began taking sides. The two sides in WWI were the Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria; the other side was the Allied Powers: Great Britain, Russia, France (the Triple Entente), Japan, Italy, Serbia, and the United States (which was actually an “associated power”). July 28th was the beginning of both fronts of World War I.

November 8, 1917

By 1917, Germany was tired of the war on the eastern and western front. So they devised a plan; in April they sent Vladimir Lenin, a Russian revolutionist exiled in Switzerland, back to Russia. He was a Bolshevik and he wanted to overthrow the Russian government and establish a communist government; he also wanted to end the war on the eastern front (Germany vs. Russia). So Germany decided to try to help him get in power so he could stop the war between Russia and themselves. The Russian czar had already abdicated on March 15th and the Russian Provisional Government had been set up. Germany sent the Bolsheviks money and weapons to aid the revolution they were starting. In November on the Gregorian calendar (October on the Julian calendar) Lenin and the Bolsheviks overthrew the government that had been put in place after the czar abdicated. On November 8th, 1917, they took the Winter Palace, the last obstacle before they had complete control of Russia. After the Bolsheviks took over Russia, Lenin became the leader and he began to change Russia and do exactly what Germany had sent him there to do.

March 3, 1918

On March 3, 1918, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Russia and the Central Powers (which included Germany). In this treaty, Russia agreed to stop further invasions, concede territory to Germany, and pay Germany a lot of money. In simple words: Russia surrendered to Germany. This was the end of the eastern front of World War I.

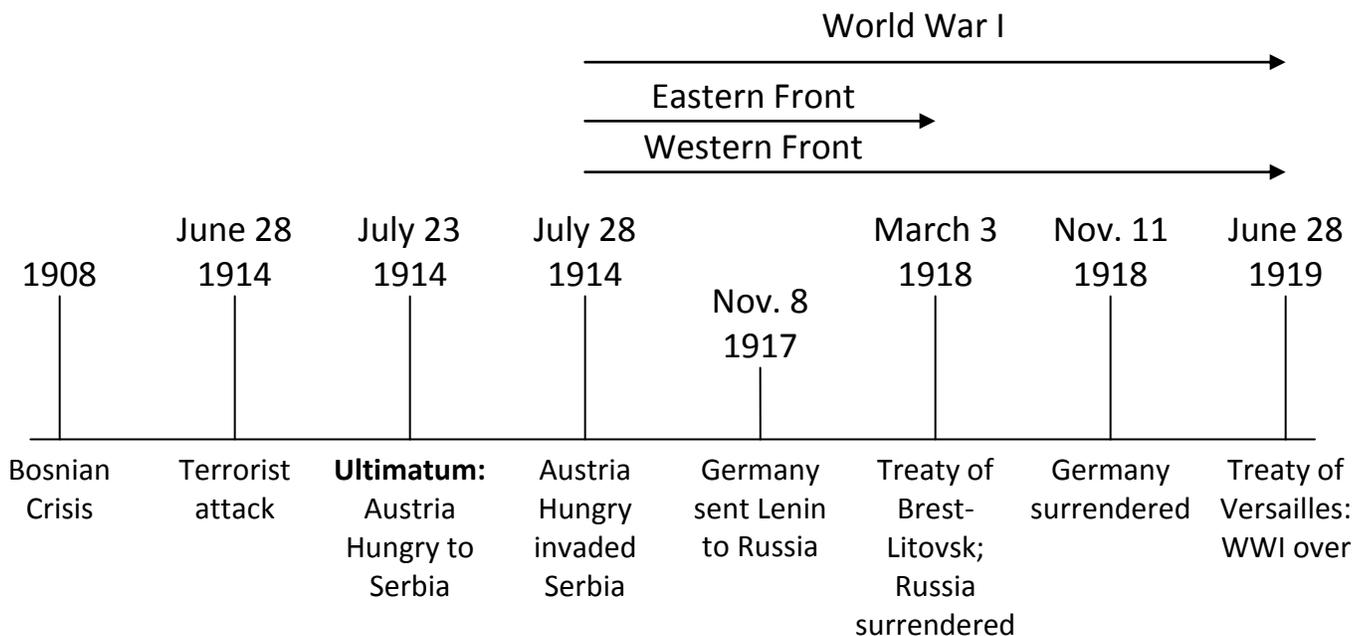
November 11, 1918

World War I began to end as Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the countries on their side began to be defeated by the Allies. On November 11, 1918, the countries who were against Germany signed an armistice with them, therefore making November 11, 1918, Armistice Day. The terms of the armistice included the withdrawal of German troops from enemy territories, the demobilization of the German army, the release of

the prisoners Germany held captive and other regulations. Germany, who had been defeated, had no choice but to accept the terms.

June 28, 1919

On June 28, 1919, World War I officially ended with the Treaty of Versailles. The president of the United States: Woodrow Wilson, in January of 1918, had given a speech to the US Congress known as the Fourteen Points which was about how he wanted the world to look after the war. Germany liked his ideas and when the fighting stopped, as we have seen, on November 11th of that year, they thought the peace treaty that would actually end the war would mirror President Wilson's ideas. But it did not. There was a conference in early 1919 called the Paris Peace Conference where the peace treaties that ended WWI were drafted. The main three drafters were Davis Lloyd George (Prime Minister of Great Britain), Georges Clemenceau (Prime Minister of France), and Woodrow Wilson (President of the United States); another important leader there was Vittorio Orlando (Prime Minister of Italy). The Central Powers had no say so in the treaties and were not allowed in until their respective treaties were written, and the Bolshevik Russian government was excluded altogether (though they had already signed a treaty with Germany ending the war between them). The most prominent (and the first) treaty was the Treaty of Versailles; it was to be between Germany and the Allied and the Associate Powers. The treaty was very hard on Germany: it said they were the main cause of the war, it made them give up some of their territories, it put limits on their military, and it made them have to pay a lot of money to the Allies for the damage caused by the war. This made the Germans mad but the Allies threatened to invade Germany if they didn't agree to sign it. So on June 28th, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany and the Allied and associate powers (excluding the US which didn't ratify the treaty so it made another one with Germany later). Germany now saw that they had lost the war badly. With the Treaty of Versailles World War I formally ended.



World War III

1989

From the line of the Third Diadochi War, we understood that Antigonus I Monophthalmus (representing the King of the North) defeated Eumenes (representing the King of the South) from the inside. It was Eumenes' own people (soldiers) who took him down. In 1989, we saw that the United States (the King of the North) defeated the USSR (the King of the South) from the inside. It was the USSR's own people who took it down. From the line of World War I we saw the Bosnian Crisis of 1908. Austria-Hungary (a two-horned power representing the King of the North) took Serbia's sphere of influence: Bosnia. At the time, Serbia's more powerful ally, Russia, was too weak to defend its interest. Russia has just lost a war with Japan and was still under the effects of the 1905 revolution. In 1989, the United States (a two-horned power: the King of the North) took Iraq's sphere of influence: Kuwait. At the time, Iraq's more powerful ally, Russia, was too weak to defend its interest. Russia had just lost the cold war and was still under the effects of it.

2001

June 28, 1914 and 316 BC line up with 2001 in our history. On June 28, 1914, there was a terrorist attack by Serbia which killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand who was from Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary was the King of the North because it consists of Austria and Hungary- it's a two horned power, we know that the USA is a two horned power and it is the King of the North so Austria-Hungary, who is a two horned power can be a King of the North. In 316 BC, Antigonus killed Peithon, Antigonus was the King of the North and he had been fighting against Eumenes who was the king of the South (when Eumenes was killed Ptolemy became the King of the South). 316 BC and 1914 parallel 2001; so we see that according to 316 BC, the King of the North (USA) "killed" someone in 2001, and according to 1914, there was a terrorist attack against the USA in 2001. There was clearly a terrorist attack in 2001, which was on 9/11, but we can also see the USA killing someone. After 9/11, the USA invaded Afghanistan and overthrew the Taliban. The Taliban was the Mujahedeen and they represent Peithon who had worked with the King of the North previous to 1989.

2003

Both the Third Diadochi War and World War I tell us that there is an ultimatum after 9/11. In the Third Diadochi War it was a message from the three allies (Ptolemy [the KOS], Lysimachus, and Cassander) to Antigonus- the King of the North- telling him to stop acting like a dictator. The ultimatum in the history of WWI was a list of demands from Austria-Hungary (the King of the North) to Serbia (one of the King of the South's spheres of influence) and they gave them just 48 hours to accept to do them. The application of these two ultimatums happened in 2003. In that year "3 allies" France, Germany, and Russia (the King of the South) told the United States (the King of the North) to stop acting like a dictator by trying to invade Iraq for no legitimate reason. They told the US that they would oppose the war, and they did. But on March 17th, 2003, George W. Bush gave Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq; a sphere of influence of the King of the South (Russia) 48 hours to leave Iraq or the United States would attack. Saddam Hussein, however, didn't listen and instead prepared his country for war.

March 19, 2003

From the line of the Third Diadochi War we saw that in 314 BC, Antigonus I Monophthalmus (the King of the North) invaded Coele-Syria. Coele-Syria was a sphere of influence of Ptolemy I Soter (the King of the South). From the line of World War I, on July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary (the King of the North) invaded Serbia. Serbia was a sphere of influence of Russia (the King of the South). On March 19th, 2003, the United States (the King of the North) invaded Iraq. Iraq was a sphere of influence of Russia (the King of the South).

November 8, 2016

In World War I, November 8, 1917, lines up with 2016 in our history. Although there isn't any date in the Third Diadochi War that lines up with 2016, it still parallels the history before Gaza. On November 8, 1917, Lenin, who had been sent to Russia (King of the South) by Germany (King of the North), took over the Russian Government. World War I is an alpha history so in our history it is flipped to the King of the South sending someone to take over the King of the North's government. In 2016, Russia (King of the South) began interfering in the USA's (King of the North's) elections in Trump's favor; this parallels Lenin being sent to Russia previous to November 8, 1917. On November 8, 2016, exactly 112 years from 1917, Trump won the most delegates, setting him on the path to take over the US government. This was the taking over of the King of the North's government that had been typified in World War I by November 8, 1917.

2019

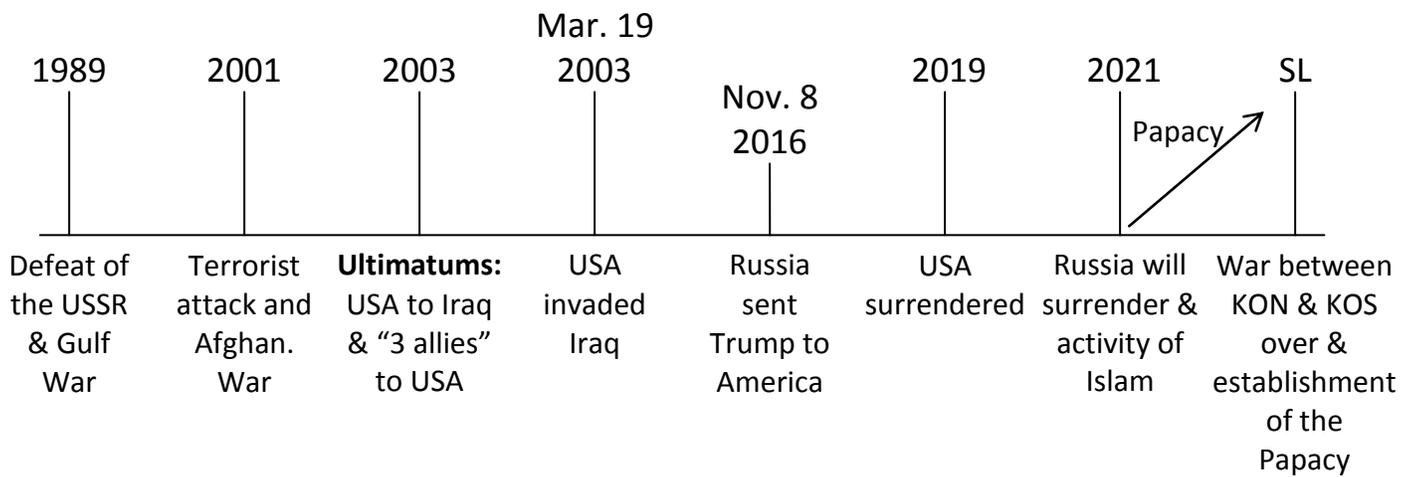
As we know 2019 was the Battle of Raphia where the United States fought an information and proxy war with Russia. Russia (the King of the South) won and took many of the United States' spheres of influence. Many of Donald Trump's decisions that led to Vladimir Putin getting those spheres of influence were against the advice of his experienced officials; he basically surrendered his spheres of influence to Russia. This battle was typified in the history of the 3rd Diadochi War by the Battle of Gaza where Ptolemy I Soter- the King of the South- defeated Demetrius – the King of the North. Demetrius fought Ptolemy against the advice of his generals. We know from the line of World War II that the eastern front begins at Raphia but World War I gives a different perspective. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in World War I lines up with 2019, there the King of the South, Russia, surrendered to the King of the North, Germany. World War I is in an alpha history so we flip the battles when we make application to our line. Therefore, in our time the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk symbolizes the USA surrendering to Russia. The year 2019 was the defeat of the United States and the end to part one (the eastern front according to WWI) of the war between the King of the North and the King of the South.

2021

From the line of the Third Diadochi War, in 311BC, the Peace of the Dynast was signed. We also saw the rise of Seleucus I Nicator and the activities of the Nabataeans: descendants of Ishmael. From the line of World War I, on November 11, 1918, Germany (the King of the North) surrendered. This was from an alpha history. In 2021, we will see the surrender of Russia (the King of the South), the rise of the Papacy, and the activities of Islam.

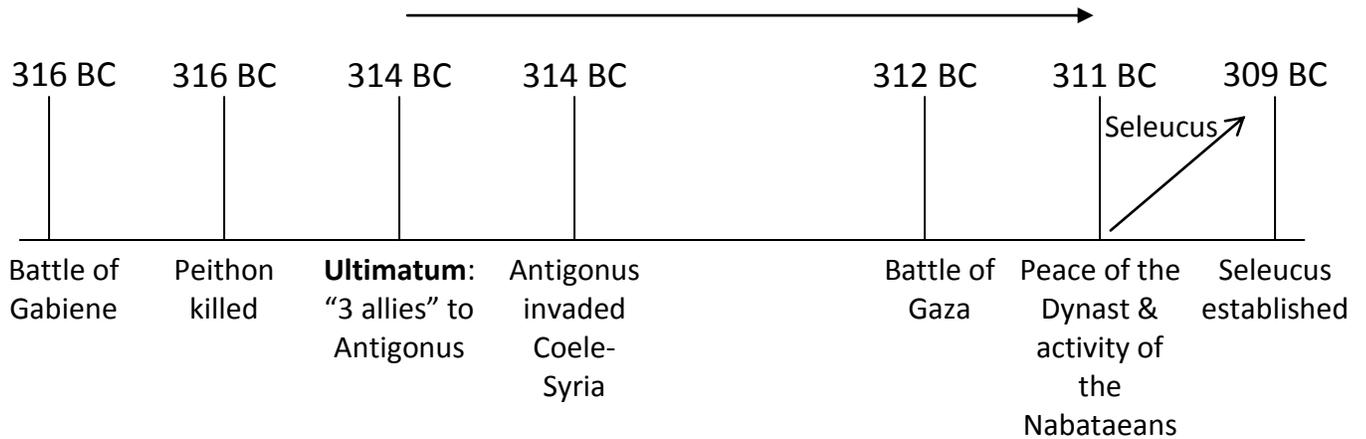
Sunday Law

The last waymark on the line of the Third Diadochi War is 309 BC; this is where the Babylonian War ended with the rise of Seleucus. This parallels the end of World War I in 1919 where the King of the North, Germany, was officially defeated. And both of these dates line up with the Sunday Law in our history. From the 3rd Diadochi War, Seleucus established himself in 309 BC. We know Seleucus represents the Papacy (based on 1989) and so at the Sunday Law, we know that the Papacy will be established as a world power. From World War I, in 1919, the King of the North was defeated. World War I is an alpha history, so it is flipped to the King of the South being defeated in our omega history. The King of the South, who is Russia, will have been defeated since 2021, like Germany had been since 1918, but those defeats were just deadly wounds, which resulted in total deaths, which in our history, for Russia, is the Sunday Law.

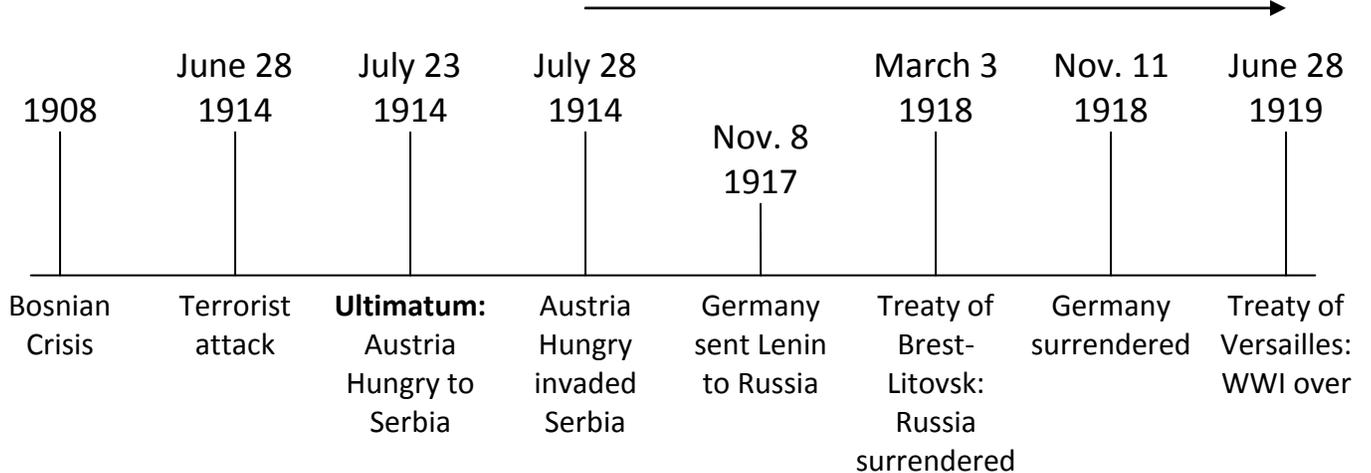


The Lines

Third Diadochi War



World War I



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