

Prophecies of 2019 Fulfilled

Daniel 11 and Pyrrhus

A couple of years ago the movement came to an understanding of the first thirty-nine verses of Daniel 11. What was brought to view, among other things, was the Battle of Raphia, originally in 217BC, would be applied to November 9, 2019. Then we came to understand the history of Pyrrhus. We broke his history up into two parts: Macedonia and Italy. From his time in Macedonia we lined up 289BC, when Epirus was ravaged by Demetrius, with November 9. From his time in Italy we lined up the Battle of Asculum, 279BC, with November 9. Just recently we came to an understanding of the Battle of Gaza from the third Diadochi War, 312BC. Interestingly enough the names Gaza and Raphia are interchangeable so you know where the Battle of Gaza lines up: November 9, 2019. Raphia, the ravaging of Epirus, Asculum, and Gaza can all be applied to the history of November 9, 2019.

The Battle of Raphia/Ptolemy desecrates a Temple- 217bc

“Ptolemy Philopater succeeded his father, Euergetes, in the kingdom of Egypt, being advanced to the crown not long after Antiochus Magnus had succeeded his brother in the government of Syria. He was a most luxurious and vicious prince, but was at length aroused at the prospect of an invasion of Egypt by Antiochus. He was indeed "moved with choler" for the losses he had sustained, and the danger which threatened him; and he came forth out of Egypt with a numerous army to check the progress of the Syrian king. The king of the north was also to set forth a great multitude. The army of Antiochus, according to Polybius amounted on this occasion to sixty-two thousand foot, six thousand horse, and one hundred and two elephants. In the battle, Antiochus was defeated, and his army, according to prophecy, was given into the hands of the king of the south. Ten thousand foot and three thousand horse were slain, and over four thousand men were taken prisoners; while of Ptolemy's army there were slain only seven hundred horse, and about twice that number of infantry.

“Ptolemy lacked the prudence to make a good use of his victory. Had he followed up his success, he would probably have become master of the whole kingdom of Antiochus; but content

with making only a few menaces and a few threats, he made peace that he might be able to give himself up to the uninterrupted and uncontrolled indulgence of his brutish passions. Thus, having conquered his enemies, he was overcome by his vices, and, forgetful of the great name which he might have established, he spent his time in feasting and lewdness.

“His heart was lifted up by his success, but he was far from being strengthened by it; for the inglorious use he made of it caused his own subjects to rebel against him. But the lifting up of his heart was more especially manifested in his transactions with the Jews. Coming to Jerusalem, he there offered sacrifices, and was very desirous of entering into the most holy place of the temple, contrary to the law and religion of that place; but being, though with great difficulty, restrained, he left the place burning with anger against the whole nation of the Jews, and immediately commenced against them a terrible and relentless persecution. In Alexandria, where the Jews had resided since the days of Alexander, and enjoyed the privileges of the most favored citizens, forty thousand according to Eusebius, sixty thousand according to Jerome, were slain in this persecution. The rebellion of the Egyptians, and the massacre of the Jews, certainly were not calculated to strengthen him in his kingdom, but were sufficient rather almost totally to ruin it.”

Daniel and Revelation pg.253.4-254.3

By Uriah Smith

1897

“Back in 217 B.C., tensions were running high in the Middle East. Alexander the Great had died about a century earlier, and people were still trying to sort out who got to own what in his vast empire. Negotiations usually played out on the battlefield. One such clash took place near modern-day Gaza, at the Battle of Raphia, where Ptolemy IV, the King of Egypt, and Antiochus III the Great, the King of the Seleucid kingdom (which stretched from modern day Turkey to India) butted heads. This particular skirmish involved war elephants.”

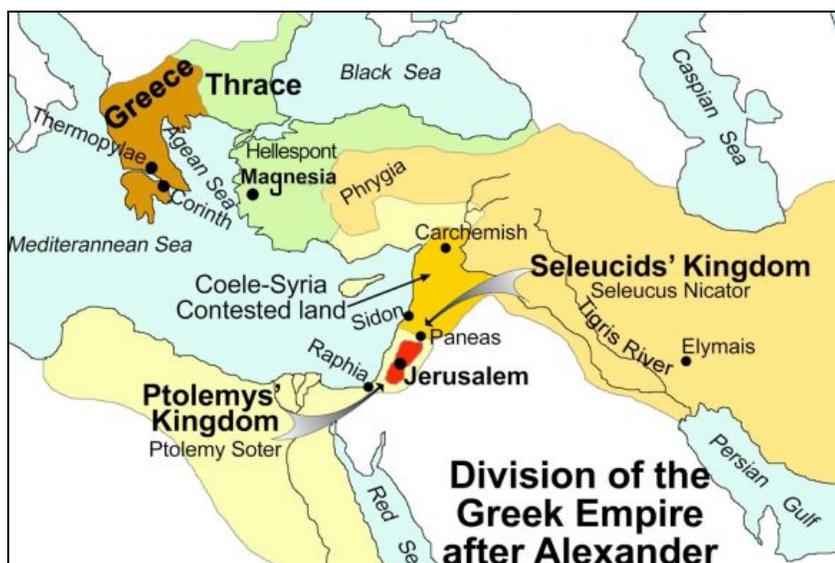
“A Lesson from History:

When Assembling an Army of War Elephants, Don’t Pick Inbred Ones”

By Rachel Nuwer

January 13, 2014

smithsonian.com



The Battle of Gaza- 312bc

“In late 312 BC, Demetrius’ army was in Palestine. At Seleucus’ urging, Ptolemy moved out of Egypt to confront Demetrius with 18,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry. In response, Demetrius concentrated his forces near the city of Gaza. His friends urged him not to fight Ptolemy and Seleucus, who were veterans of Alexander’s wars and skilled generals in their own right. Demetrius, who was in his mid-20s and exercising his first command independent of his father, nevertheless arrayed his army for battle in late December....

“The battle began with a clash between the cavalry of Demetrius’ left and Ptolemy’s right. Demetrius initially had the upper hand, but then Ptolemy and Seleucus brought in reinforcements, and the clash resumed. Both sides were armed with the xyston, a thrusting lance; when these shattered, combat continued with swords.

“Then Demetrius played what he considered his trump card, calling up the elephants. But they encountered unexpected resistance. Some were injured by the spikes and, maddened by pain, threw the line into disorder. Ptolemy’s archers and javelineers also injured many elephants and picked off their drivers. Ultimately, Ptolemy’s men badly disabled the elephants and were able to capture them.

“This development panicked Demetrius’ cavalymen, who fled, ignoring their leader’s entreaties to stand firm. Then Demetrius joined the flight, bypassing Gaza, which Ptolemy captured. Some of Demetrius’ infantry also abandoned their equipment and fled, but about 8,000 of them were captured.”

“What We Learned: From the Battle of Gaza”

By Richard Tada

historynet.com



The Ravaging of Epirus- 289bc

“...in 289 he [Demetrius] invaded and ravaged Epirus while Pyrrhus was occupied in Aetolia.”

The Legacy of Alexander: Politics, Warfare, and Propaganda Under the Successors pg. 252

By A. B. Bosworth

2002

The Battle of Asculum- 279bc/Pyrrhus desecrates a temple

“**Asculum, 279 BC (War with Pyrrhus)**- This two-day battle between an Epirot invasion force led by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, and two Roman armies commanded by consuls Publius Decius Mus and Publius Sulpicius Severrio occurred near the southeastern Italian city of Asculum (Ascoli Satriano) in Apulia.... Wooded terrain and a nearby river restricted Pyrrhus from fully deploying his calvary and elephants to best advantage against consular forces, and the first day’s action was largely a protracted but inconclusive struggle between Epirot and Roman infantry. Early on the second day, Pyrrhus dispatched elements of his army to seize the wooded ground where the previous day’s fighting had occurred, forcing the battle into more open land where his phalanx, calvary and elephants were at greater tactical advantage. Despite the relocation, the legions were still able to check the momentum of the Epirot infantry for several hours before a concentrated and overwhelming elephant charge disrupted the integrity of the Roman formation, forcing the consuls to abandon the fight and withdraw their armies from the field.”

Roman Republic at War: A Compendium of Roman Battles from 502 to 31 BC

By Don Taylor

2017

“Financially embarrassed upon his return from Sicily, and unable to secure contributions from his allies, he yielded to necessity and on the advice of some depraved friends plundered the rich, sacred treasures of the temple of Proserpine...”

Atrocities in Roman Warfare to 133 B. C.... pg.55

By Mars McClelland Westington

1938

The World Wars

There are a few ways that we know the two World Wars are relevant in our history. One is the history of the division of Alexander the Great's kingdom- the history of the third and fourth Diadochi Wars lines up with the first and second World War. Another is the history of the Papacy, it has a reform line that counterfeits our and the Millerites' and its' reform line is the history of World War 1 and World War 2 which it participated in. We also know about a Triple Application of prophecy; World War 1 plus World War 2 equals World War 3 or, the battles between (mainly) the King of the North and the King of the South, in Our history.

World War 1

“World War I began in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and lasted until 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (the Central Powers) fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States (the Allied Powers). Thanks to new military technologies and the horrors of trench warfare, World War I saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction. By the time the war was over and the Allied Powers claimed victory, more than 16 million people—soldiers and civilians alike—were dead.”

“World War I”

By History.com Editors

originally published October 29, 2009- last updated August 27,2019

history.com

World War 2

“World War II, also called Second World War, conflict that involved virtually every part of the world during the years 1939–45. The principal belligerents were the Axis powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan—and the Allies—France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and, to a lesser extent, China. The war was in many respects a continuation, after an uneasy 20-year hiatus, of the disputes left unsettled by World War I. The 40,000,000–50,000,000 deaths incurred in World War II make it the bloodiest conflict, as well as the largest war, in history.”

“World War II”

By John Graham, Royde-Smith, Thomas A. Hughes

last updated: Nov 1, 2019

britannica.com

Russia Surrenders to Germany- 1918

“On March 3, 1918, in the city of Brest-Litovsk, located in modern-day Belarus near the Polish border, Russia signed a treaty with the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria) ending its participation in World War I (1914-18). With the November 11, 1918, armistice ending World War I and marking the Allies’ victory over Germany, the treaty was annulled. By the terms of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to give up its territorial gains from the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.”

“Treaties of Brest-Litovsk”

By History.com Editors

November 9, 2009

history.com

Operation Barbarossa- 1941

“On June 22, 1941, Adolf Hitler launched his armies eastward in a massive invasion of the Soviet Union: three great army groups with over three million German soldiers, 150 divisions, and three thousand tanks smashed across the frontier into Soviet territory. The invasion covered a front from the North Cape to the Black Sea, a distance of two thousand miles. By this point German combat effectiveness had reached its apogee; in training, doctrine, and fighting ability, the forces invading Russia represented the finest army to fight in the twentieth century. Barbarossa was the crucial turning point in World War II, for its failure forced Nazi Germany to fight a two-front war against a coalition possessing immensely superior resources.”

“Operation Barbarossa”

By History.com Editors

October 29, 2009

history.com

“The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was a non-aggression agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany on August 23, 1939. The pact was signed in Moscow by foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop from Germany and Vyacheslav Molotov from the Soviet Union. Germany and the Soviet Union signed the non-aggression pact which assured each party that neither of them would attack one another. The pact also allowed for neutrality in case one country was attacked. The pact would ensure both countries were free from interference in their invasions of other countries ...

“The pact was established to last for a ten year period after which the period would be automatically extended for five years. However, the pact could be terminated after ten years once one of the parties sent a withdrawal notice one year before the end of the ten-year period. While

the pact seemed to foster close relations between Germany and the Soviet Union, the Germans had a great mistrust of the actions and intentions of the Soviet Union. This led to the termination of the pact on June 22, 1941. Hitler broke the non-aggression agreement by launching an attack against the Soviet Union under the code name Operation Barbarossa.”

“What Was The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact?”

By Joyce Chepkemai

last updated on August 1, 2017

worldatlas.com

The Application of: Daniel 11 and Pyrrhus and The World Wars

The fight between the King of the North, Trump, and the King of the South, Putin, over spheres of influence and information in 2019, ending on November 9th, was started by Russia and will be won by Russia.

“President Trump’s deficient understanding of Muslims, many of whom are at the forefront of the fight against radical Islamism, leads him to see threats where none exist. It also prevents him from recognizing that an Islamist in a custom-designed suit and \$800 tie may be just as dangerous as an extremist whose turbaned head and traditional robes conform to popular stereotypes.

“Case in point: Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Trump ran for president by pledging to wage war on “radical Islam,” yet he has granted concessions to Erdogan that his advisers told him are inimical to U.S. national security interests. In a phone call with Erdogan on **Oct. 6**, Trump agreed to pull U.S. troops from the Syria-Turkey border, clearing the way for Turkish troops and a motley crew of Islamist proxies to assault the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces, which partnered with the United States to defeat the Islamic State in Syria.

“Trump was apparently counting on Erdogan not to do anything the United States would “consider to be off limits.” Three days later, after the Turks’ unrestrained assault had begun, Trump pleaded with Erdogan, “History will look upon you favorably if you get this done the right and humane way.” If Trump had been more skeptical, he would have discovered that Erdogan’s ideology entails the rejection of limits that would otherwise constrain a NATO ally such as Turkey.”

“Trump’s first mistake in Syria was ever trusting Erdogan”

By David Adesnik and Aykan Erdemir

Oct. 17, 2019 at 11:16 a.m. PDT

washingtonpost.com

“Akcakale, Turkey — Turkey launched airstrikes and fired artillery aimed at crushing Kurdish fighters in northern Syria on **Wednesday [Oct. 9]** after U.S. troops pulled back from the area, paving the way for an assault on forces that have long been allied with the United States. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced the start of the campaign, which followed an abrupt decision Sunday by U.S. President Trump that American troops would step aside to allow for the operation.

“Mr. Trump's move has drawn harsh bipartisan opposition at home. It represents a shift in U.S. policy that essentially abandoned the Syrian Kurdish fighters who have been America's only allies inside Syria in the fight against ISIS.

“Mr. Trump offered no explicit condemnation of Turkey in a statement Wednesday.”

“Turkey launches airstrikes on northern Syria after Trump pulls back U.S. troops”

updated on: October 9, 2019

cbsnews.com

“ISTANBUL — Turkey agreed **Thursday [Oct. 17]** to a cease-fire that would suspend its march into Syria and temporarily halt a week of vicious fighting with Kurdish forces, while allowing President Recep Tayyip Erdogan’s government to carve out a long-coveted buffer zone far beyond its borders.

“The agreement, announced by Vice President Pence after hours of negotiations, appeared to hand Turkey’s leader most of what he sought when his military launched an assault on northeastern Syria just over a week ago: the expulsion of Syrian Kurdish militias from the border and the removal of a U.S. threat to impose sanctions on Turkey’s vulnerable economy.

“Pence said Turkey had agreed to pause its offensive for five days while the United States helped facilitate the withdrawal of Kurdish-led forces, called the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), from a large swath of territory stretching from Turkey’s border nearly 20 miles south into Syria. After the completion of the Kurdish withdrawal, Turkey’s military operation, which began Oct. 9, would be “halted entirely,” Pence said.

“The White House agreed to refrain from imposing any new economic sanctions on Turkey and to withdraw sanctions that were imposed earlier this week once “a permanent cease-fire was in effect,” Pence said.”

“Syria cease-fire agreement lifts threat of U.S. sanctions while letting Turkey keep buffer zone”

By Kareem Fahim, Karen DeYoung and Seung Min Kim

October 17, 2019

washingtonpost.com

“Moscow (CNN)-Russian President Vladimir Putin and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan met in the southern Russian resort city of Sochi on **Tuesday [Oct. 15]** with a shared agenda of shaping the endgame in Syria's eight-year civil war.

“The two leaders unveiled a 10-point memorandum of understanding with an unstated bottom line: The Americans do not have a place in shaping the future of Syria. What did Putin and Erdogan agree to?

“Russia and Turkey announced a wide-ranging agreement that addresses a major Turkish concern -- the presence of Kurdish YPG forces near their border. But it also acknowledges a

major fear of the Kurds -- that Turkish-backed Syrian rebel groups might unleash a campaign of ethnic cleansing against them and other minority groups.

“Under the deal, Russian military police and Syrian border guards will enter the Syrian side of the Syrian-Turkish border from noon Wednesday. Over the next 150 hours, they are to remove the YPG and their weapons, back to 30 km (about 18 miles) from the border. From 6 p.m. local time next Tuesday, the Russian military police and Turkish military will begin patrols along that line.

“There are some exceptions: the town of Qamishli will not be included in that 10 km zone, and it was not clear if the agreement applies the entire length of the Turkey-Syrian border, or just the areas where the Syrian Kurds exercised control.

“The deal also acknowledges some facts on the ground: Turkey will keep control of the areas it has taken in their recent incursion into northern Syria.

“What does it mean for the Kurds?

“The Kurds will have to make concessions. The agreement asks the YPG or SDF -- an American-backed fighting force made up largely of the YPG -- to make concessions outside of the current area of conflict. The YPG in the agreement are meant to withdraw from the towns of Manbij and Tal Rifaat.

“The deal also implies that the Kurds have a new guarantor. After President Donald Trump effectively abandoned the Kurds, by ordering the sudden withdrawal of US forces from Syria and leaving the YPG exposed to a Turkish advance, that role now falls to the Russians.

“Now Moscow will have to deploy more troops and equipment to Syria as part of an expanded mission. But the question remains open: With so few Russian forces on the ground, Syrian Kurds may have little alternative but to allow Syria's Russian-backed military into Kurdish-held areas.

“Who wins and loses in this arrangement?

“Putin and Erdogan have emerged as the main geopolitical power brokers in the region. Turkey and Russia may have backed opposing sides in the Syrian civil war: Moscow provided air power to support Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, while Turkey supported rebel groups seeking to oust the regime.

“But Putin and Erdogan seemed to favor an outcome that does not involve redrawing international borders -- and that discourages separatist movements, something both countries have faced.

“Putin and Erdogan just did a deal on Syria. The US is the biggest loser.”

**Analysis by Nathan Hodge
updated October 23, 2019**

cnn.com

“After years battling to assert the Kremlin's power on the international stage, Vladimir Putin is now on what seems like a victory lap of the Middle East.

“On **Tuesday [Oct. 15]**, Kremlin-backed forces further stepped up to fill the vacuum left in northern Syria by the US. Russian military police units patrolled the contact line between Syrian and Turkish forces, while Putin-backed Bashar al-Assad troops gained full control of the town of Manbij and surrounding areas, according to a Russian defense ministry statement published on its website.

“The fast-shifting geopolitical sands have already handed huge territorial gains to the pro-Moscow Assad government who opportunistically forged a new alliance with US-abandoned Kurds over the weekend.

“The unfolding events in northern Syria come after Moscow stayed the course with its ally Assad despite international criticism and sanctions, leaving it as the only force willing and able to protect the Syrian Kurds from a Turkish onslaught. With the US withdrawal increasingly seen as a betrayal of the Kurds, it is the Russians who look like the only reliable allies in this fight.

“It was against this backdrop that Putin toured the capitals of two key Gulf states -- the United Arab Emirates on Tuesday and Saudi Arabia on Monday.

“In Saudi -- one of America's closest allies -- the Russian president received a warm welcome during his first visit to the kingdom in over a decade. The Kremlin called it a "return visit" after Saudi's King Salman visited Moscow in 2017 to broaden the key oil producers' relationship.

“It is a "natural partnership," one Russian official told me ahead of this week's state visit. The "world's biggest oil exporters cooperating to stabilize the markets".

“But the significance of this burgeoning Russia-Saudi friendship should not be understated or limited to just conversations about oil.

“Russia is, after all, a close ally of Saudi's most implacable foe -- Iran. It fights alongside Iranian forces in Syria, and has close diplomatic and economic ties with the Islamic Republic. Speaking after the meeting, King Salman said he appreciated "Russia's effective role in the region and around the world," according to remarks reported by Saudi state media.

“The statement underlines that this state visit was a well-timed diplomatic coup, placing Putin at the center of the region's geopolitics. It's what Putin has been pushing for all along.

“But the warmth of Saudi's embrace of Russia can also be seen as a warning from the kingdom to the US.

“There is growing criticism among US lawmakers of Saudi conduct, like the brutal killing of journalist Jamal Khashoggi last year, which the kingdom blames on rogue operatives. There's also alarm at the alleged targeting of civilians by Saudi-led forces in its war on Houthi rebels in Yemen, which the kingdom denies. *The* US Congress even tried to cut off arms sales, on which Saudi Arabia depends, over the issue.

“Of course, Saudi Arabia remains a staunch US ally with strong American protection. In fact, in the past month the US has announced the deployment of an additional 3,000 troops to the country to bolster defenses amid growing tensions with Iran.

“But criticism and concern about US commitment to the region is causing Saudi Arabia to look elsewhere, perhaps to more reliable and less judgmental friends.

“The "days of a single strategic partner for the kingdom," one senior Saudi official told me, "are already gone".

“And just like in northern Syria, Russia is ready and willing to step in.”

“Putin is on a Victory Lap of the Middle East”

By Matthew Chance

updated October 15, 2019

cnn.com

“President Trump was persuaded to leave at least several hundred troops behind in Syria only when he was told that his decision to pull them out would risk control of oil fields in the country’s east, according to U.S. officials.

“Trump had rejected arguments that withdrawing U.S. forces would benefit American adversaries, while endangering civilians and Kurdish allies, but he tweeted **Thursday [Oct. 24]** that ‘we will NEVER let a reconstituted ISIS have those fields.’

“Defense Secretary Mark T. Esper confirmed on **Friday [Oct. 25]** that troops would remain in eastern Syria to prevent the oil fields from being retaken by the Islamic State. ...

“A U.S. official with knowledge of operations in Syria said that Trump’s interest in the oil provided an opportunity for the Pentagon, which was unhappy with the initial decision, to temper his insistence on a full withdrawal and allow counterterrorism operations and airspace control to continue.”

“U.S. forces will stay in Syria to defend oil”

By Karen DeYoung, Dan Lamothe, Missy Ryan, and Michael Birnbaum

October 31, 2019

washingtonpost.com

Revolutions

We know from Millerite History, the history from April 19th to October 22nd, that in the middle (the exact middle) you have July 21st, Boston. Boston is a midpoint- is midway. So you have a history from April 19th to October 22nd with July 21st in the middle. April 19th in our time is 9/11 through the arrival of the second angel. October 22nd is a shut door, which, for us, the Priests, is November 9, 2019. Our midpoint is 2014- Boston.

We should also note that November 9 is Midnight and the Sunday Law is October 22, 1844 (which is the close of probation for the USA and the SDA church). The beginning is still 9/11. This is another application.

American Civil War

“The Civil War in the United States began in 1861, after decades of simmering tensions between northern and southern states over slavery, states’ rights and westward expansion. The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 caused seven southern states to secede and form the Confederate States of America; four more states soon joined them. The War Between the States, as the Civil War was also known, ended in Confederate surrender in 1865. The conflict was the costliest and deadliest war ever fought on American soil, with some 620,000 of 2.4 million soldiers killed, millions more injured and much of the South left in ruin.”

“Civil War”

updated: Sep 19, 2019- original: Oct 15, 2009

**By History.com Editors
history.com**

French Revolutions app.1

“The French Revolution was a watershed event in modern European history that began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s with the ascent of Napoleon Bonaparte. During this period, French citizens razed and redesigned their country’s political landscape, uprooting centuries-old institutions such as absolute monarchy and the feudal system. The upheaval was caused by widespread discontent with the French monarchy and the poor economic policies of King Louis XVI, who met his death by guillotine, as did his wife Marie Antoinette. Although it failed to achieve all of its goals and at times degenerated into a chaotic bloodbath, the French Revolution played a critical role in shaping modern nations by showing the world the power inherent in the will of the people.”

“French Revolution”
By History.com Editors
updated: Sep 10, 2019- original: Nov 9, 2009
history.com

French Revolution app.2

“Reign of Terror, also called the Terror, French La Terreur, period of the French Revolution from September 5, 1793, to July 27, 1794 (9 Thermidor, year II). With civil war spreading from the Vendée and hostile armies surrounding France on all sides, the Revolutionary government decided to make “Terror” the order of the day (September 5 decree) and to take harsh measures against those suspected of being enemies of the Revolution (nobles, priests, and hoarders). In Paris a wave of executions followed. In the provinces, representatives on mission and surveillance committees instituted local terrors. The Terror had an economic side embodied in the Maximum, a price-control measure demanded by the lower classes of Paris, and a religious side that was embodied in the program of de-Christianization pursued by the followers of Jacques Hébert.”

“Reign of Terror”
The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica
last updated: Nov 7, 2019
britannica.com

“...The White Terror of 1795 resulted in numerous imprisonments and several hundred executions, almost exclusively of people on the political left.”

“The Thermidorian Reaction”
lumenlearning.com

Russian Revolution

“The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most explosive political events of the twentieth century. The violent revolution marked the end of the Romanov dynasty and centuries of Russian Imperial rule. During the Russian Revolution, the Bolsheviks, led by leftist revolutionary Vladimir Lenin, seized power and destroyed the tradition of czarist rule. The Bolsheviks would later become the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.”

“Russian Revolution”

updated: Jun 6, 2019- original: Nov 9, 2009

By History.com Editors

history.com

“The Russian Civil War was to tear Russia apart for three years – between 1918 and 1921. The civil war occurred because after November 1917, many groups had formed that opposed Lenin’s Bolsheviks. These groups included monarchists, militarists, and, for a short time, foreign nations. Collectively, they were known as the Whites while the Bolsheviks were known as the Reds.”

“The Russian Civil War”

By C. N. Trueman

October 19, 2019

historylearningsite.co.uk

“The U.S.S.R. was the successor to the Russian Empire of the tsars. Following the 1917 Revolution, four socialist republics were established on the territory of the former empire: the Russian and Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian and Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republics. On Dec. 30, 1922, these constituent republics established the U.S.S.R. ...”

“Soviet Union”

By Robert Conquest, Martin McCauley, Richard E. Pipes and John C. Dewdney

britannica.com

German Revolution

“In late 1918, popular unrest in Germany (which had suffered greatly during the war) combined with a naval mutiny convinced civilian political leaders that the kaiser had to abdicate to preserve order. In fact, Wilhelm’s abdication was announced on November 9, 1918, before he had actually consented to it. He agreed to leave when the leaders of the army told him he had lost their support as well. On November 10, the former emperor took a train across the border into

the Netherlands, which had remained neutral throughout the war. He eventually bought a manor house in the town of Doorn, and remained there for the remainder of his life.”

“Kaiser Wilhelm II”

By History.com Editors

updated: Aug 1, 2019- original: Apr 14, 2010

history.com

“30 Oct After refusing orders to put to sea in a bid to launch a final suicide attack on the British Royal Navy, sailors of the German Navy mutiny at the port of Kiel.”

“World War 1 Timeline – 1918”

By Ben Johnson

historic-uk.com

“In January 1919, the Weimar Government led by President Friedrich Ebert and his Social Democratic Party, was challenged by a group of revolutionaries called the Spartacists.”

“Weimar Germany”

bbc.co.uk

End of the Revolutions

Death or Abdication of a Dictator

Death of Abraham Lincoln- 1865

“In dealing with persons suspected of treasonable intent, Lincoln at times authorized his generals to make arbitrary arrests. He justified this action on the ground that he had to allow some temporary sacrifice of parts of the Constitution in order to maintain the Union and thus preserve the Constitution as a whole. He let his generals suspend several newspapers, but only for short periods, and he promptly revoked a military order suppressing the hostile Chicago Times....

“On the evening of April 14, 1865, 26-year-old John Wilkes Booth—a rabid advocate of slavery with ties to the South and the flamboyant son of one of the most distinguished theatrical families of the 19th century—shot Lincoln as he sat in Ford’s Theatre in Washington. Early the next morning Lincoln died.”

“Abraham Lincoln”
By Richard N. Current
last updated: October 4, 2019
Britannica.com

Robespierre overthrown- 11/9/1794

On July 27, 1794 (9 Thermidor in the Revolutionary calendar), Robespierre and his allies were placed under arrest by the National Assembly. Robespierre was taken to the Luxembourg prison in Paris, but the warden refused to jail him, and he fled to the Hotel de Ville. Armed supporters arrived to aid him, but he refused to lead a new insurrection. When he received word that the National Convention had declared him an outlaw, he shot himself in the head but only

succeeded in wounding his jaw. Shortly thereafter, troops of the National Convention attacked the Hotel de Ville and seized Robespierre and his allies. The next evening—July 28—Robespierre and 21 others were guillotined without a trial in the Place de la Revolution. During the next few days, another 82 Robespierre followers were executed. The Reign of Terror was at an end.”

“Robespierre overthrown in France”

By History.com editors

Updated: July 24, 2019- Original: February 9, 2010

history.com

Kaiser abdicates- 11/9/1818

“In late 1918, popular unrest in Germany (which had suffered greatly during the war) combined with a naval mutiny convinced civilian political leaders that the kaiser had to abdicate to preserve order. In fact, Wilhelm’s abdication was announced on November 9, 1918, before he had actually consented to it. He agreed to leave when the leaders of the army told him he had lost

their support as well. On November 10, the former emperor took a train across the border into the Netherlands, which had remained neutral throughout the war. He eventually bought a manor house in the town of Doorn, and remained there for the remainder of his life.”

“Kaiser Wilhelm II”

By History.com Editors

updated: August 1, 2019- original: April 14, 2010

history.com

Rise of a Dictator

Napoleon becomes a dictator- 11/9/1799

“By this time French victories in Switzerland and Holland had averted the danger of invasion, and the counterrevolutionary risings within France had more or less failed. A coup d’état could therefore no longer be justified by any need to save the republic. Sieyès, however, had not given up his project, and now he had his “sabre.” From the end of October he and

Bonaparte were in league together planning the coup, and on 18–19 Brumaire, year VIII (November 9–10, 1799), it was carried out: the directors were forced to resign, the members of the legislative councils were dispersed, and a new government, the Consulate, was set up. The three consuls were Bonaparte and two of the directors who had resigned, Sieyès and Pierre-Roger Ducos. But it was Bonaparte who was henceforth the master of France.”

“Napoleon I”

By Jacques Godechot

britannia.com

Lenin becomes a dictator- 11/9/1917

“A free and independent press does not have a very long history in Russia. Control of the media by the government dates back to the very beginning of the Soviet Union. The Bolsheviks curtailed freedom of speech and press in Russia from the very beginning. One of the most important initial decrees passed by the Soviet of People’s Commissars and signed by Vladimir Lenin October 27, 1917 was the Decree on the Press (Murray 2). This Decree essentially outlawed newspapers that published views opposed to the October Revolution. Claiming such papers to be tsarist reactionaries, the communists closed 319 newspapers from 1917-1918 (Murray 5-6). Additional measures soon followed. A tribunal was established in 1917 to investigate and suppress bourgeois newspapers. Later in 1917, a state monopoly on advertising was instituted, depriving most papers of revenue (McNair 36).”

“History of Russian Journalism”

miamioh.edu

A decree on the press is a characteristic of a dictator because a dictator doesn’t want anyone publishing anything against them.

The Application of: The Revolutions

In 2019, around November 9, we will see a change in Trump's rule: the death of a dictator and him losing more restraint- the rise of a dictator. We will also see a suppression on the press which is the first action toward a complete dictatorship.

“Washington (CNN)The White House is urging all federal agencies to cancel their subscriptions to The New York Times and the Washington Post.

“White House press secretary Stephanie Grisham said in a statement Thursday that "not renewing subscriptions across all federal agencies will be a significant cost saving for taxpayers -- hundreds of thousands of dollars."

“The move was first reported by The Wall Street Journal. It follows President Donald Trump's recent indication that the White House would "terminate" its existing subscriptions with the two newspapers, which have been the frequent target of the administration's criticism through Trump's candidacy and presidency.

“The New York Times, which is a fake newspaper -- we don't even want it in the White House anymore. We're going to probably terminate that and the Washington Post," Trump said on Fox News' "Hannity" Monday evening.

“They're fake," the President added. "You take a look at the New York Times and you take a look at the kind of reporting they do, it was all -- it turned out to be all wrong."

“It's not clear how many subscriptions federal agencies have to the Times and the Post. The amount the federal government spends on these subscriptions is also unclear.

“Trump isn't the first president to boycott a newspaper in the People's House. President John F. Kennedy canceled White House subscriptions to the New York Herald Tribune over perceived bias. The White House eventually renewed its subscription.

“New York Times COO Meredith Levien was asked at an event in New York for her response to Trump's call for the cancellation of the subscriptions.

"Maybe it means we can't host our next corporate retreat at the Trump hotel ... What's the saying? Do as I do, not as I say. He might be our most loyal reader, and I think people follow suit," she said Thursday.

"The Washington Post declined to comment."

"White House urges all federal agencies to cancel Washington Post and New York Times subscriptions"

By Maegan Vazquez and Jim Acosta

October 25, 2019

cnn.com

"Maybe we're too busy laughing to see it. Perhaps it's the jokes and memes that Donald Trump generates in abundance, the gift that keeps on giving, that blinds us to a chilling fact that we'd rather not face. Put simply, the leader of the world's most powerful nation is behaving like an authoritarian dictator, one who threatens democracy in his own country and far beyond.

"Here's the latest example of how the comedy can distract. On Thursday Donald Trump marked the Fourth of July by praising the US military, invoking the heroism of an army that defeated the British in the 18th century in part because "it took over the airports". Lol: behold, the ignoramus president. Cue more chuckles as Trump delivered that speech during a downpour, the Almighty himself apparently deciding to rain on Trump's parade.

"But all those giggles served to obscure the more pressing fact: that in a departure from all precedent, Trump had used Independence Day to stage a military display, in which M1A2 tanks and Bradley armoured vehicles rolled into Washington, while fighter jets and helicopters filled the sky. The generals, mindful of the need to separate military and political power, had long opposed this extravaganza and, tellingly, most of the joint chiefs contrived to stay away. They understood that such a pageant is the stuff of despots, not democrats.

"Another image framed this split-screen 4 July: that of the children, separated from their parents, who are caged in detention camps on America's southern border. Accounts by lawyers and doctors who were allowed brief visits to these hellish places are almost unbearable to read: children deprived of sleep, denied access to blankets or mattresses, not allowed to wash their hands or brush their teeth; toddlers left alone on cold, hard floors, so traumatised they sit in stunned, tearless silence. I'm especially haunted by the report of "a suicidal four-year-old whose face was covered in bloody, self-inflicted scratches".

"This too is what dictators do: demonising a group – in this case, migrants – as an alien threat, an army of invaders, so intensely and for so long that eventually any fate, no matter how brutal or inhumane, seems deserved, even when it is inflicted on that group's youngest and most vulnerable members. Breaking up families, caging children in hot, fetid, disease-ridden camps – this is what dictators do.

...

“And he has the despot’s contempt for a free press, forever railing against the “fake news” media and all but abolishing the White House daily briefing, which at least aimed to hold successive administrations to account. Note his abuse of power to pursue vendettas against the companies that own media organisations that displease him: seeking to raise postal charges on Amazon, as retaliation against the Washington Post, owned by Amazon’s Jeff Bezos; and moving to block the AT&T-Time Warner merger to hurt CNN.

“The most chilling moment of his encounter with Putin last weekend came when the two men bonded over their shared loathing of journalists: “Get rid of them,” Trump said to his Kremlin counterpart, perhaps envious of the toll of 26 murdered journalists notched up in Russia during the Putin years.”

“Donald Trump wants to be a dictator. It’s not enough just to laugh at him”

By Jonathan Freedland

July 5, 2019

[theguardian.com](https://www.theguardian.com)

Time Periods

The First Continental Convention- 1774

245 years before 2019

“From 1774 to 1789, the Continental Congress served as the government of the 13 American colonies and later the United States. The First Continental Congress, which was comprised of delegates from the colonies, met in 1774 in reaction to the Coercive Acts, a series of measures imposed by the British government on the colonies in response to their resistance to new taxes.”

“Continental Congress”

By History.com Editors

last updated September 13, 2019- original publish date February 4, 2010

history.com

“On September 5, 1774, delegates from each of the 13 colonies except for Georgia(which was fighting a Native American uprising and was dependent on the British for military supplies) met in Philadelphia as the First Continental Congress to organize colonial resistance to Parliament’s Coercive Acts. The delegates included a number of future luminaries, such as future presidents John Adams (1735-1826) of Massachusetts and George Washington (1732-99) of Virginia, and future U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice and diplomat John Jay (1745-1829) of New York. The Congress was structured with emphasis on the equality of participants, and to promote free debate. After much discussion, the Congress issued a Declaration of Rights, affirming its loyalty to the British Crown but disputing the British Parliament’s right to tax it. The Congress also passed the Articles of Association, which called on the colonies to stop importing goods from the British Isles beginning on December 1, 1774, if the Coercive Acts were not repealed. Should Britain fail to redress the colonists’ grievances in a timely manner, the Congress declared, then it would reconvene on May 10, 1775, and the colonies would cease to export goods to Britain on September 10, 1775. After proclaiming these measures, the First Continental Congress disbanded on October 26, 1774.”

“Continental Congress”

By History.com Editors

last updated September 13, 2019- original publish date February 4, 2010

history.com

The First Impeachment of a U.S. President- 1868

151 years before 2019

“The U.S. House of Representatives votes 11 articles of impeachment against President Andrew Johnson, nine of which cite Johnson’s removal of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, a violation of the Tenure of Office Act. The House vote made President Johnson the first president to be impeached in U.S. history.

“At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Andrew Johnson, a senator from Tennessee, was the only U.S. senator from a seceding state who remained loyal to the Union. In 1862, President Abraham Lincoln appointed him military governor of Tennessee, and in 1864 he was elected vice president of the United States. Sworn in as president after Lincoln’s assassination in April 1865, President Johnson enacted a lenient Reconstruction policy for the defeated South, including almost total amnesty to ex-Confederates, a program of rapid restoration of U.S.-state status for the seceded states, and the approval of new, local Southern governments, which were able to legislate “Black Codes” that preserved the system of slavery in all but its name.

“The Republican-dominated Congress greatly opposed Johnson’s Reconstruction program and in March 1867 passed the Tenure of Office Act over the president’s veto. The bill prohibited the president from removing officials confirmed by the Senate without senatorial approval and was designed to shield members of Johnson’s Cabinet like Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who had been a leading Republican radical in the Lincoln administration. In the fall of 1867, President Johnson attempted to test the constitutionality of the act by replacing Stanton with General Ulysses S. Grant. However, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to rule on the case, and Grant turned the office back to Stanton after the Senate passed a measure in protest of the dismissal.

“On February 21, 1868, Johnson decided to rid himself of Stanton once and for all and appointed General Lorenzo Thomas, an individual far less favorable to the Congress than Grant, as secretary of war. Stanton refused to yield, barricading himself in his office, and the House of Representatives, which had already discussed impeachment after Johnson’s first dismissal of Stanton, initiated formal impeachment proceedings against the president. On February 24, Johnson was impeached, and on March 13 his impeachment trial began in the Senate under the direction of U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. The trial ended on May 26 with Johnson’s opponents narrowly failing to achieve the two-thirds majority necessary to convict him.”

“President Andrew Johnson impeached”

By History.com Editors

last updated July 28, 2019- original publish date February 9, 2010

history.com

The Chicago World Fair- 1893

126 years before 2019

“The most spectacular struggle over Sunday closing in Chicago occurred when city organizers sought federal support to host the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Effective petitioning by Protestant church leaders ensured a Sunday closing requirement in the fair's 1892 enabling legislation. The fair's directors filed suit and won a partial victory. Although the fair opened on Sundays, no machines were allowed to operate and most exhibits remained closed.”

“Sunday Closings”

Rachel E. Bohlmann

chicagohistory.org

The Night of Broken Glass- 1938

81 years before 2019

“Kristallnacht was a night Swarsensky—and any Jewish person who lived through the wave of pogroms that unfolded between November 9 and 10, 1938—would never forget.

“During Kristallnacht, also known as the “night of broken glass,” anti-Semitic rioters terrorized Jews throughout Germany and its territories. They vandalized homes and businesses, attacked and harassed Jewish people, and destroyed their places of worship. Kristallnacht offered a terrifying vision of what was to come: the annihilation of six million European Jews.”

“ Kristallnacht Photos That Capture the Horror of 'The Night of Broken Glass'”

By Erin Blakemore

November 8, 2018

history.com

Khrushchev's Midnight Speech- 1956

63 years before 2019

“Khrushchev's secret speech, (February 25, 1956), in Russian history, denunciation of the deceased Soviet leader Joseph Stalin made by Nikita S. Khrushchev to a closed session of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The speech was the nucleus of a far-reaching de-Stalinization campaign intended to destroy the image of the late dictator as an infallible leader and to revert official policy to an idealized Leninist model.”

“Khrushchev's secret speech”

By the Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica and Amy Tikkanen

britannica.com

The Application of: Time Periods

From time periods we can see things that will happen in 2019.

“WASHINGTON – President Donald Trump rejected suggestions Monday that hosting the G-7 summit of world leaders at his resort in Doral, Florida, would have run afoul of the U.S. Constitution.

“Speaking to reporters in the White House Cabinet Room, Trump dismissed as “phony” a section of the Constitution that bars federal office holders from accepting gifts from foreign governments.

““You people with this phony Emoluments Clause,” he said.

“Trump’s remarks came as he was chiding Democrats for pushing back against his decision to host the G-7 at his Doral resort.

“Democrats and some Republicans, as well as government watchdogs, decried the administration’s decision to award the event to one of the president’s properties. Under pressure, Trump announced Saturday on Twitter that he was reversing his decision to host the summit at Doral, suggesting Camp David could serve as an alternative site.”

“‘Phony.’ Donald Trump mocks ‘emoluments’ clause of U.S. Constitution that bans foreign gifts”

By Michael Collins, David Jackson, Courtney Subramanian

October 21, 2019

usatoday.com

“WASHINGTON — The Trump administration on Wednesday released a reconstructed transcript of President Trump’s 30-minute conversation with President Volodymyr Zelensky of Ukraine on July 25 that was at least in part the focus of a disputed whistle-blower complaint.

“The President: “The other thing. There’s a lot of talk about Biden’s son, that Biden stopped the prosecution and a lot of people want to find out about that so whatever you can do with the Attorney General would be great. Biden went around bragging that he stopped the prosecution so if you can look into it ... It sounds horrible to me.”

“In this passage of the reconstructed call transcript, Mr. Trump pushed the new Ukrainian president to get his country’s prosecutor to open an investigation into former Vice President

“Joseph R. Biden Jr. and his younger son, Hunter Biden. In May, Ukraine’s top prosecutor had said there was no evidence of wrongdoing by the Bidens to investigate.

The Trump-Zelensky Phone Call: Key Takeaways From Two New Documents

Published Sept. 25, 2019 Updated Sept. 26, 2019

By: Adam Goldman Charlie Savage

washington post.com

“September 24, 2019

“House Speaker Nancy Pelosi announces a formal impeachment inquiry into Trump.”

“Trump impeachment inquiry: A visual timeline”

By Zachary B. Wolf, Will Houp, Allie Schmitz and Tal Yellin

updated Nov. 6, 2019

cnn.com

“House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, who for months resisted efforts to launch impeachment proceedings against President Donald Trump, announced a formal inquiry on Tuesday [September 24], saying that the president’s growing Ukraine scandal marked a “breach of his Constitutional responsibilities.”

“Nancy Pelosi announces formal impeachment inquiry of Trump”

By Heidi Przybyla and Adam Edelman

Sept. 24, 2019, 11:46 AM PDT- updated Sept. 24, 2019, 5:56 PM PDT

nbcnews.com

“On January 3, The Washington Post reported that the Trump administration is considering rolling back disparate impact regulations that provide anti-discrimination protections to people of color, women, and others.”

“On April 12, Politico reported that the Trump administration will not nominate (or renominate) anyone to the 18-member U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.”

“On May 2, the Department of Health and Human Services announced a final rule to allow health workers to cite religious or moral objections to deny care to patients, which will substantially harm the health and well-being of many people in America – particularly women and transgender patients.”

“On May 22, the Department of Housing and Urban Development proposed changing the Obama-era Equal Access Rule to allow homeless shelters to deny access based on a person’s gender identity.

On May 24, the Department of Health and Human Services announced a proposed rule to weaken the non-discrimination protections (Section 1557) of the Affordable Care Act. The rule,

if implemented, would harm millions of people in America by allowing health care providers to deny care to marginalized communities and worsen already existing health disparities.”

“On July 31, Bloomberg Law reported that the Department of Housing and Urban Development plans to issue a proposed rule to amend the agency’s “disparate impact” regulations that provide anti-discrimination protections to people of color, women, and others. If enacted, millions of people in America would be more vulnerable to housing discrimination – with fewer tools to challenge it. The proposal was officially published in the Federal Register on August 19.”

“On August 13, Bloomberg Law reported that the Department of Justice is urging the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to change its position and urge the U.S. Supreme Court to rule that businesses can discriminate against LGBTQ workers.

“On August 14, the Department of Labor’s Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) unveiled a proposal that would allow government contractors to fire LGBTQ employees, or workers who are pregnant and unmarried, based on the employers’ religious views.

“On August 16, the Department of Justice filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court arguing that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 does not prohibit discrimination against transgender people. Former Attorney General Jeff Sessions previously reversed an Obama-era DOJ policy which clarified that transgender workers are protected from discrimination under Title VII.”

“On August 23, the Department of Justice filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court arguing that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 does not prohibit discrimination against gay, lesbian, and bisexual people.”

“On September 27, the Justice Department’s Civil Rights Division filed a statement of interest in defense of a Roman Catholic archbishop’s decision that led to the firing of a gay, married teacher – yet another move by the Trump administration to use religion as a shield against core anti-discrimination principles that protect LGBTQ people.”

“Trump Administration Civil and Human Rights Rollbacks”
civilrights.org

“Washington (CNN)President Donald Trump said in a new interview Friday that persecuted Christians will be given priority over other refugees seeking to enter the United States, saying they have been "horribly treated."

“Speaking with the Christian Broadcasting Network, Trump said that it had been "impossible, or at least very tough" for Syrian Christians to enter the United States.

”If you were a Muslim you could come in, but if you were a Christian, it was almost impossible and the reason that was so unfair -- everybody was persecuted, in all fairness -- but they were chopping off the heads of everybody but more so the Christians. And I thought it was very, very unfair. So we are going to help them.”

“Trump did not name a reason or offer any evidence about why the agencies that vet refugees, including the Department of Homeland Security and the State Department, would have prioritized Muslim refugees over Christians.

“According to a report by the non-partisan Pew Research Center, however, 99% of the nearly 12,600 Syrians granted refugee status last year were Muslims. Less than 1% were Christian. Syria's population is 87% Muslim and 10% Christian, according to the CIA World Fact Book.

“Also on Friday, Trump signed an executive order explicitly freezing refugee applications from Syria. It's unclear how his pledge to help persecuted Christians from that country will accord with the order.

“The United States admitted a record number of 38,901 Muslim refugees in 2016, according to a study conducted by Pew. But nearly the same number of Christians, 37,521 were also admitted.

“At the same time, many Christian groups that resettle refugees in the United States decry the persecution of their brethren overseas, but said the country should not give favor to fellow Christians or bar Muslims.

”We would resist that strongly,” Scott Arbeiter, president of World Relief, the humanitarian arm of the National Association of Evangelicals and one of nine agencies that partner with the federal government to resettle refugees.

”Some of the most vulnerable people in the world right now are Muslims. If we say no Muslim should be let in, we are denying the humanity and dignity of people made in the image of God.”

“Arbeiter said he and his group have tried unsuccessfully to meet with the new Trump administration to discuss refugee policy.

“A study conducted by the libertarian Cato Institute found that between 1975-2015, the United States admitted approximately 700,000 asylum-seekers and 3.25 million refugees. Four asylum-seekers and 20 refugees later became terrorists and launched attacks on US soil.

”The chance of being murdered in a terrorist attack committed by an asylum-seeker was one in 2.73 billion a year,” wrote the study's author, Alex Nowrasteh. “The chance of being murdered in a terrorist attack committed by a refugee is one in 3.64 billion a year.”

“Trump says US will prioritize Christian refugees”

By Daniel Burke

January 30, 2017

cnn.com

Islam

Since this movement recognized the significance of 9/11 we have known that radical Islam is a subject of Bible prophecy. We understand that Islam began to be prominent on 9/11 which is the beginning of the third woe. According to a Triple Application of Prophecy the third woe has to be Islam. We then put the first two woes and the fifth and sixth trumpets on a line, with the help of the study of Balaam, and we discovered a line of Islam that gives us information about the future activity of Islam. The line goes from the Time of the End, 1989, to the National Sunday Law. We recently discovered another line from the Millerites' understanding of Daniel 11:40; it has to do with a 10 year war in Syria.

The First and Second Woes

“The work of destruction, then, which was to subvert the last remains of the Roman Empire began July 27, 1299, and never ceased till the imperial power passed into the hands of Amurath July 27, 1449. Then the first woe was passed, verse 12, and the sixth angel sounded, and the four angels of the Euphrates were loosed "which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year." This also being prophetic time each day represents a year. A year 360 years, a month 30 years, a day 1 year, an hour, the twenty-fourth part of 360 -15 days, altogether = 360+30+—391 years and 15 days. This, from July 27, 1449, onward, gives us August 11, 1840, when the imperial power passed out of the hands of the Ottoman Emperor into the hands of the Great Powers of Europe, just as it passed into his hands 391 years and fifteen days before. Then it was that the second woe passed, and behold the third woe was to come quickly.”

SITI p. 552.5 Chap. 11:14

A. T. Jones

September 9, 1886

The First Egyptian-Ottoman War

The First Egyptian-Ottoman War, First Turco-Egyptian War or First Syrian War (1831–1833) was a military conflict between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Muhammad Ali's forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.

“Egyptian vs. Ottoman Wars”

October 18, 2018

defence.pk

The Second Egyptian-Ottoman War

“The Second Egyptian-Ottoman War or Second Turko-Egyptian War lasted from 1839 until 1841 and was fought mainly in Syria, whence it is sometimes referred as the Syrian War.”

“Egyptian-Ottoman War”
artsandculture.google.com

July 27, 1449

“In the year 1449, at the death of the emperor of the Eastern Empire of Rome, that empire had dwindled almost to the very walls of the capital itself. And so certain did it seem that the capital itself must shortly fall, that the successor to the throne would not accept the place without the knowledge and permission of Amurath, the sultan of the Turks. And thus that empire at that time really passed under the control of the Turkish power; and all that remained to complete the blotting out of the empire in every respect, was the actual taking of the capital, which was accomplished in 1453.

“Thus the time of the sixth trumpet began immediately upon the expiration of the fifth, July 27, 1449; and was to continue "an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year." Counting 30 days to the month, according to the Scriptural mode of computing time, a year is 360 days; and taking "each day for a year" (Eze. 4:4-6), we have 360 years. A month—30 days—is 30 years. A day is 1 year. These, added together, give 391 years. From July 27, 1449, the 391 years reach to July 27, 1840. But there is "an hour" more. An hour is the twenty-fourth part of a day; and (a day for a year) this would be the twenty-fourth part of a year, or fifteen days. Fifteen days, from July 27, extend to August 11. Therefore Aug. 11, 1840, this period of an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, would expire. For this length of time, and to this date, the power of the Ottoman Empire was to continue.”

ARSH page 584.2,3

A. T. Jones

September 11, 1900

A Change of Leadership- 1451

“The death of Amurath in 1451, and the succession of Mohammed II., a wily man full of ambition and restless of restraint, did not retard the conquest. Mohammed's one design was to capture Constantinople. "Peace was on his lips but war was in his heart," and every energy was bent toward the accomplishment of this design. At midnight he once started from his bed, and demanded the immediate attendance of his prime vizier. The man came trembling, fearing the detection of some previous crime. He made his offering to the sultan, but was met with the

words, "I ask a present far more valuable and important,-Constantinople." Mohammed II. tested the loyalty of his soldiers, warned his ministers against the bribery of the Romans, studied the art of war and the use of firearms...."

The Story of the Seer of Patmos pg. 176
Haskell, Steven

The Battle of Nizip- 1839

“Battle of Nizip, Nizip also spelled Nezib, (June 24, 1839), battle between forces of the Ottoman Empire and those of Muḥammad ‘Alī, viceroy of Egypt, at Nizip (now in southeastern Turkey), in which the Ottomans were defeated. Their empire was spared only by the intervention of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

“The Convention of Kütahya (1833) that had awarded the Ottomans’ Syrian provinces and Adana to Muḥammad ‘Alī was not satisfactory to either party, and a new war developed. The Ottoman army was decisively defeated at Nizip by Egyptian forces under Muḥammad ‘Alī’s son Ibrāhīm, and the Ottoman fleet surrendered at Alexandria. The great powers, except France, intervened on behalf of the Ottomans, forcing the Egyptians to evacuate Syria in 1840. On Feb. 3, 1841, the Ottoman sultan Abdūlmecid I signed a firman (official edict) appointing Muḥammad ‘Alī as hereditary governor of Egypt.”

“Battle of Nizip”
By the Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica
June 17, 2019
britannica.com

The Application of: Islam

On September 11, 2001 we saw radical Islam. And we are seeing a come back of Islam now. From these lines we see a surrendering to islam, a preparation for a future attack, a change of leadership, and the winning of a battle. This history also fits in a 10 year proxy war in Syria which has happened twice. And we are witnessing a repeat of a previous dispensation.

“The head of ISIS, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, is dead. The man who led the state that called itself Islamic -- first capturing Raqqa in Syria and then leading a blitzkrieg through Iraq, rampaging through Mosul, Tikrit, to the gates of Baghdad -- is no more.

“ISIS established a horrifying standard of brutality, re-establishing slavery, practicing what amounted to genocide against the Yazidis, carrying out mass executions and beheadings -- all caught on camera -- and demolishing religious sites and antiquities.

“The United States, with the help of its coalition allies, Iraq and the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), destroyed the Islamic State and killed Baghdadi.

“ISIS, however, is far from finished. It operates in West Africa, Libya, Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Afghanistan and the Philippines, and has followers in Europe and elsewhere. That, in addition to as many as 18,000 fighters still on the loose between Syria and Iraq, according to a report issued by the Pentagon's Inspector General in August.

“There is no reason to conclude that the threat from ISIS' far-flung network of affiliates and sympathizers has disappeared with the passing of Baghdadi. He may have excelled in his evil mission, but he was at the top of a pyramid of power and others will come forward to claim his mantle of leadership and perhaps learn from his demise.”

“Baghdadi is Gone, but ISIS Isn't Dead Yet -- and Could be Poised for a Resurgence”

By Ben Wedeman

October 28, 2019

cnn.com

“(CNN)-ISIS confirmed the death of former leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and named his replacement in an audio message on Thursday.

“In the recording, published on the terrorist group's media wing al-Furqan, ISIS announced its new leader as Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Qurashi.”

“ISIS names new leader as it confirms Baghdadi's death”

By Raja Razek, Mohammed Tawfeeq and Tara John,

updated 7:07 AM ET, Fri November 1, 2019

cnn.com

A Repeat of History

“BAGHDAD (Reuters) - Al Qaeda claimed responsibility on Tuesday for simultaneous raids on two Iraqi prisons and said more than 500 inmates had been set free in the operation, one of its most brazen in Iraq.

“...The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, formed earlier this year through a merger of al Qaeda’s affiliates in Syria and Iraq, said it had stormed Baghdad’s Abu Ghraib jail and another, some 20 km (12 miles) north of capital, after months of preparation.

“Monday’s attacks came exactly a year after the leader of al Qaeda’s Iraqi branch, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, launched a “Breaking the Walls” campaign that made freeing its imprisoned members a top priority, the group said in a statement.

“Sunni Islamist militants have in recent months been regaining momentum in their insurgency against Iraq’s Shi’ite-led government, which came to power after the U.S. invasion to oust Saddam Hussein.”

Al Qaeda says it freed 500 inmates in Iraq jail-break

By Suadad al-Salhy

July 23, 2013

reuters.com

“Jihadist militant group Isis has said it is establishing a caliphate, or Islamic state, on the territories it controls in Iraq and Syria.

“It also proclaimed the group's leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, as caliph and "leader for Muslims everywhere””.

“Setting up a state governed under strict Islamic law has long been a goal of many jihadists.”

Isis rebels declare 'Islamic state' in Iraq and Syria

30 June 2014

bbc.com

ISIS Fighters Escaping

“The Islamic State is racing to capitalize on the deteriorating security situation in northern Syria, stepping up attacks on prisons as well as on the now-weakened Kurdish militia that served as the vanguard in the U.S.-led war against the group’s self-proclaimed caliphate, intelligence officials and terrorism experts say.

“Despite Thursday’s announced cease-fire, Turkey’s week-old incursion into northeast Syria is already proving to be a propaganda windfall for the extremist group, which in recent

months had been making faltering attempts at a comeback in parts of eastern Syria controlled by the U.S.-backed Syrian Democratic Forces, the analysts said....

“Since Turkey’s Oct. 9 invasion, the terrorist group’s supporters have celebrated the release of Islamic State fighters and family members from two detention camps operated by the SDF, while claiming responsibility for attacks on other facilities. On Thursday, the Islamic State boasted of a fresh release of captives following a reported assault on an SDF base near Raqqa, the group’s former capital. That attack killed six Kurdish fighters and led to the “freeing of multiple Muslim women,” according to a statement issued by the Islamic State’s media arm. The incident was said to have occurred in Mahmudli, a village near a large refugee camp for displaced Syrians.

“Pro-Islamic State social media sites are exulting over the rapid turn of events, and prominent commentators are calling for fresh attacks on prisons to free thousands of Islamist militants held by Kurdish forces. Hundreds of Islamic State family members and a handful of fighters are believed to have escaped from SDF-run detention camps amid the turmoil of the past week.

“Prison breaks are happening. The imminent return of the Islamic State is assured by the command of Allah,” one commentator declared in a pro-Islamic State forum on the social media site Telegram. The writer cited the escapes as evidence that extremist militants are “taking advantage of the war between the Kurds and the Turks.”

“ISIS eyes breakout opportunity as Turkish forces batter Kurds”

By Joby Warrick and Souad Mekhennet

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