

We'll start with a quick review of what we understood in World War II in the 4th Diodochi War. We marked 1979 to 1989 as a 10 year history. It's 3rd Diodochi War that gives us another witness for a 10 year history that leads us to 1989. Then we have 2014 and what do we mark at 2014? If we're talking about the 3rd Diodochi War we can mark Ukraine, so the 4th Diodochi War it's the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. World War II gives us a pact between the King of the North and the King of the South, an alliance. In World War II that was The Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. We marked that in 2014. Then in 2016 from the 4th Diodochi War we have Ipsus, and it's a battle between the King of the North and a three-fold enemy.

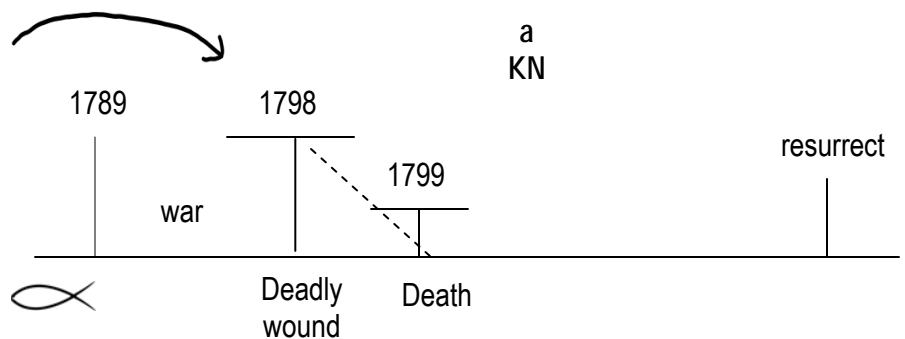
We bring that to World War II and we have the King of the North Hitler also take on the threefold enemy, and that was Britain, France and Poland, and he invades Poland. So you have a group of three versus the King of the North. And the King of the North and the King of the South for that battle are working together, in an alliance. And this is beginning the war on the Western front.

After 2016 we marked 2018 and Pyrrhus gives us the battle of Heraclea. So we have Ipsus 2016 and Heraclea in 2018. Heraclea is marked in October, November and December of 2018. The battle of Heraclea in the history of World War II we have a fracturing of the alliance between the King of the North and King of the South. They're able to put that back together and it lasts another year, a little bit longer than.

Then we mark 2019, the breaking of this pact entirely and the beginning of the war on the eastern front. This is when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. So we have Western front and Eastern front. The Western front takes us from 2016 to Panium and the Eastern front takes us from 2019 at Raphia through to Panium. So particularly from 2016 we've been seeing between Trump and the west this war going on as he fights to control the three branches of government. He already has the executive as Hitler took Poland, then he has a drawn-out war for the legislative and the judicial branches. We'll discuss that later how that has progressed for him. That is what we understand from Pyrrhus and the history of World War II.

After the battle of Beneventum, another lesson that we have from Pyrrhus is a repeat of the following structure. We

actually came to this study by going to Daniel 11:40. Daniel 11:40 part A takes us to the history of 1798, prior to 1798 what do we have between the King of the North and the King of the South? There's an ongoing war between the King of the North and the King of the South and then 1798 we mark the deadly wound. After the deadly wound there's a death in 1799. Then in the future we mark a resurrection.

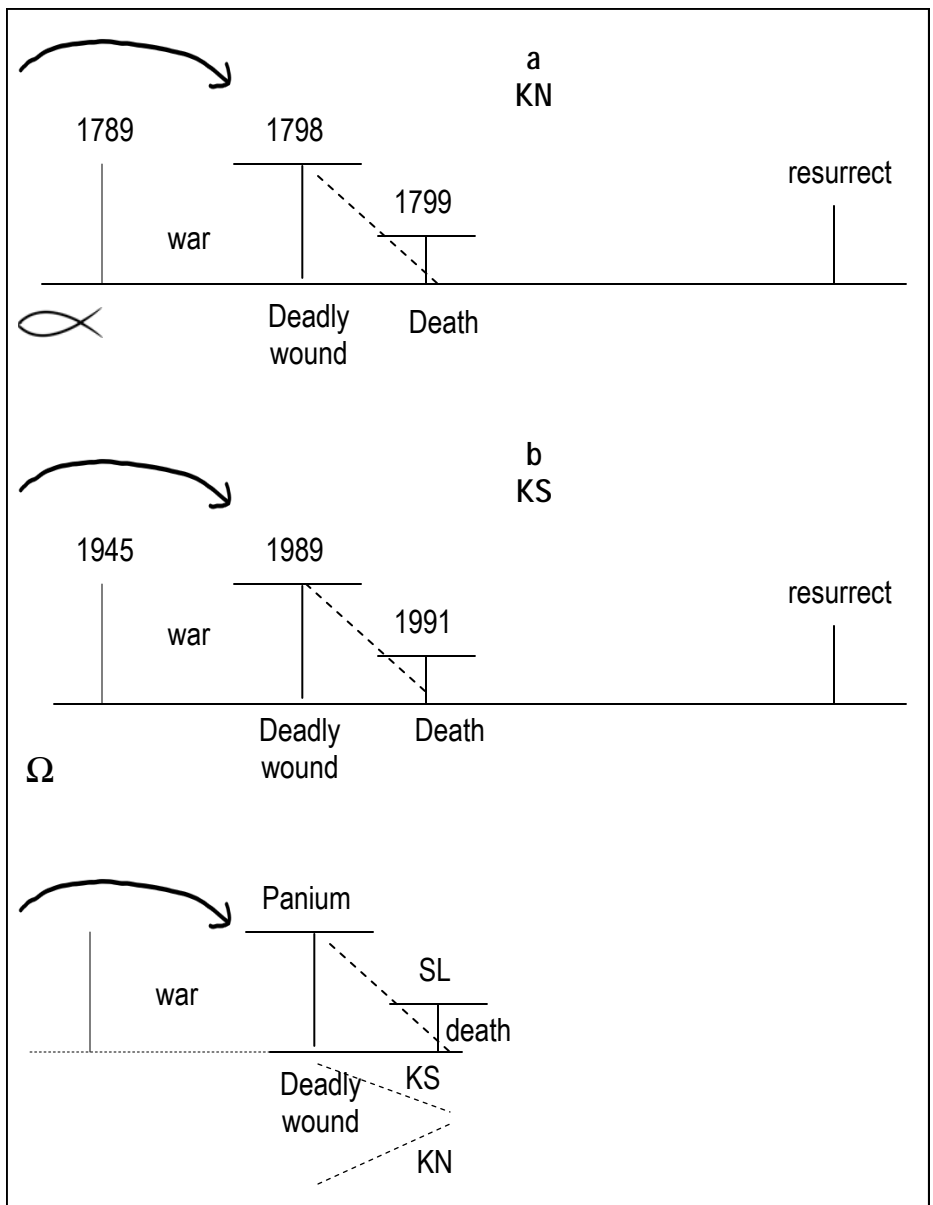


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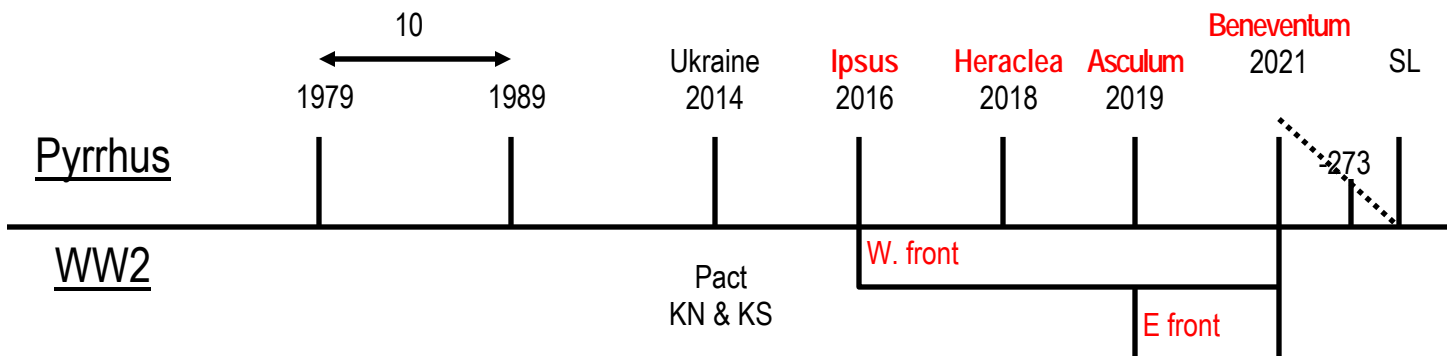
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We take that to Daniel 11:40 part B and we found the exact same structure. We saw that we have 1989 as being the endpoint in an ongoing war between the King of the North and the King of the South. So we mark war, deadly wound, a progressive fall and 1991 death. Then we understood that the King of the South would again resurrect and come back into the Bible story. Because if Sunday law is Daniel 11 verse 41, we're still living in Daniel 11:40. This is the model of part B of Daniel 11. 1989 marking the defeat of the King of the South.

What we have marked again in this history is since 2016 recognizing that the Battle of Panium marked at 2021 is also a defeat for the King of the South. So we can place it on the same structure. Prior to the defeat of the King of the South at Panium there must have been an ongoing war between the King of the North and the King of the South that leads us up to Panium. Panium then is what, what does prophecy choose to mark as significant? The deadly wound. What do we know of the King of the South at Panium, is it gone? It's going to start to fall and then it will die, at the Sunday law is the death. We know that this completes the story of resurrection so this death will be final.



When we take the history of Pyrrhus, we want to remember it takes us through Ipsus, Heraclea, Asculum and Beneventum. At Beneventum Pyrrhus is defeated but the south of Italy is not entirely conquered and Pyrrhus is not killed. If we could remember this is progressive and take our minds back to those studies. Beneventum was what date? It's 275 BC and then you have 272 BC at the Sunday law. Between the two you have 273 BC. So the Battle of Beneventum was 275 BC, Pyrrhus is defeated, the King of the South is defeated. The southern portion of Italy that Rome had been fighting for was inevitably lost to Rome but hadn't yet fully been taken and Pyrrhus hadn't been killed. It's fully taking it 272 with the fall of Tarentum and it's also in 272 that we know Pyrrhus died in the streets of Argos. So we just wanted to remember this history and that it fits into the same structure that we have observed as in 1798 and 1989.



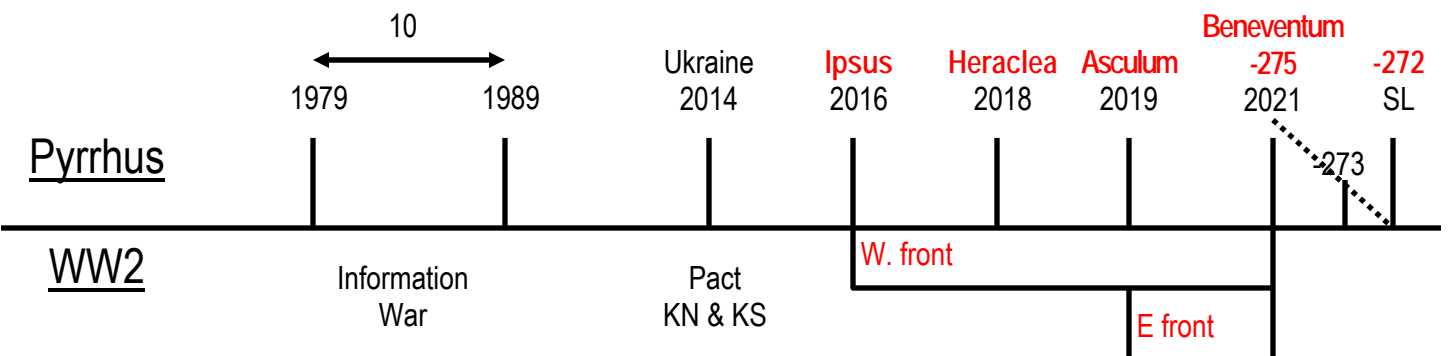
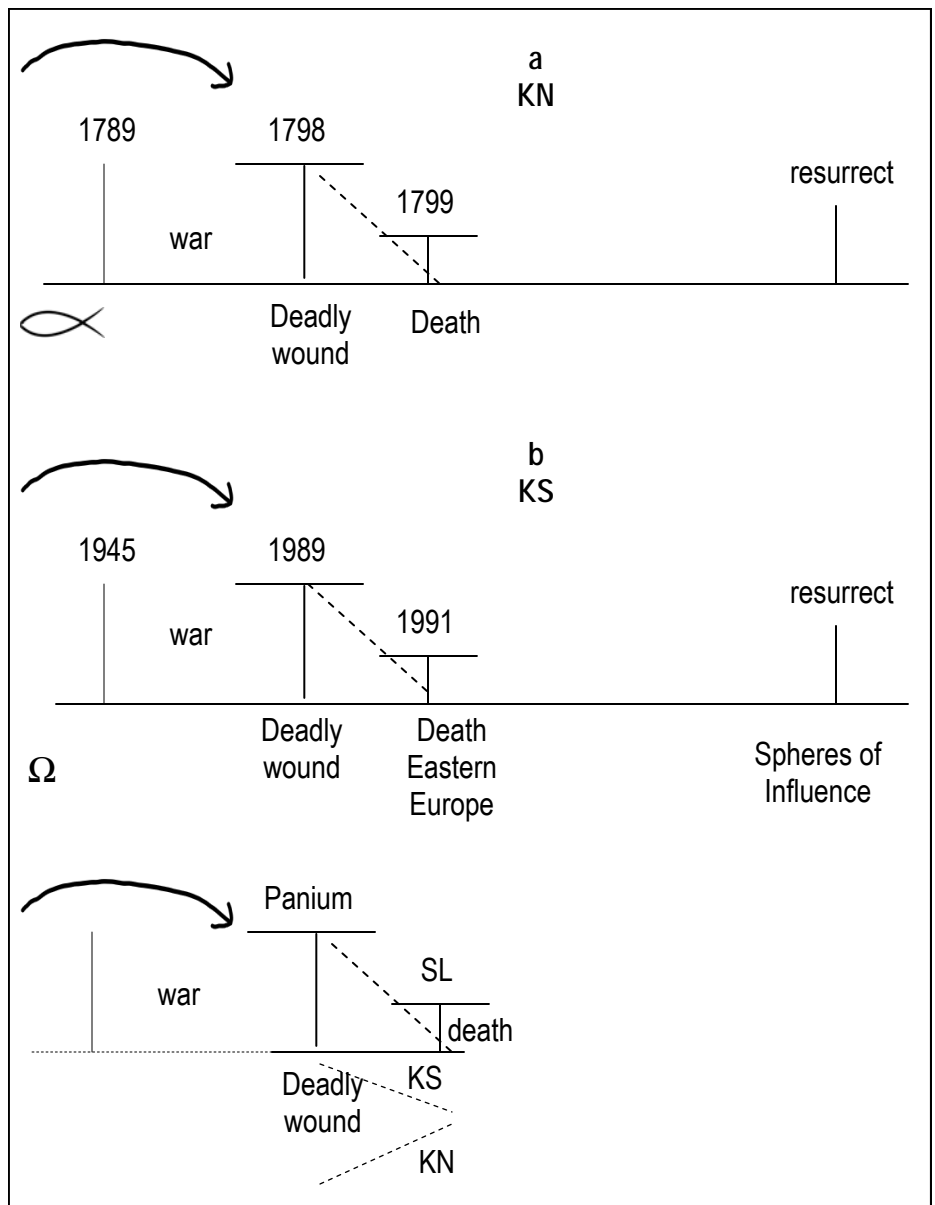
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This can teach us quite a few things, it gives us license to overlay 1989 with the Battle of Panium and that can teach us a number of things. Because in we have the United States rising up as a unilateral world superpower. So at Panium you have the rise of the United States as a unilateral world superpower. So at Panium we have the rise of the United States as a unilateral super power. As the King of the South falls from Panium to Sunday law, this is telling us also the story of the rise of the King of the North as a world dictatorship. He's no longer restrained by the King of the South. If we were to think about the Cold War the United States was restrained through that history by another super power that had nuclear weapons. It could serve as some type a bulwark against the power of the United States, as Russia is today. As Russia falls in the history of Panium that restraint is removed and this is one of the main reasons that the United States is able to rise as this world super power. So this is a review of Pyrrhus and the history of world War II.

We identify the Eastern front from 2019 and we call this an information war because we are in the information age.

What are they fighting for? What made the Soviet Union a superpower? It's a superpower and it's alive in 1989 and it's dead in 1991. What then is the life that it has? It has something in 1989 that it loses a 1991 that marks the death. What was the only thing that it had that it lost in this history? **Spheres of influence**. So in the history from WW2 through 1989 it had all of this territory of Eastern Europe. It had Eastern Europe, all of these sub states, these spheres of influence that we most often refer to it as. From 1945 to 1989 it has these spheres of influence. 1989 that crack in the Berlin Wall, what does it start to lose? It's losing its grip on those countries and as it loses its grip on those countries prophecy symbolizes that as dying. So 1989 Eastern satellite states start to slip out of the hand of the Soviet Union. As they slip out, the King of the South as the King of the South, as this restraint to the King of the North starts to die and then December 1991 the Soviet Union is dissolved and all that's left is this weak helpless Russia. That is symbolized as death, it's lost its spheres of influence, it's lost Eastern Europe.



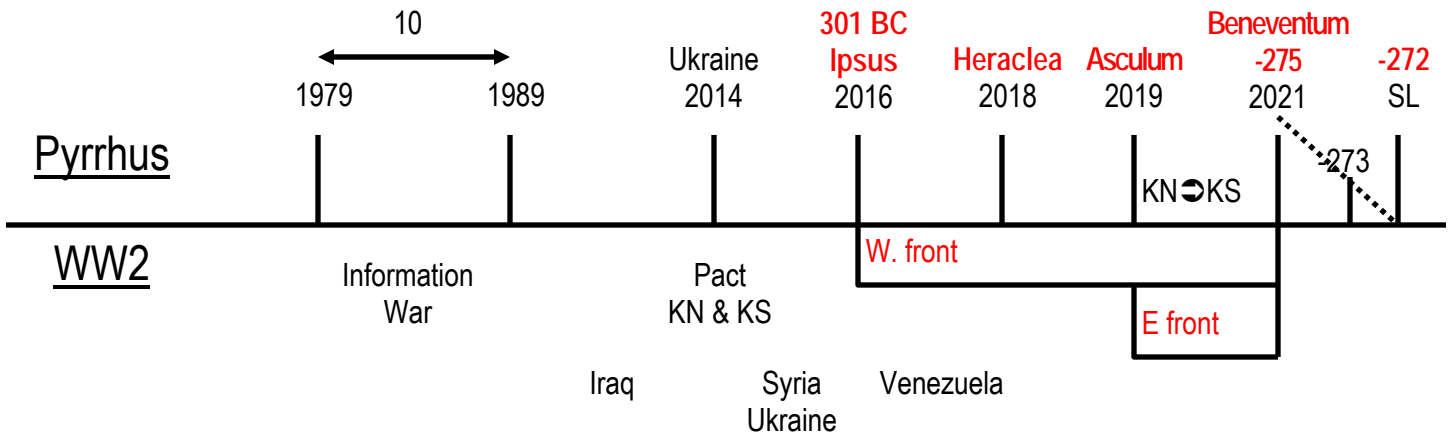
What do we expect the King of the North and the King of the South to be fighting over today? **Spheres of influence.** This is what makes the King of the South powerful. Once we've gone through World War 1 and World War II and go into application, we'll discuss that in more detail, but it must be spheres of influence that the King of the North the King of the South were fighting over.

You may have heard of the Cuban missile crisis. We see America so upset about immigration, particularly immigration from South America. The United States, particularly Trump's base is really fighting against this influx of immigrants from South America. Particularly one of the countries that they do not like to see immigrants from is Guatemala. So in the history of the Cold war you have all these other little countries, it's not just Eastern Europe, there's other countries and you probably all know the history of Cuba. But there's other countries across the world that are turning socialist, that are either allying with the United States or the Soviet Union. Whether it's in the middle East or in South America, it's not all just Eastern Europe, it's world wide.

So in the history of the Cold war, what began in 1953, Guatemala had a president who was elected by the people. We'll give a brief history. In Guatemala the people elected a president, he's a pretty good guy and they have this issue in Guatemala. You see Guatemala, it has all of this land and the United States sent companies in and they had banana plantations. So the United States corporations controlled or owned a lot of the land of Guatemala. This President is elected and he's socialistic which scares the United States, *they're in the history of the red scares*. Once this socialistic government takes hold of Guatemala the United States begins to fear that the Soviet Union is going to have influence here and socialism will spread in South America. So the CIA orchestrates a plot or a coup to wipe out the government and elect someone who is not socialistic. When they do that they take down the government the coup is successful and they see elected a dictatorship over Guatemala. If you want to know why Guatemala, one of the main reasons is so messed up today and why it has so many problems, it's because the United States sent in the CIA in Andover through their elected government. When we see Donald Trump's arguments about immigrants, this is why there's immigrants. Much of this unrest has come out of this conflict between the King of the North and the King of the South. We've discussed that all through this year, how these two global superpowers have influenced these wars, whether it's Yemen or Syria, or Venezuela to the detriment of the people. This was the history in the Cold war where not just Eastern Europe but in all of these other countries, the United States and the Soviet Union were fighting to turn the government either socialistic in favor of the Soviet Union or capitalists in favor of the United States. They did so much damage in that history.

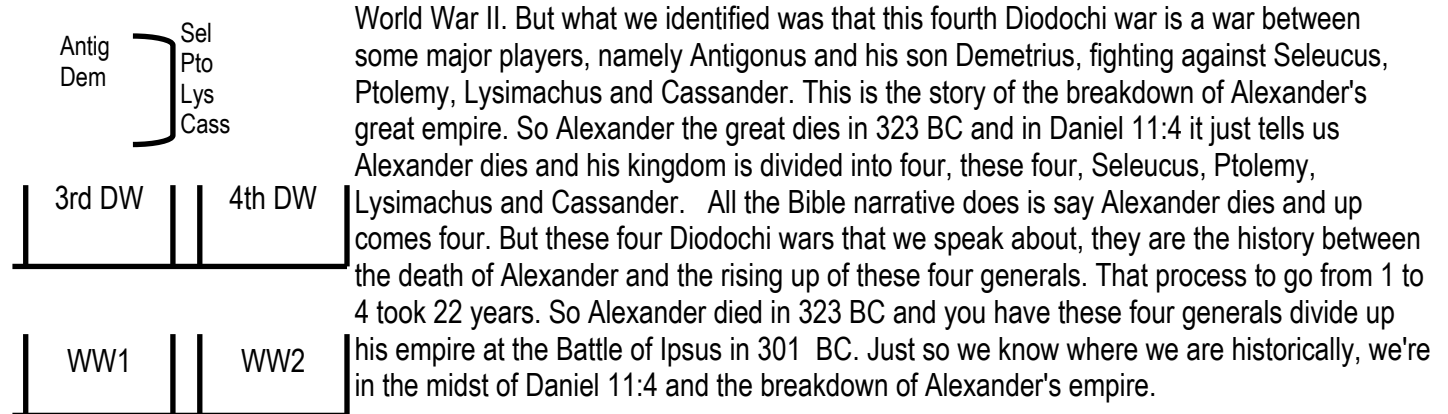


They're fighting all through this war 1945 to 1989 over spheres of influence. So we know that in this war what leads up to Panium, what they're fighting over is spheres of influence. At the way mark of Panium, what begins to come out of the grip of Russia, Vladimir Putin, is his global power, influence over these other countries that are relying on him for support on the world stage.

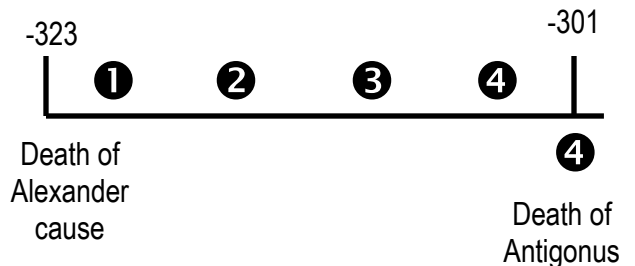


We want to fill in the gaps in this history because if what we're saying is that this war is about spheres of influence and whether the King of the North and the King of the South control a country like Guatemala, the problem that we've identified with this story since very early on from the first time it was presented, is that 2019 marks the beginning of the war between the King of the North in the King of the South. If what they are fighting for is spheres of influence, why do we not have that marked all the way through this history with Iraq, with Syria, with Venezuela, with Ukraine. They've been fighting over spheres of influence for a long time. It didn't begin this year. If they've been fighting over for a long time that's already a description of what this war looks like. This comes back to what we discussed previously, we need the first woe and the second woe to explain the third woe. We need the first and the second world wars to come together to explain the third. This narrative only gives us the second world war. It doesn't give us the history of the first. So we need to take the first and combine it with the second to have a completed picture.

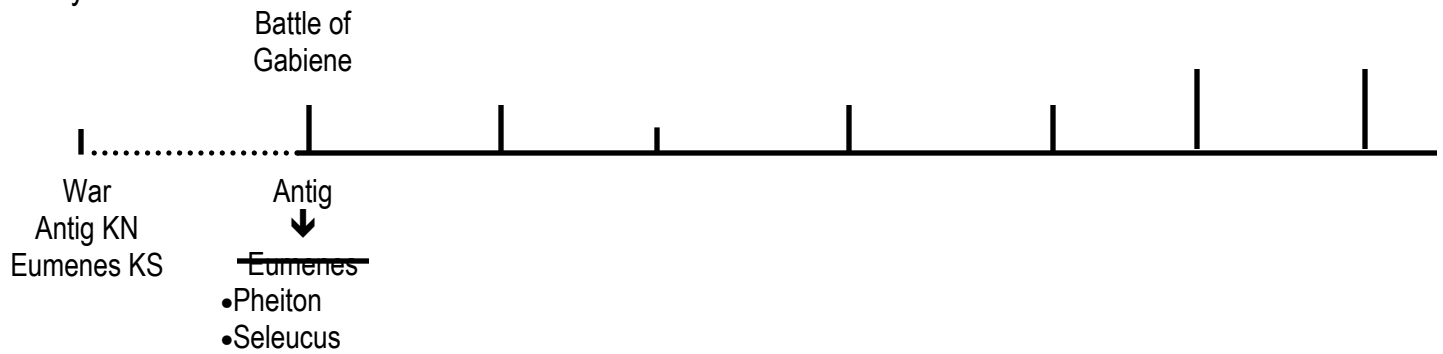
Now we'll go back through the history of the Diodochi Wars. We understood that the 4th Diodochi war and that story of Pyrrhus combined with World War II gave us this first line. And when we talked about the 4th Diodochi war, it lines up with World War II. But what we identified was that this fourth Diodochi war is a war between



We recognize that 22 years going from one horn to four horns is these four wars and the fourth Diodochi war is what lines up with World War II. We also recognized was that this fourth Diodochi war is a war between Antigonus and his son and our four famous generals. The third Diodochi war is between the exact same players. So the third was between Antigonus and his son and our four generals. The fourth was between Antigonus and his son and our four generals. And all that happened is it there's an armistice in the middle and a break from fighting. The temporary peace before the same issues arose again and Antigonus re-started that war. We know that World War II is just a continuation of World War 1.



Tess Kenya

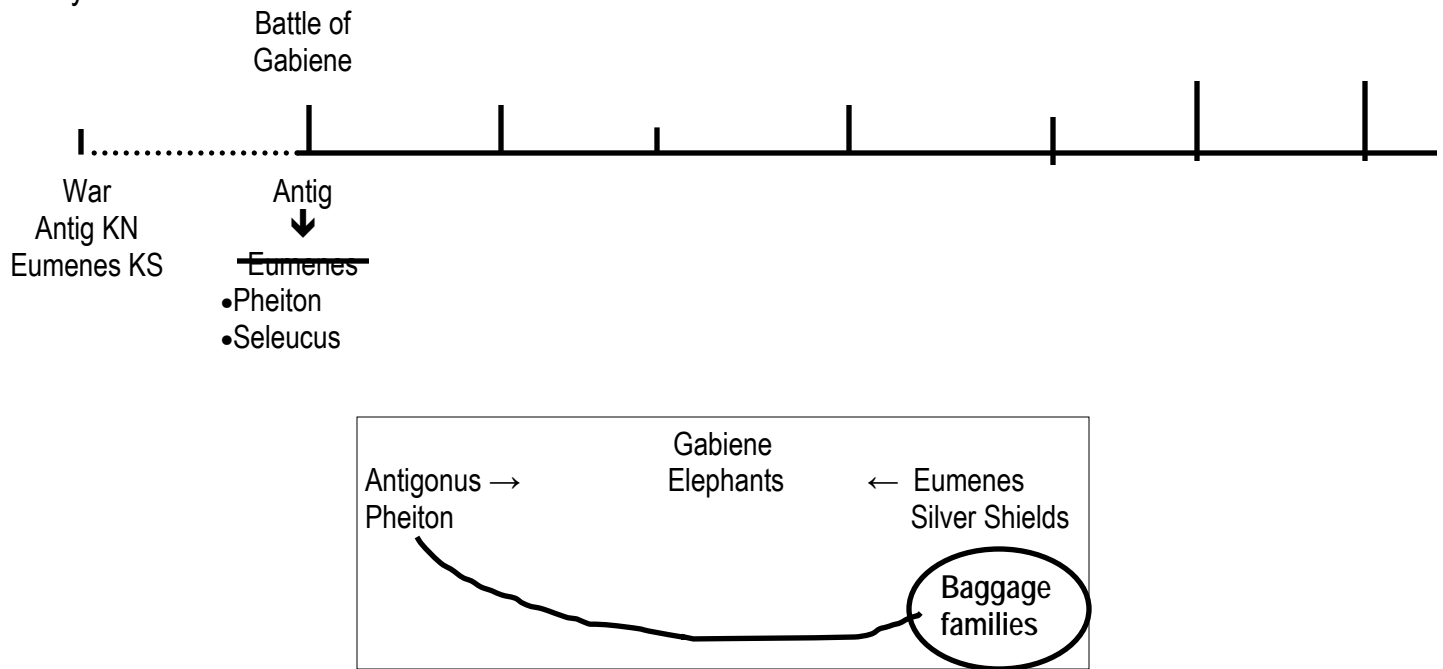


Here's a quote from heritage history.com: "The 4th war of the Diodochi War was just a continuation of the third. Antigonus and his son Demetrius were at war simultaneously with Ptolemy in the south, Seleucus in the east and Lysimachus in the north. The third and fourth war was one war with an armistice in the middle" World War I and World War II was one war with an armistice in the middle. Germany against the allied forces, Germany against the allied forces. Antigonus against who were known as the allies. So not only does World War II come with a war behind it that just begin that process so does the fourth Diodochi war. So we go back into the history of the third to understand what happened and also combined it with World War 1.

We could take much longer on this study but it would take too long so we're going to skip through this and it has been presented before, many of us are familiar with it but we want to pick up some points. Some context will be necessary for those who are new. If we go back into the history of the third Diodochi war we see Antigonus has had a long drawn-out war with his arch nemesis. This is the history of a war between Antigonus who represents the King of the North and Eumenes who represents the King of the South in this history. Antigonus has had this long drawn-out war with Eumenes who is in the east. At the Battle of Gabiene Antigonus defeats Eumenes. Antigonus finally defeats him with an interesting strategy. First of all Antigonus has two major allies through this war. In the first and second Diodochi wars there's dozens of generals. By the end of the second most of those generals have died been killed in battle or just subjected. So now there's just these five, Antigonus and these allies. Demetrius is a son just working for his father at this stage. There's these five left prior to this and there's also Eumenes, and he is extremely powerful. He has what is known as the Silver Shields. These were the most highly trained forces, the equivalent of the Navy Seals in the United States, they were like Alexander's Marines or Navy Seals. They were men who are in their 60s and 70s who had fought for Alexander the Great through all of his campaigns. They were just machines of war, they were so strong and so powerful and they were known as the Silver Shields. They fought for Eumenes. So Eumenes had control of all of the East, he has control of the elite forces of Alexander the Great's remnants of his army, and in the time previously he's come on the wrong side of all of these generals. So Antigonus is tasked with wiping him out, with destroying him, he's too powerful.

Battle of Gabiene was the second great battle (the third battle in total; see: the battles of [Orkynia](#) and [Paraitakene](#)) between [Antigonus Monophthalmus](#) and [Eumenes](#), two of [Alexander the Great's](#) successors (the so-called [Diadochi](#)). The battle was fought near Gabiene in [Persia](#) in 315 BC and ended the Second War of the Diadochi. It established Antigonus as the most powerful of the successors.

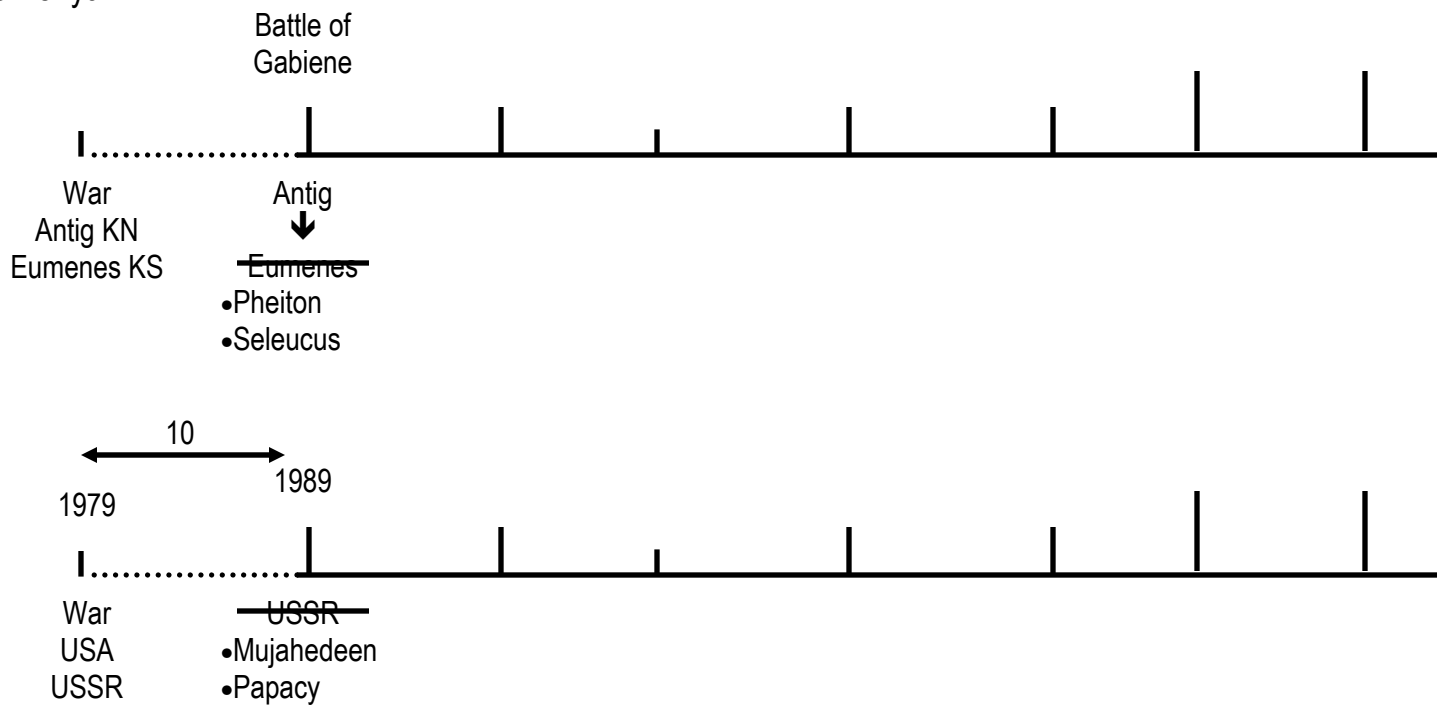
As Antigonus attempts to wipe out Eumenes he creates two important allies. One of them is Python and the second is Seleucus. So there's another general, a more insignificant general in that history, Python. He has some territory and he is fighting on behalf of Antigonus, literally alongside of him in some of those battles. Seleucus is also giving moral support, he's harassing Eumenes whenever he can and supporting Antigonus feeding his army etc. So these important allies Python and Seleucus are aiding Antigonus as he tries to wipe out Eumenes.



At the Battle of Gabiene they finally come head-to-head and you have Antigonus with Pheiton attack the forces against Eumenes. So these two sides charge each other, and what they send in first is the elephants. For those of you that are familiar with the history of Pyrrhus you'll know why that's significant and what they symbolize. They charge the elephants and this is on a vast salt plain so they're meeting at opposite sides of this vast salt plain and the first front sent in the charges is all of their elephants. As these elephants charge the dust arises, it swells up on the salt plain and hides each other from their view. This creates chaos. In the midst of this chaos Antigonus comes up with a clever plan. Eumenes has the Silver Shields, these men are what we would consider elderly but in those days still in great fighting shape. And very close by them and not well protected is all their baggage. Everything that they've ever won fighting for Alexander through all of his campaigns, all of their 60 and 70 years of life, all of their wealth, everything is in that baggage train along with their families, their wives and children. It's left behind them and it's not well protected. So as this salt plain erupts and this dust cloud arises, Antigonus sends men behind unseen and they take this baggage train. This battle between Antigonus and Eumenes, neither side wins, it's kind of a stalemate. There's no clear winner announced. What Antigonus has done is through the charging of the elephants and the confusion, he has taken the families and the wealth of the Silver Shields. The Silver Shields, they want back all that they've ever campaign for so they go to Antigonus and they make a deal. They say will surrender Eumenes if you give back our families and our baggage. Antigonus agrees Eumenes is defeated. He's handed over to Antigonus and killed.



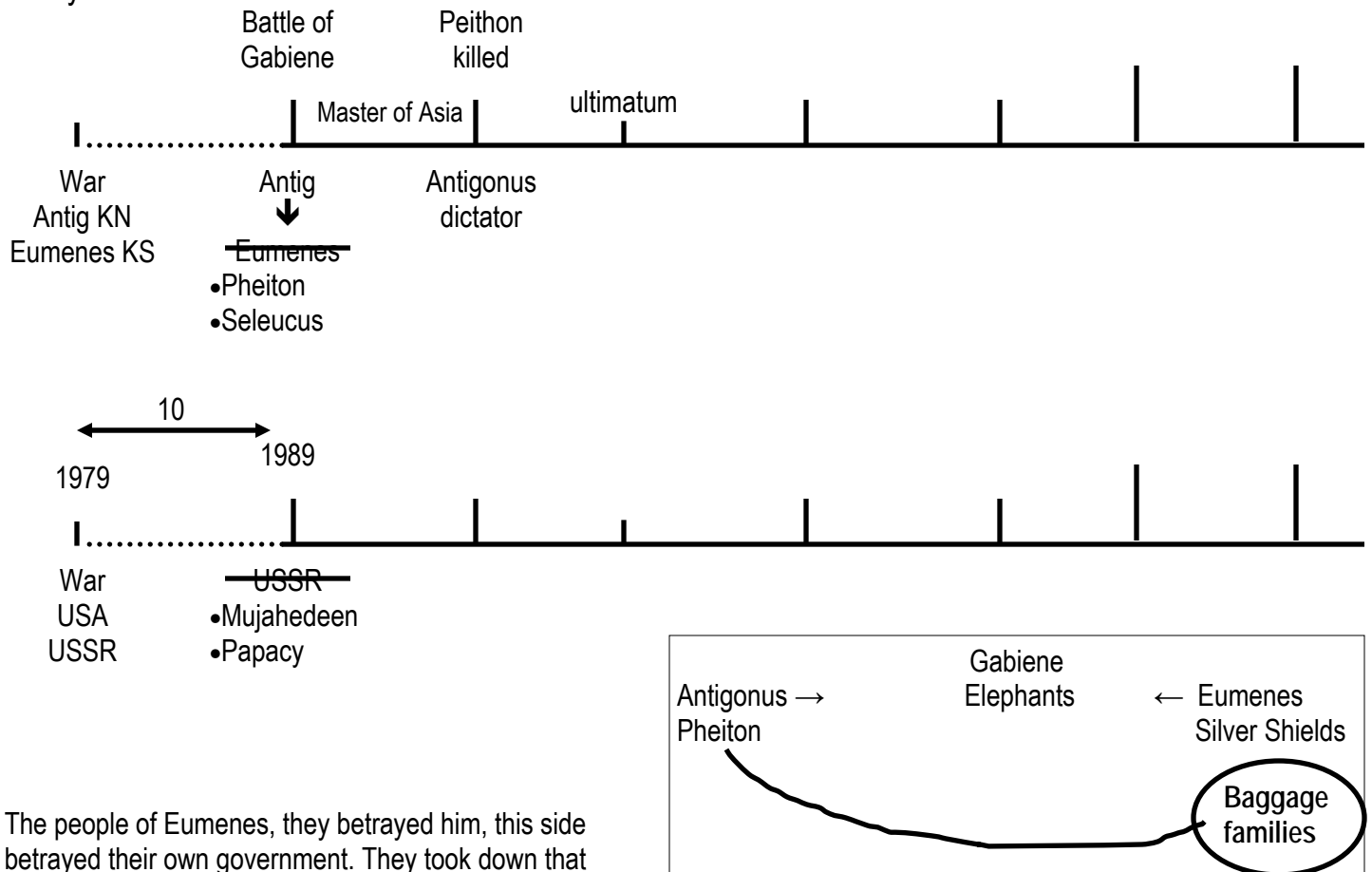
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So we'll make this application directly because otherwise we'll lose the information as we go along. We talk about the history of 1989. It's marked in inspiration as a battle between the King of the North and the King of the South. There has been this long ongoing war between the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1989 we mark the defeat of the Soviet Union, defeated in battle. One of the main reasons the Soviet Union lost all of its strength in its history, it went into an ill-timed, ill thought-out war in Afghanistan. This is known as the 10-year Afghanistan war from 1979 to 1989. This ten year war, it drained not just all of the resources of the Soviet Union, it destroyed their economy, it also started tiring the people and it destroyed their confidence in their own government.

In this war the United States had two allies, the first one was fighting with it directly as Peithon fought with the Antigonus directly, and that was the Mujahedeen. The Mujahedeen where the rebel forces inside Afghanistan that we're supported and fought on behalf of the United States. So they have one ally fighting directly for them with the Mujahedeen as Antigonus had one ally Peithon. But then he also had another one, Seleucus. Seleucus is marked in prophecy as carrying the symbology of the king of the North, King of Babylon. Also in this history the United States went into another alliance with John Paul II and the papacy. We all know that Time magazine cover of 1989, the Holy Alliance that brought down the Soviet Union, John Paul II and Ronald Reagan. So the United States has two important allies the Mujahedeen and the papacy. Antigonus has two important allies, Peithon and Seleucus. But what did this defeat look like in 1989? First of all what are they losing? Spheres of influence. In 1989 what did that look like? We have the fall of the Berlin Wall and who attacked the Berlin Wall, who started to take it down? What we need to see is that the Soviet Union was dismantled, ultimately destroyed from the inside. So at the fall of the Berlin Wall it's not the United States or the West that comes to that wall and starts chipping away at it. It's actually the East, it's actually the people of the Soviet Union that start to dismantle their own infrastructure, their own government. So through these years of revolution 89, 90, 91 the Soviet Union fell from the inside. And the main reason they fell from the inside is because of this covert war where the United States sent propaganda through Voice of America radio through their information channels to the Soviet Union. Dropping pamphlets, feeding this information even things like western food, western television, sending all this into the Soviet Union creating a discontent with the government. And at the same time you have John Paul II doing the same, visiting Poland, starting to go into Eastern Europe and criticize the governments. So it was not a well kept secret, this subtle subterfuge that ultimately brought down the Soviet Union from 1989 to 1991 from the inside. You don't see the United States in 1989 tearing down that wall. The people of the Soviet Union did that work themselves.

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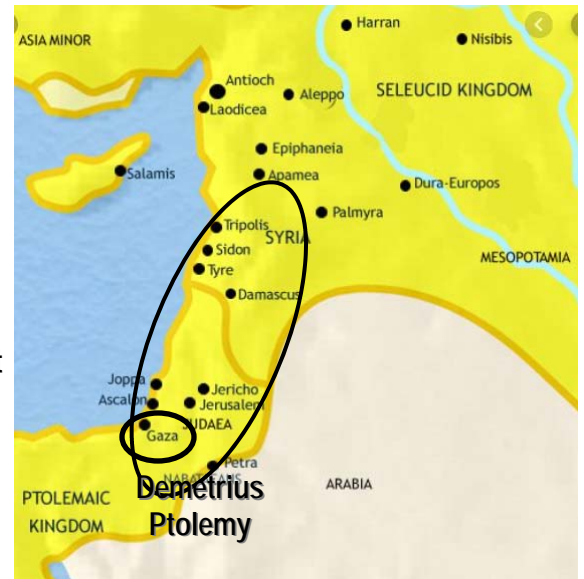
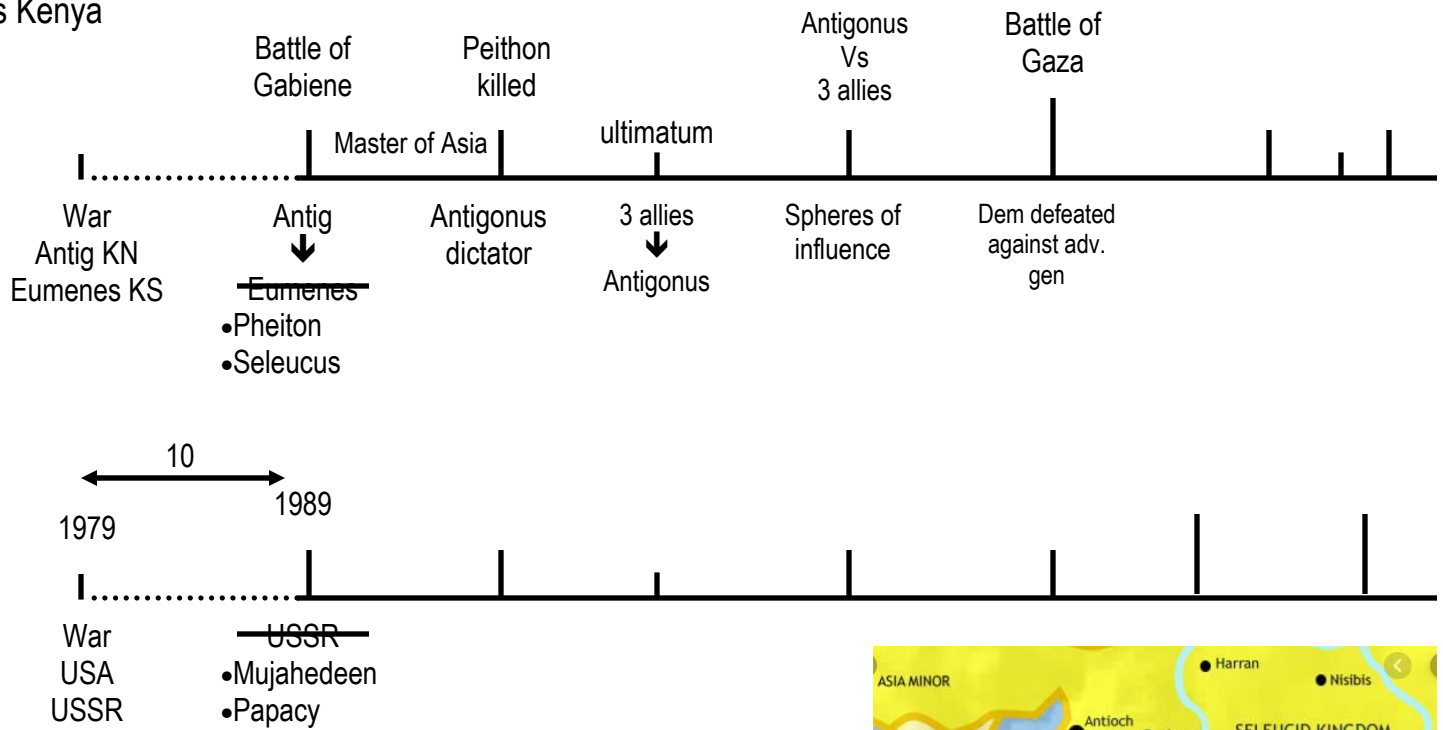


The people of Eumenes, they betrayed him, this side betrayed their own government. They took down that empire themselves. So you have Antigonus defeat Eumenes and he takes on the title of Master of Asia. Antigonus titles himself Master of Asia and he is now a superpower. He has a massive empire that stretches all through the East, all the way into the West. These four generals, they start to become uncomfortable. He takes this title of Master of Asia and he has this plan that he's going to rebuild Alexander the Great's empire with himself at his head, continuing on that same empire. He wants to see it all united under one government and not split out and divided up north south east and west.

As part of this plan he starts to take down everyone he sees as a threat. So in this history he has two allies, Peithon and Seleucus. He quickly starts disregarding Seleucus but then he sees Peithon also start to become stronger. Peithon is a two-bit general in comparison, but he starts to consolidate his territory and Antigonus starts killing everyone that he sees as a threat. And that soon becomes Peithon himself. So even though Peithon was his ally and fought on his behalf, Antigonus had him killed. He starts to become a dictator.

As he's becoming a dictator, he is visiting these different smaller territories like Peithon's and he's coming as a friend and then he's just killing them off. Then he comes to Babylon and what do you think Seleucus thinks? He thinks I'm next. So he gets on a horse and just flees Babylon. He knows that his ally is really there to kill him. So Seleucus flees and he comes to Ptolemy down into Egypt and he's given up Babylon. He starts to work for Ptolemy and he starts warning these other generals about Antigonus' behavior. They all start to become concerned about his power. So at this point in time, Seleucus no longer has territory and we're not going to include him as part of these three. Now he's just a general fighting in the army of Ptolemy's. So these three remaining, not yet Kings but they're essentially Kings, these three men Ptolemy, Lysimachus and Seleucus they send an ultimatum to Antigonus that says stop acting as a dictator. Stop consolidating all of this territory. And what they start saying is we want you to start dividing your wealth and your territory between us. So all the territory that he's gained from defeating Eumenes and the other generals, the others Ptolemy Lysimachus and Cassandra, say we want a part of that. We want you to not act as the dictator but we want you to act more like a globalist, everything is going to get shared amongst us. This is an ultimatum from the three allies to Antigonus to stop acting as a dictator and start sharing his power.

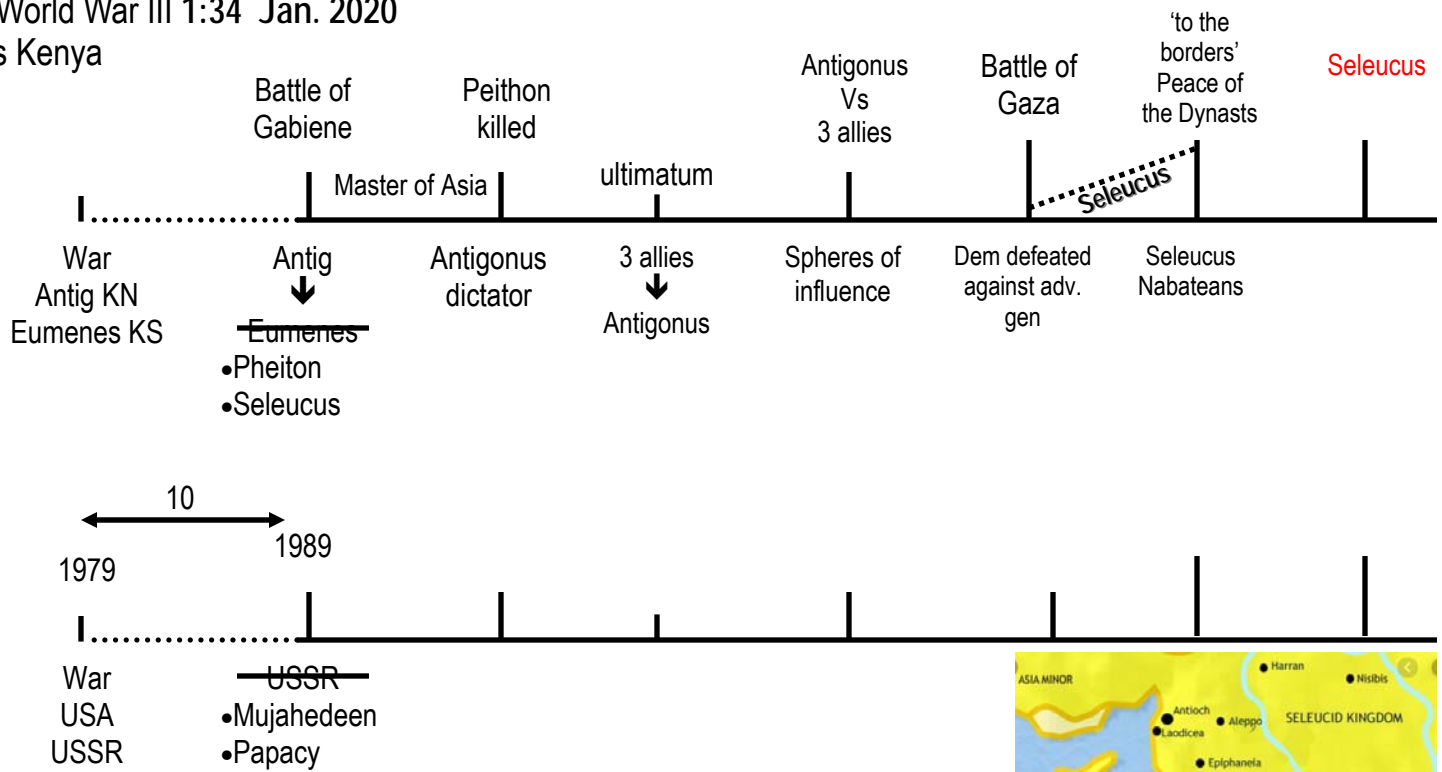
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Antigonus rejects this proposal and he decides instead to go to war with them. He goes to war with our three allies and he begins that by attacking the territory of Ptolemy. War begins between Antigonus and our three allies. What they're fighting for is spheres of influence. So he doesn't just attack all of them, first he attacks his greatest enemy who he's had years of problems with. Who he has finally gone to war with is Ptolemy. So he doesn't attack Egypt itself, he attacks the spheres of influence of Ptolemy. When he attacks the spheres of influence of Ptolemy this is the area of Coele-Syria. Through Coele-Syria down through where we would identify Israel, the Gaza strip and all that territory. He starts to take it all the way down near to Egypt. We see Egypt, Antigonus is come down and he's attacked the spheres of influence of Ptolemy. Ptolemy didn't have direct control but he had the recognized authority over these territories. Antigonus by this stage is so powerful, he's as powerful as the other three generals combined. So he's no idle threat. He takes all of this territory and then he leaves his son Demetrius to hold it. He travels back up to start warring against Lysimachus and Cassander. Demetrius is holding his territory and his generals are telling him whatever you do don't fight Ptolemy because you won't win. Demetrius is young, he's never fought a battle without his father. Ptolemy is a seasoned general, trained under Alexander the Great and they're telling him you've never fought a battle without your father, there's no way you can fight against Ptolemy and win. So Antigonus has left him to control it but his generals are telling him wisdom would dictate, don't fight. Ptolemy sees the opportunity and he marches out and attacks Demetrius and they meet at Gaza. Demetrius, against the advice of his generals, fights Ptolemy and it's known as the Battle of Gaza. At this battle Ptolemy just annihilates him. He wipes out his forces and Demetrius flees back up north. Demetrius flees north and Ptolemy marches up and he takes all of the territory that he lost. He marches up and takes all that territory all the way up through Coele-Syria. Antigonus sees this and rushes to the aid of his son, and he comes back and they start pushing Ptolemy back down towards Egypt. United again with his father and all the other troops they succeed in coming down and retaking all of the territory right up unto the borders of Egypt. At the Battle of Gaza Demetrius is defeated, he's fought against the advice of his generals and he flees north. His father comes back and through the history after the battle of Gaza, up until they make an armistice here, Antigonus comes down and he retakes all the way until the borders of Egypt.

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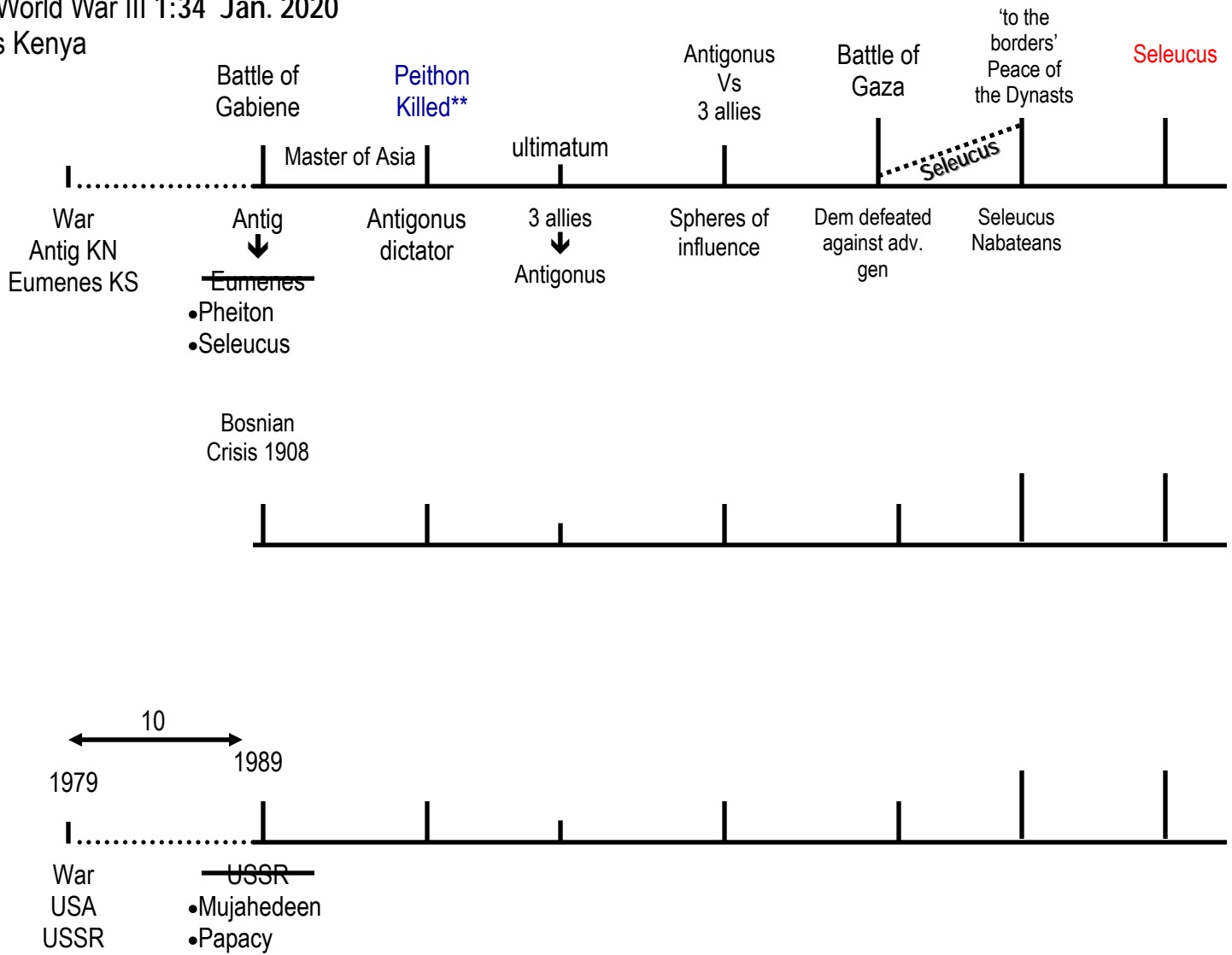


He's tempted to take Egypt itself but there's been something significant happen in this history that we need to store in our brains because it becomes quite relevant. After the battle of Gaza, what does that open up the possibility for? The Battle of Gaza you have Ptolemy and Seleucus fighting together. That battle Ptolemy is fighting with Seleucus as one of his generals. When Ptolemy wins the Battle of Gaza, Seleucus sees an opportunity. He takes a small force and he goes back and he retakes Babylon. So this is the rise of Seleucus. He's going to begin to rise there and we want to mark that he hasn't fully risen right in this history but he runs back and he takes back Babylon. Antigonus gets wind of this and right when he gets to the borders of Egypt, he hears that Seleucus has retaken Babylon from him and there's one other threat coming from the East. Because of these two concerns, one being Seleucus and one being the Nabateans, the threat from the East, Antigonus decides not to take Egypt from Ptolemy, not to invade. So he only goes to the borders of Egypt and then he decides to make peace and it's known as the Peace of the Dynasts, a peace treaty between Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy and Antigonus. These two sides make a peace treaty because this war has been going on for a little while and because their strength is so evenly matched it's not easily going to be concluded. They're too evenly matched.

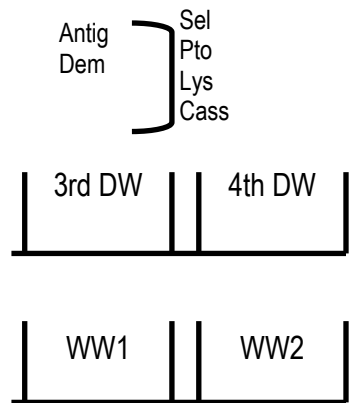
The Nabataeans are a threat from the East and they're known to be the direct descendants of Ishmael. So when we talk about Ishmael who does that lead us to study of? Islam. So you have the children of the east, the descendants of Ishmael or Islam as a threat at this point in time together with Seleucus and that prevents Antigonus from taking all of Egypt. He's only going to the borders. He goes into this Peace of the Dynasts with the three, Ptolemy, Lysimachus and Cassander but he does not go into a peace treaty with Seleucus because he wants Babylon back. So he intentionally doesn't go and make that peace treaty with Seleucus and he marches up to Babylon and he fights what is known is the Babylonian war. This is a war just between Antigonus and Seleucus. By the end of this war, Seleucus has won. And even though he's had Babylon after the Battle of Gaza, he lost it again in the history of the Babylonian war and retook it and lost it and retook it and lost it, he finally retakes it [here](#). He had Babylon before the Battle of Gabiene, but he was a nobody, a two-bit general. It's [at this point](#) where he firmly takes Babylon from Antigonus that we mark the beginning of the Seleucid Dynasty. And from here he travels east and he just starts to rise more and more as a superpower. He travels to the east and finally comes back to end the 4th Diodochi war at the Battle of Ipsus. But this is the history of the rising of Seleucus. He's established in that history.

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Tess Kenya



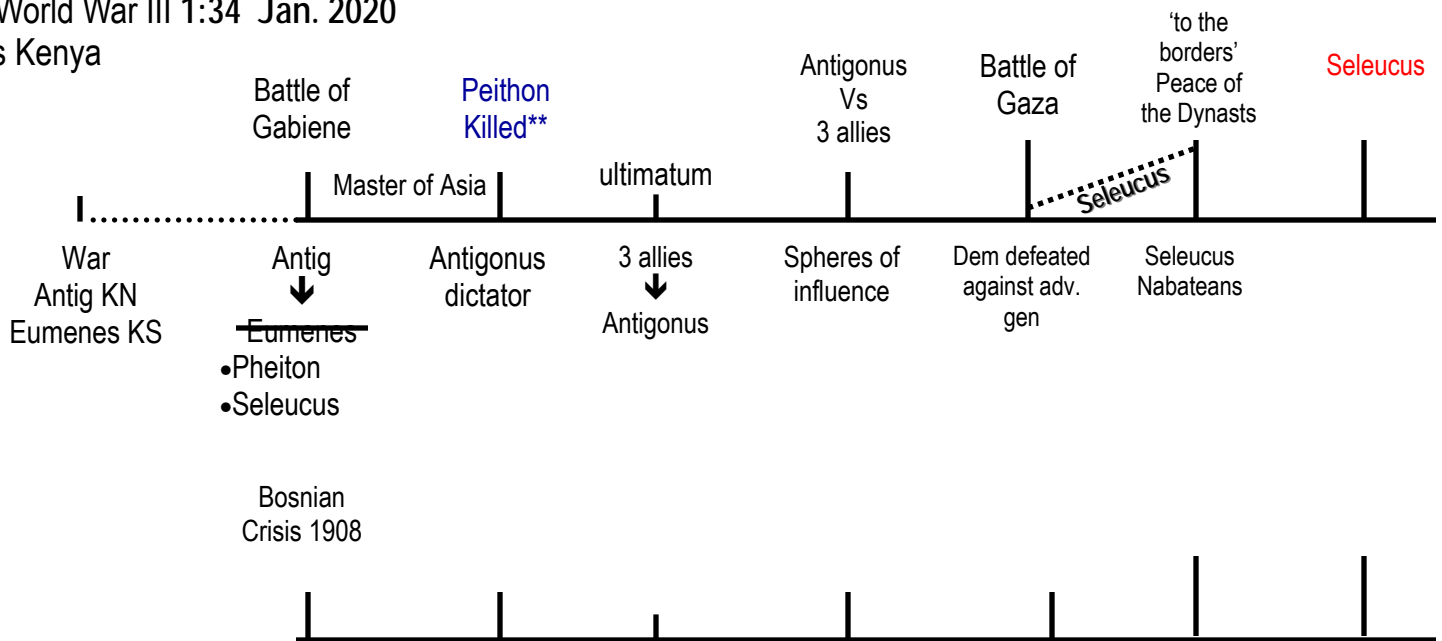
This concludes the third Diadochi war. As we said before we have the third Diadochi war and 4th Diadochi war, they are one war and in between them the Peace of the Dynasts, the peace treaty. In between them this Babylonian war and the rising of Seleucus. So we've explained the fourth Diadochi war, the ultimate demise of Antigonus which leaves us with our four famous generals. It finally occurs in the history of the fourth Diadochi war.



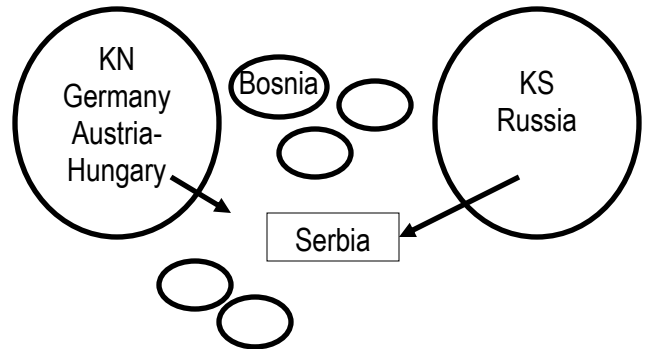
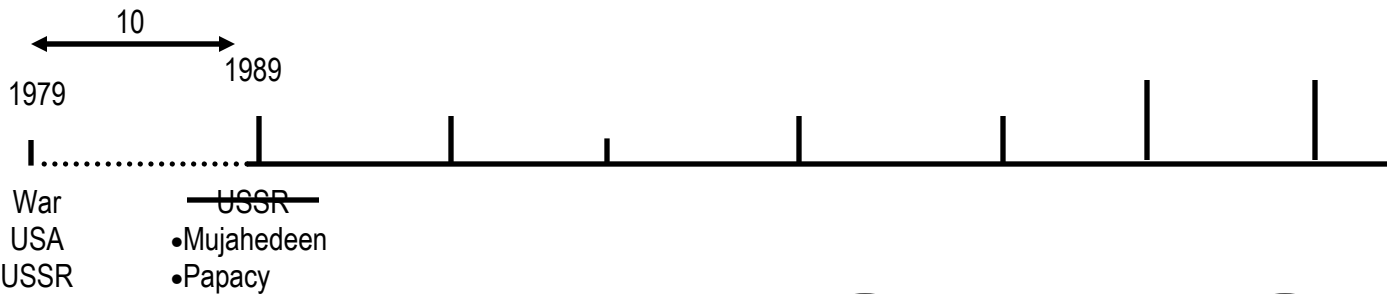
The third Diadochi war lines up with the history of World War I and we know that these two combined also come into our own history to explain it, to open it up. We'll move from the third Diadochi war into the history of World War 1 now. We'll give a little bit of background, the beginning of World War 1 is a complicated and difficult history. It's not an easy one to pin down the exact cause, there's multiple causes that led to the first World War. But I think everyone acknowledges that the ultimate cause factor was this tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. That was in fact where the war began. So there's been this long conflict that's existed between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and there was particularly one event that led to this war and it's known as the Bosnian Crisis of 1908 where the situation between Austria-Hungary and Serbia escalated to a situation quite irreparable.

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Bosnian Crisis 1908

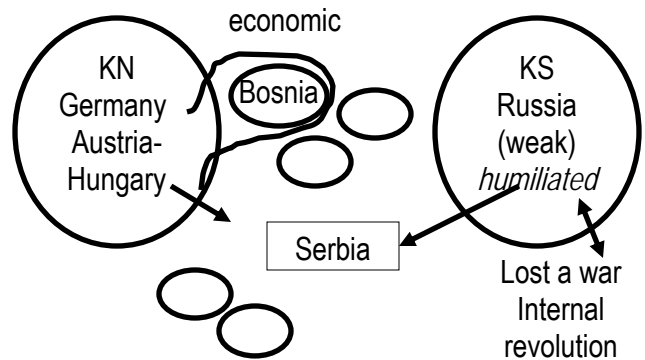
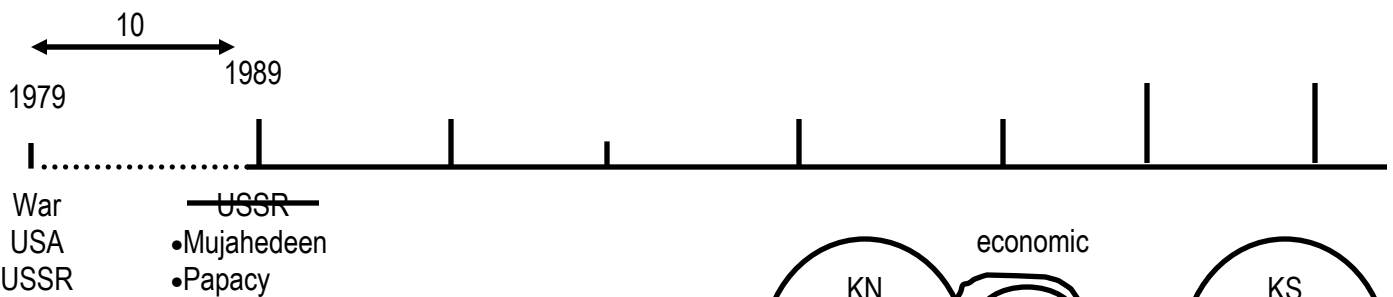
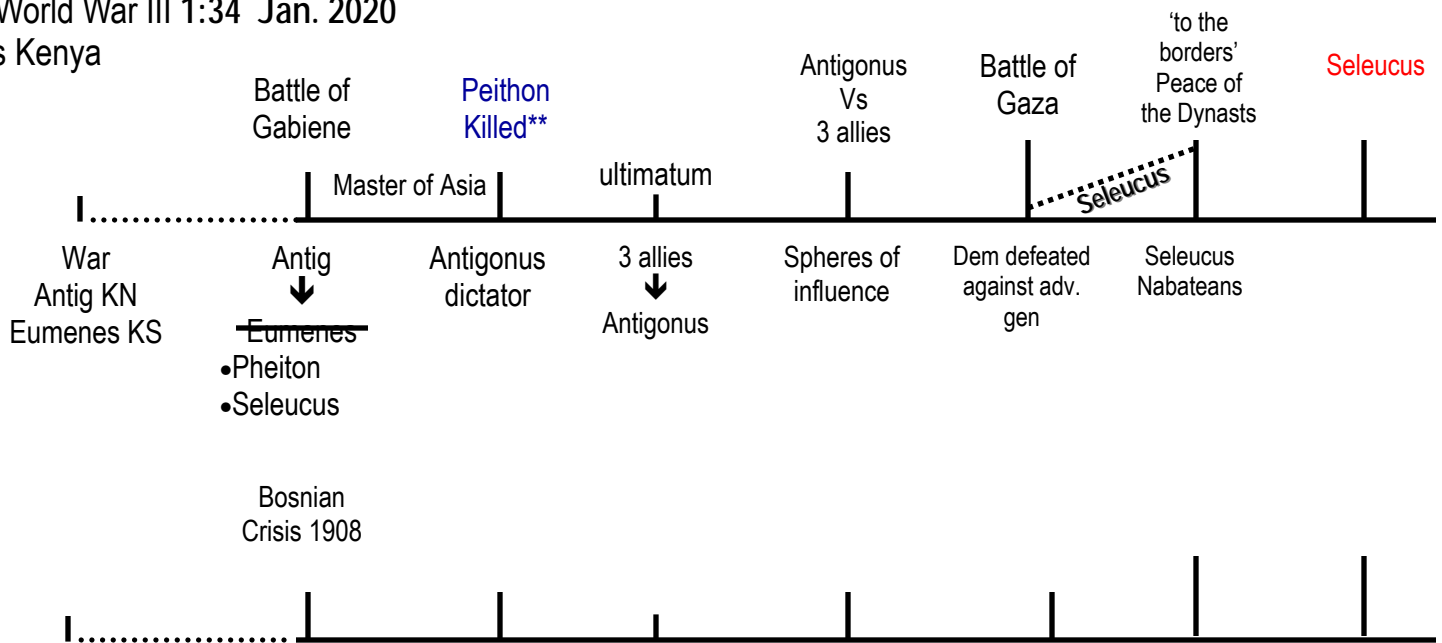


We're going to step back and just give a picture of what's happening in this history. You have Germany in the West and Russia in the East. Who is Germany? The King of the North. And who is Russia? The King of the South. We want to make the point that when it comes to this history of World War 1, Germany and Austria-Hungary only worked together. They made every step in unison so we want to combine Austria-Hungary with Germany as the King of the North. Another reason for it being its symbology, it is the two-horned power and we know that it's the two-horned power in [this history**](#), so just an interesting detail that having two gives us. It's the rise of the United States symbolized by Germany but you also see the destruction of Austria-Hungary. And what do we know is destroyed within this reform line? The United States as a two-horned power. So it's actually giving us more information about the fall of the United States as a lamb like beast.

So we have Austria-Hungary and Germany and they're working in unison. Austria-Hungary didn't even declare war until they had permission from the Kaiser of Germany. So you have Austria-Hungary and Germany and they have a problem particularly Austria-Hungary with Serbia. Serbia is this little country but it was very ambitious. And there was all these other territories around it that it wanted to control and really unite all the Slavs into one territory. So it wanted to take all of these Slavic states and unite them, and one of them was Bosnia. Austria-Hungary is supported by Germany, they're working in step, but Serbia is supported by Russia. Russia supports Serbia Germany supports Austria-Hungary.

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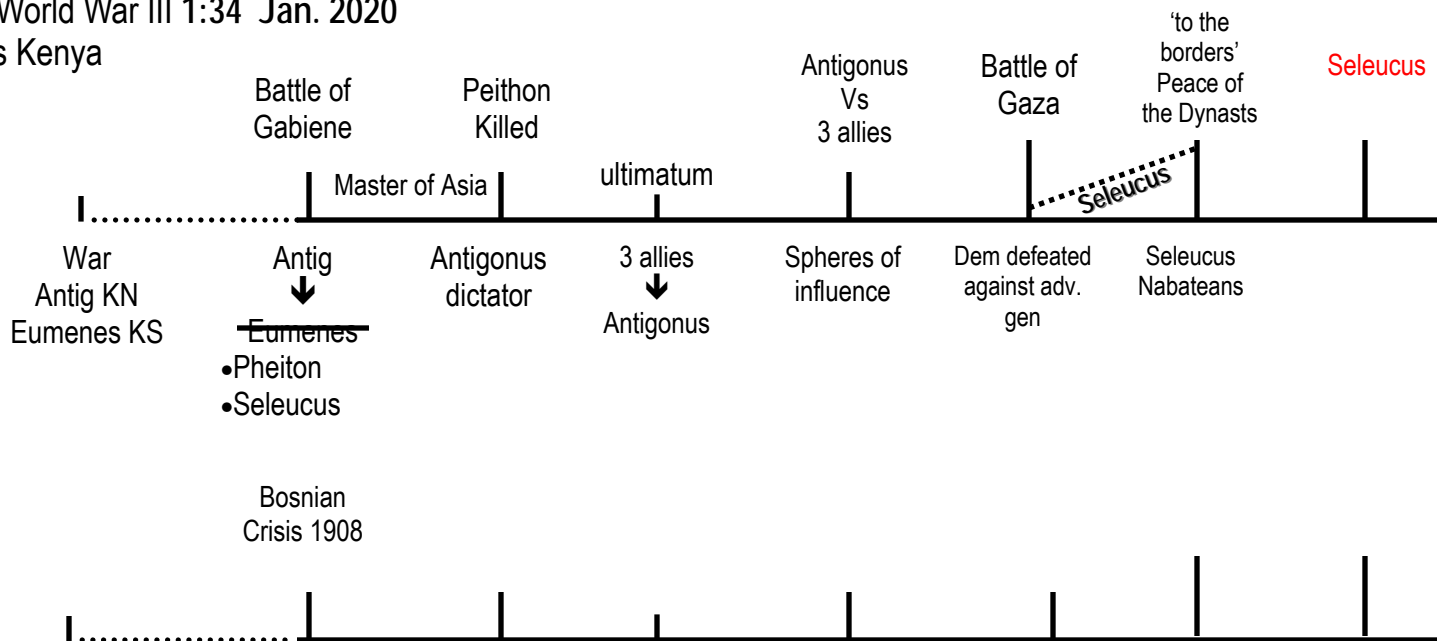


We'll quote here about just leading up to this history, "relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary had been gradually deteriorating particularly from 1903. However Russia's ability to support Serbia began to be reduced". In this prior history Russia had been at war and it was losing and then lost that war with Japan. In this history Russia is in a weak state and cannot offer support to Serbia. Also in this history leading up to the 1908 Bosnian crisis, from 1905 Russia is also in this internal state of revolution. So because of the external losing of a war and the internal condition of revolution, the two issues Russia has, it lost a war and it has internal revolution, the two reasons that Russia is too weak to support Serbia.

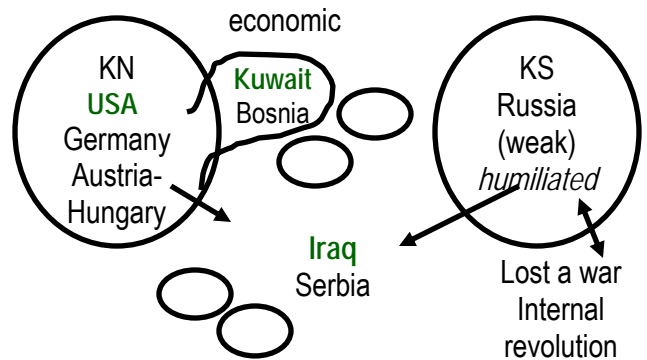
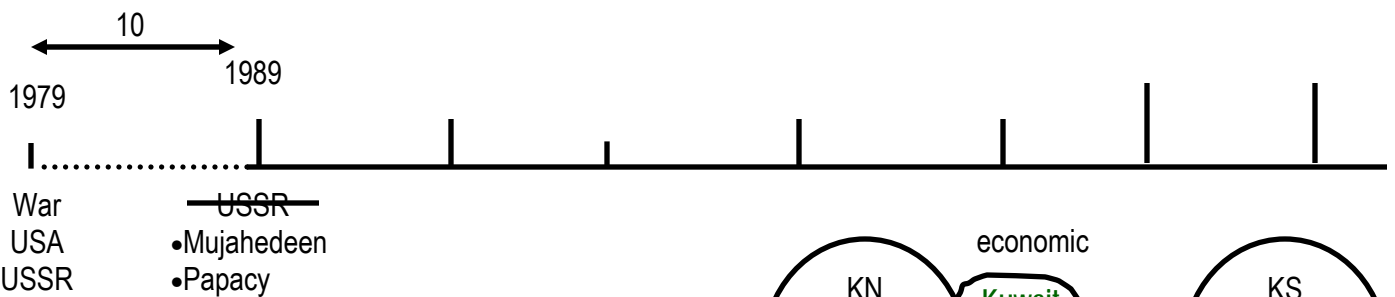
In the Bosnian crisis Austria-Hungary stepped in and they annexed Bosnia. They took Bosnia as part of the Austrian Hungarian empire. This upset Serbia to no end, the Serbs were furious. Not just because Serbian people lived in Bosnia, nor even because they just hoped to conquer Bosnia themselves, but because they had a financial interest in Bosnia. This was able to give Austria-Hungary economic leverage over Serbia. So there's an economic reason that Serbia wants control of Bosnia. Instead of Austria-Hungary take it. Austria-Hungary sees Serbia as a threat because it knows that Serbia is ambitious and wants to unite all of these territories under itself. This is the 1908 Bosnian crisis, Serbia appeals to Russia for help, is willing to go to war to retake Bosnia but Russia steps back and it won't help because it's in too much trouble itself. But because it loses and cannot backup its ally in this history, Russia is humiliated. They feel humiliated as a country that they do not have the power to support their own allies. Again, just because of the complications of this history we made application I would rather make application directly now so we don't forget those details.

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Bosnian Crisis 1908

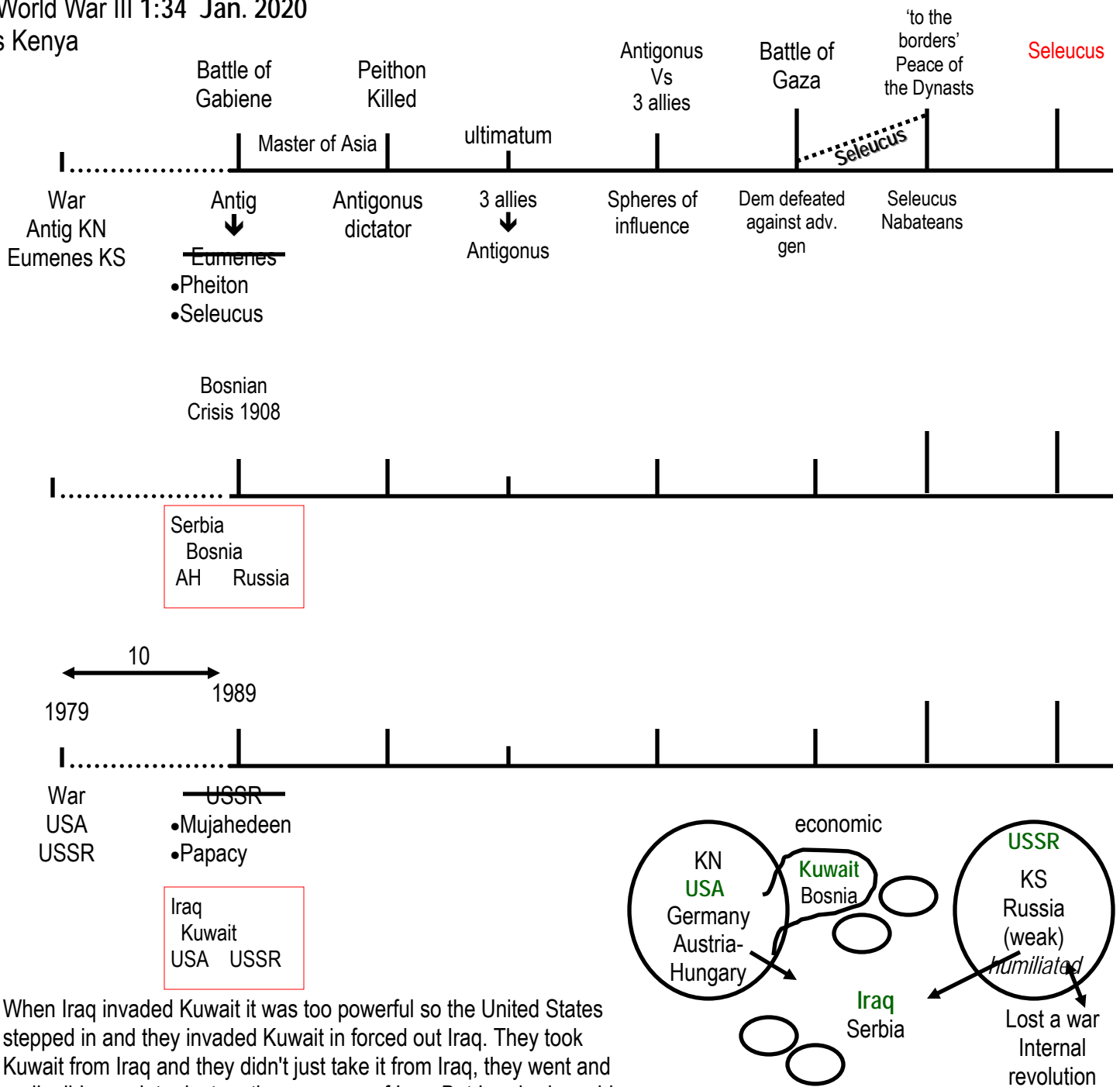


In the history of 1979 to 1989 there's another crisis developing. This is the history of a conflict between Iran and Iraq. Iran undergoes a revolution in 1979, they turned into the Iran we know today. Iraq goes through a revolution in 1979, Saddam Hussein takes power. And those two newly-formed identities are at ideological odds and they quickly go to war. So there's a war between Iran and Iraq in this history. Iraq is not able to win that war, it ends in a stalemate. But they have economic problems from that war. So beginning in 1989 they have a lot of debt that they're looking to repay and one of the territories that they want to get that repayment of that dip from is Kuwait. So we have this territory, Iraq. Iraq, Saddam Hussein he did want to unite the middle East, he was ambitious but because he could not defeat Iran, he's left in a difficult economic position and he starts to have tension with Kuwait. There's some evidence that Kuwait was stealing oil from Iraq. They had not been following the OPEC oil agreements about how you fix prices and it was costing Iraq a lot of money. So he decided that he wanted to take Kuwait and he stepped in there in the history of 1990 and he invaded Kuwait.

So Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait and then who steps in? The United States comes into that battlefield and they force Iraq out of Kuwait. I want to just give us a little bit of that history. The United States saw the ambition of Saddam Hussein as a threat just as Austria-Hungary saw the ambition of Serbia. Both of them were trying to unite the territories around them into one government.

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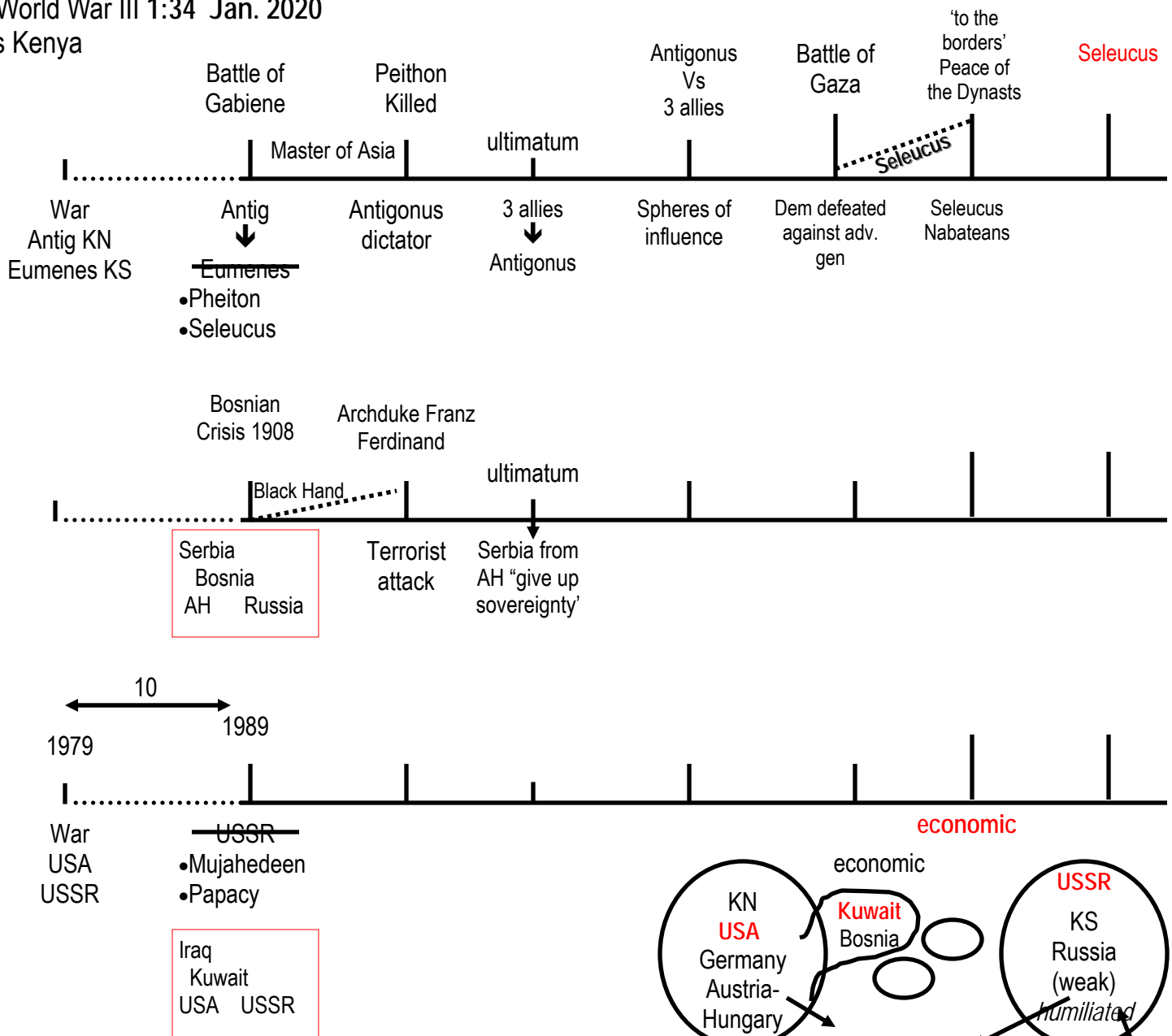


When Iraq invaded Kuwait it was too powerful so the United States stepped in and they invaded Kuwait in forced out Iraq. They took Kuwait from Iraq and they didn't just take it from Iraq, they went and really did a work to destroy the economy of Iraq. But Iraq had an old Cold war ally in the Soviet Union. So through this history of 1989 to 91, the Soviet Union which originally had been supportive of Saddam Hussein and Iraq going back through the history of the Cold war is not able to support Iraq in this gulf war crisis. Instead Iraq loses Kuwait to the United States. This creates an economic problem. Austria-Hungary had economic leverage over Serbia through the taking of Bosnia. The United States had economic leverage over Iraq through the taking of Kuwait. Russia was supposed to support Serbia but it's too weak because it has lost a war and it's undergoing an internal revolution. So the Soviet Union could not step in and support their ally because they had just lost the cold war in the history of 1991 and they were also going through internal revolution.

So in this history of the Bosnian crisis, we see Serbia line up with Iraq. This conflict over Bosnia line up with Kuwait. Austria-Hungary lining up with the United States and Russia too weak and humiliated through this crisis lining up with the Soviet Union.

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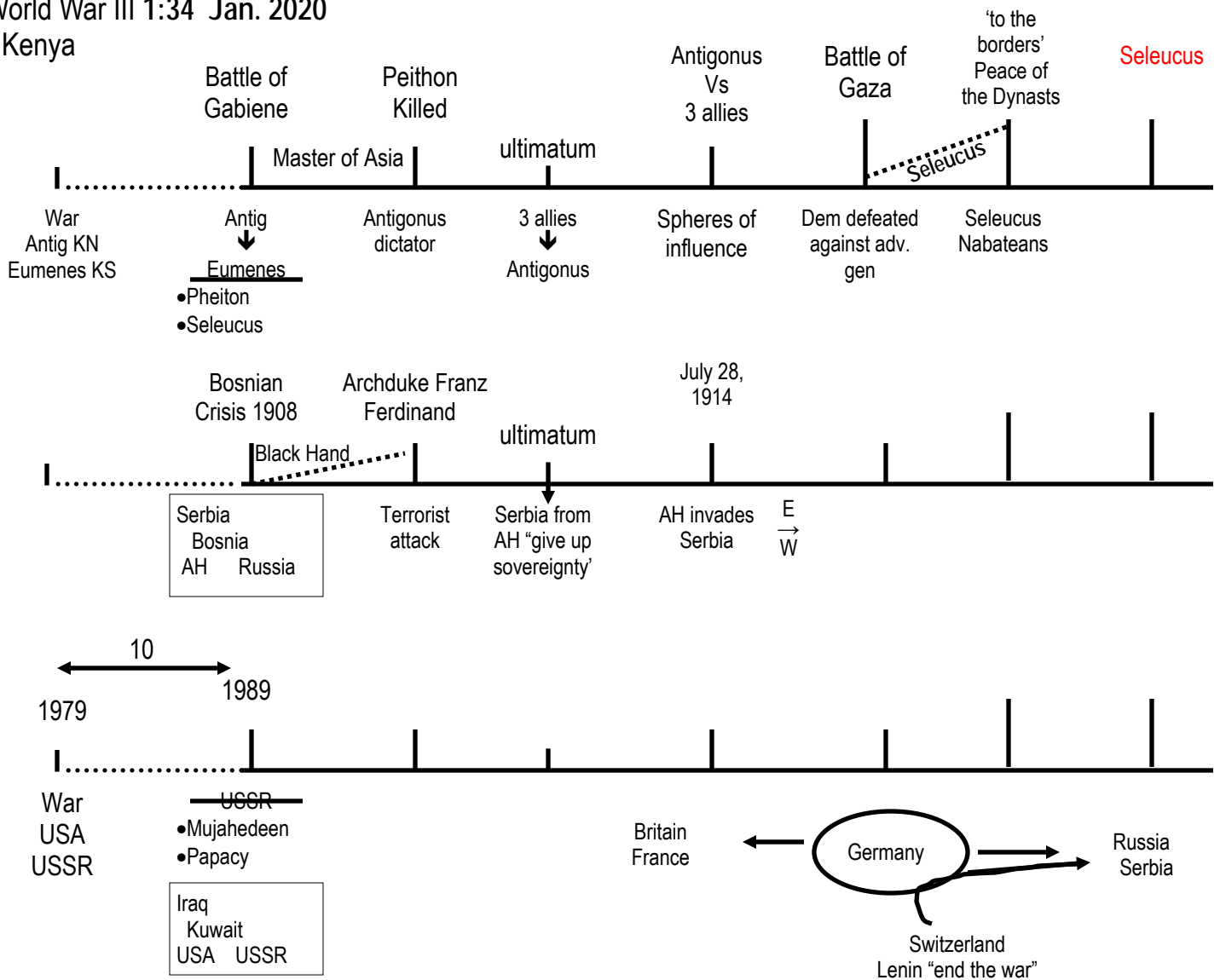


There was in this history through this conflict, not in Serbia but within this territory, it's actually out in Bosnia and Herzegovina there starts to rise up this terrorist organization and they're known as the Black Hand. The Black Hand begins to rise up as a response from that Slav population against Austria-Hungary. This is a terrorist group. They decide to strike in 1914 and assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Because of this conflict between the Slavs and Austria-Hungary, a terrorist organization comes together calling themselves the Black Hand and they assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand in a terrorist attack. This is what is known as the direct or immediate cause of the first World War.

Austria-Hungary then sends an ultimatum to Serbia. It essentially says if you don't fulfill these really impossible list of demands, we're going to go to war with you. And this list of demands was give up your sovereignty. So Austria-Hungary says to Serbia through this ultimatum you're either going to give up your sovereignty or you were going to invade you. Serbia fulfills most of the requirements in that ultimatum, they're a long way from avoiding war. So much so that even Germany and these other European countries believe that there will be no war. They think that Serbia has done enough to satisfy Austria-Hungary. But Austria-Hungary had wanted a war with Serbia for a long time, they were only looking for an excuse. So they were never going to be satisfied with anything, they were determined to have this war.

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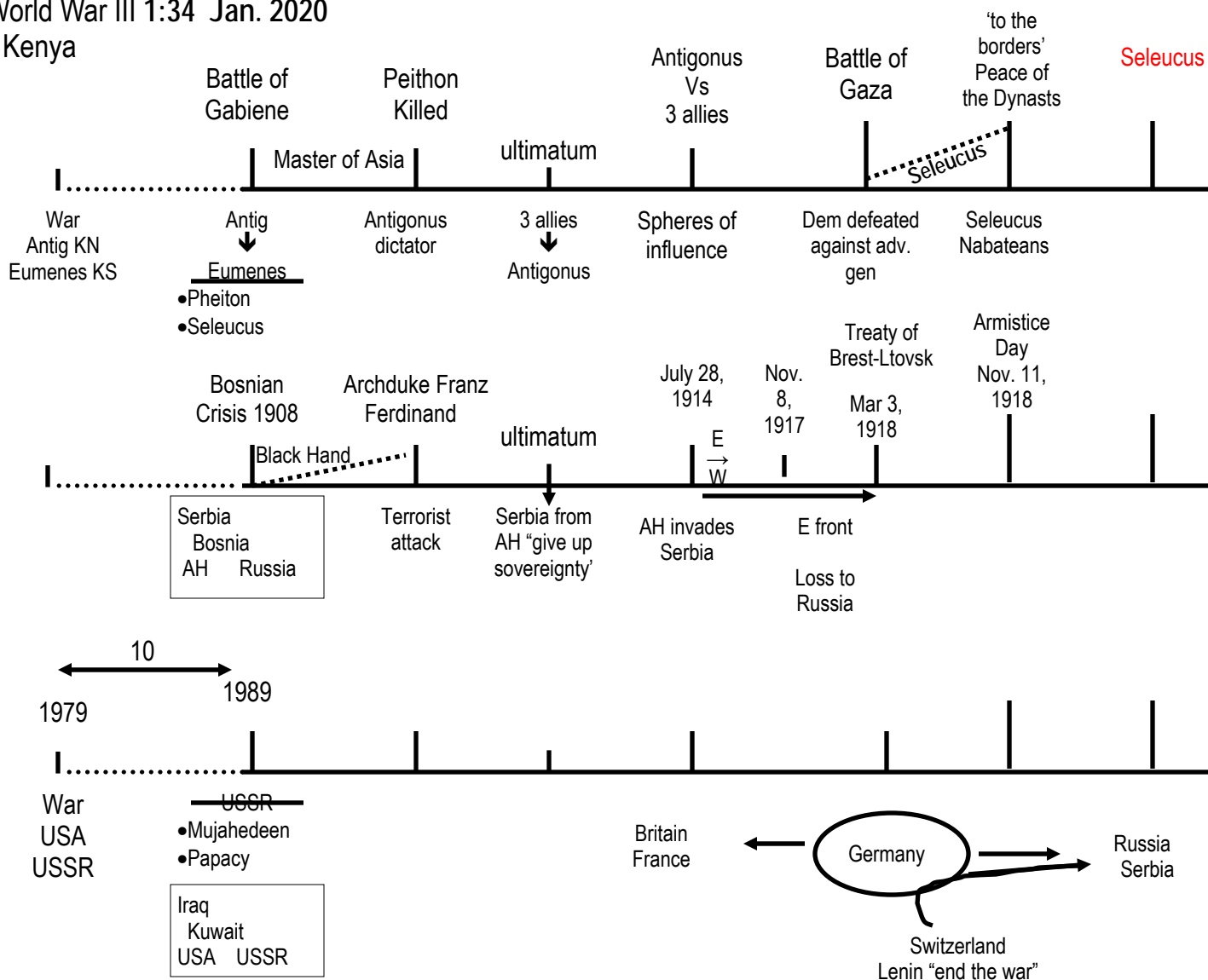


Despite the fact that Serbia had filled most of the demands of that ultimatum, just short of giving up their sovereignty, it was on July 28, 1914 that the first World War began with Austria-Hungary invading Serbia and in a matter of days begins a war on two fronts, the Eastern and the Western front beginning at the same time. So as soon as Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia you see Russia start mobilizing, Germany starts mobilizing, and then it's all out war between the East and the West. Germany is fighting a war on two fronts and we explained that in a previous study. In the first World War how Germany is here and they're fighting against Russia now and Russia is going to war because it's humiliated in this history. It couldn't protect Serbia in 1908 and they say we're never going to let that happen again. If Serbia is threatened again we will defend you. And when Serbia is threatened again Russia at all cost will protect it. So Germany and Austria-Hungary fighting a war on that front, also fighting against Britain and France.

So Germany starts coming up with an interesting plan, this war has been dragging on for too long and they decide that if they're going to win this war they need to end the war on one of these fronts. They can't keep fighting on both the East and the West. So they decide to end the war on the Eastern front through strategy. We're going to read some of the history, particularly this is the history of 1917. So there's been internal problems within Russia for quite some time. And we all know of Vladimir Lenin. In the ten years leading up to 1917 through all of this history, Lenin has been hiding out in Switzerland. He's a controversial figure inside Russia, he's not safe there so he's hiding out inside Switzerland. Everyone knows that he wants to overthrow the Russian government. So what Germany does is they take him from exile in Switzerland and they put him on a sealed train and they send him through Germany, through all the Eastern front, and into Russia. So Germany knowingly planned the Russian revolution, taking Lenin from Switzerland in a sealed box car and sending him by train through to Russia, hoping that he would fulfill what everyone knew he desired in overthrowing the Russian government. And in this history what is Lenin saying, if I take power, I'll end the war between Russia and Germany.

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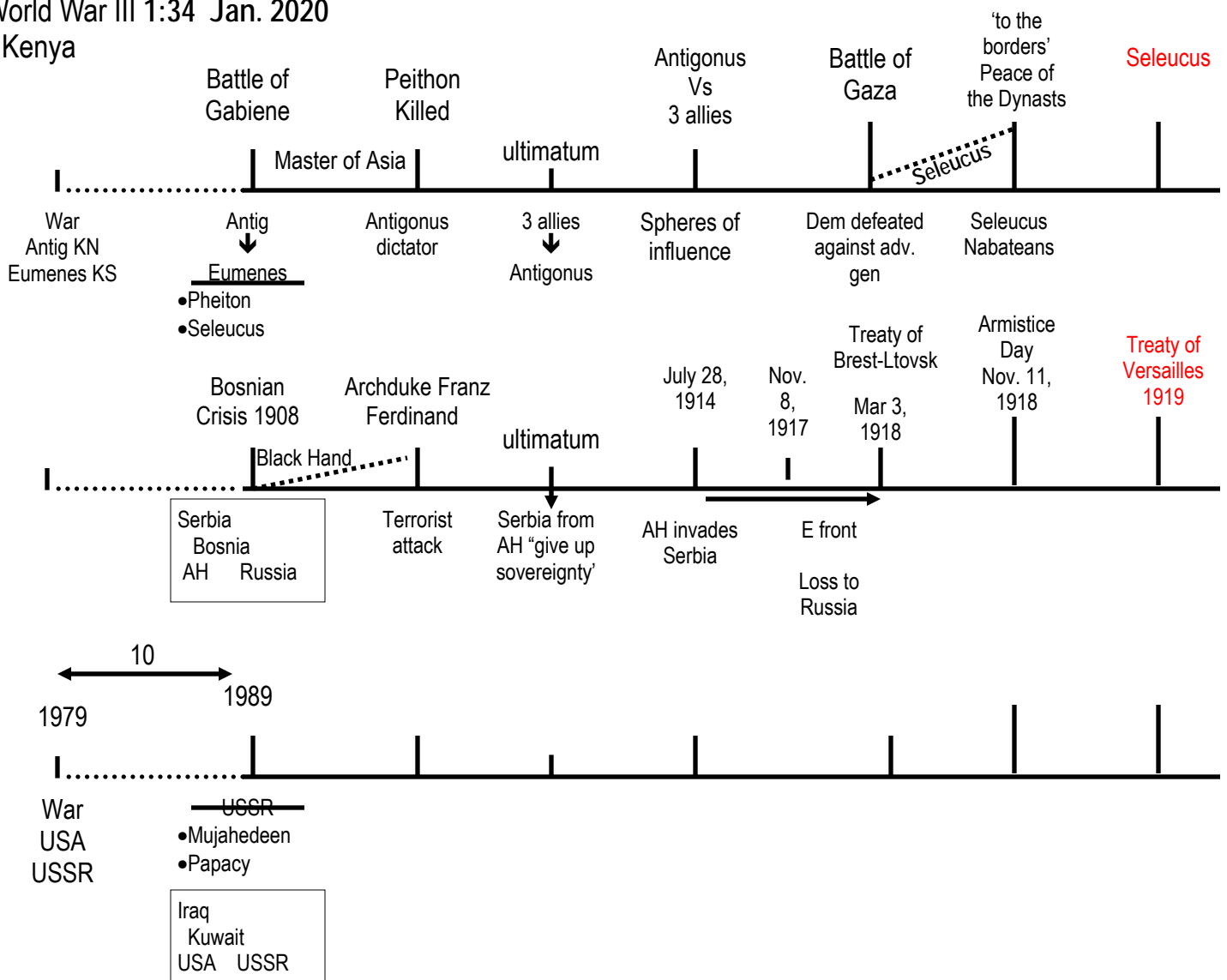


Ludendorff, the famous German general says Lenin will overthrow the Russian Patriots and then I will strangle him and all his friends. So Ludendorff is saying in sending him, he's going to overthrow the Russian Patriots and then I'll just destroy him. There's a telegram in Berlin in a historical museum that was sent through to the German government that read, Lenin has arrived safely in Russia, he's doing just what we wanted him to do. When does Lenin take power? 1917 November 8th. This ends the war on the Eastern front

When Lenin takes power on November 8th of 1917, he shortly after fulfills his promise and on March 3rd of 1918 ends that war. This is known as the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the ending of the war between Germany and Russia. Germany's plan in that history was successful but when Lenin signed this treaty, how was the treatment of Russia is within this treaty? We want to read what Lenin said about that treaty, to go to make peace with Germany because Russia had been losing the war on the Eastern front leading up to this treaty, Germany had all the leverage where they came to this agreement. According to this treaty Russia recognized the independence of Ukraine, Georgia, Finland they gave up Poland, the Baltic states of Lithuania Latvia Estonia, they ceded Kars out of hand and gave them to Turkey. The total loss is constituted some one million square miles of Russia's former territory. 1/3 of its population or around fifty-five million people a majority of its coal, oil and iron stores and much of its industry. Lenin bitterly called the settlement that abyss of defeat dismemberment, enslavement, and humiliation. So even though this looks like a peace treaty, this was a huge loss to Russia. So much so they actually lost most of their industry and a third of their population. After this, extending back and through this history Germany starts to face a problem. They're losing the war on the Western front. Even though they have peace on the East, that isn't enough for them to win on the West. It's been too long a war and they're too drained as a country, they can no longer continue. So on November 11th of 1918, known as Armistice Day, Germany finally lays down their weapons and stops the war on the Western front.

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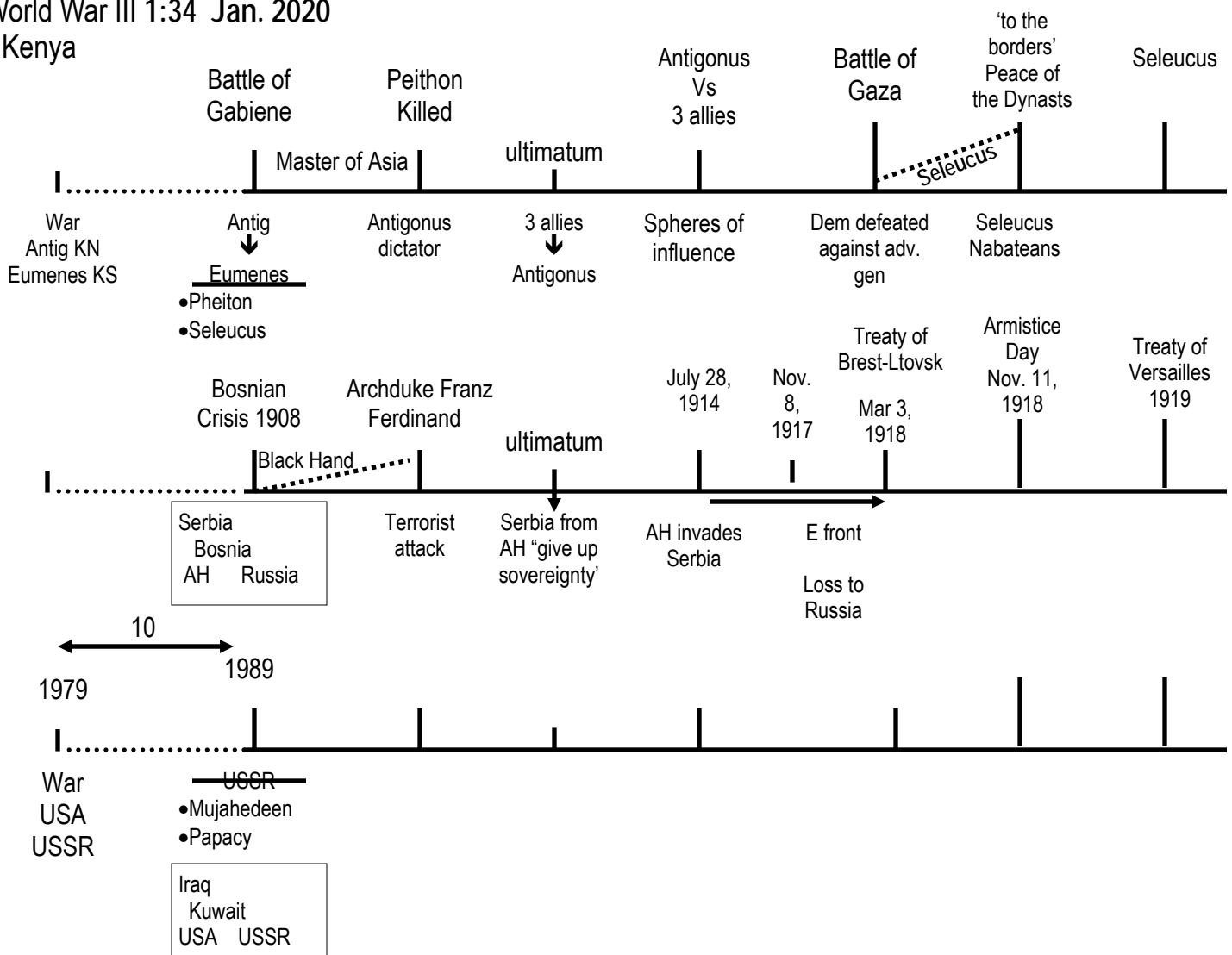


Does Germany know it has lost World War I? They actually don't know. Germany in that history had this idealistic idea that it was just a stalemate, that they had lost but the West had lost just as much. Neither side could continue, so both sides were laying down their weapons and they're going to go to the table and discuss it. So they don't actually realize how much they've lost that war. They don't realize that until 1919 and the treaty of Versailles. And the West comes to those meetings in Versailles with such a list of demands against Germany, they point Germany back to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and they say to Germany, you realize how harsh your treatment was of Russia in this peace treaty, well we're going to make it just as hard as you for you in punishment. So this Treaty of Versailles, because Germany had taken so much from Russia. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk is used as an excuse and the West at the Treaty of Versailles takes so much from Germany, and the bitterness over the Treaty of Versailles, how harshly Germany was dealt with, the quantity of reparations they had to repay, the fleets they had to destroy, the weapons they had to give up, all that punishment of the Treaty of Versailles is what gave rise ultimately to the dissatisfaction that led to Hitler and World War II, which is why World War I led to World War II. Just as the third Diodochi war led to the 4th Diodochi war.

At the fall of Germany, they don't realize they have lost on Armistice day. They don't realize that until they're forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

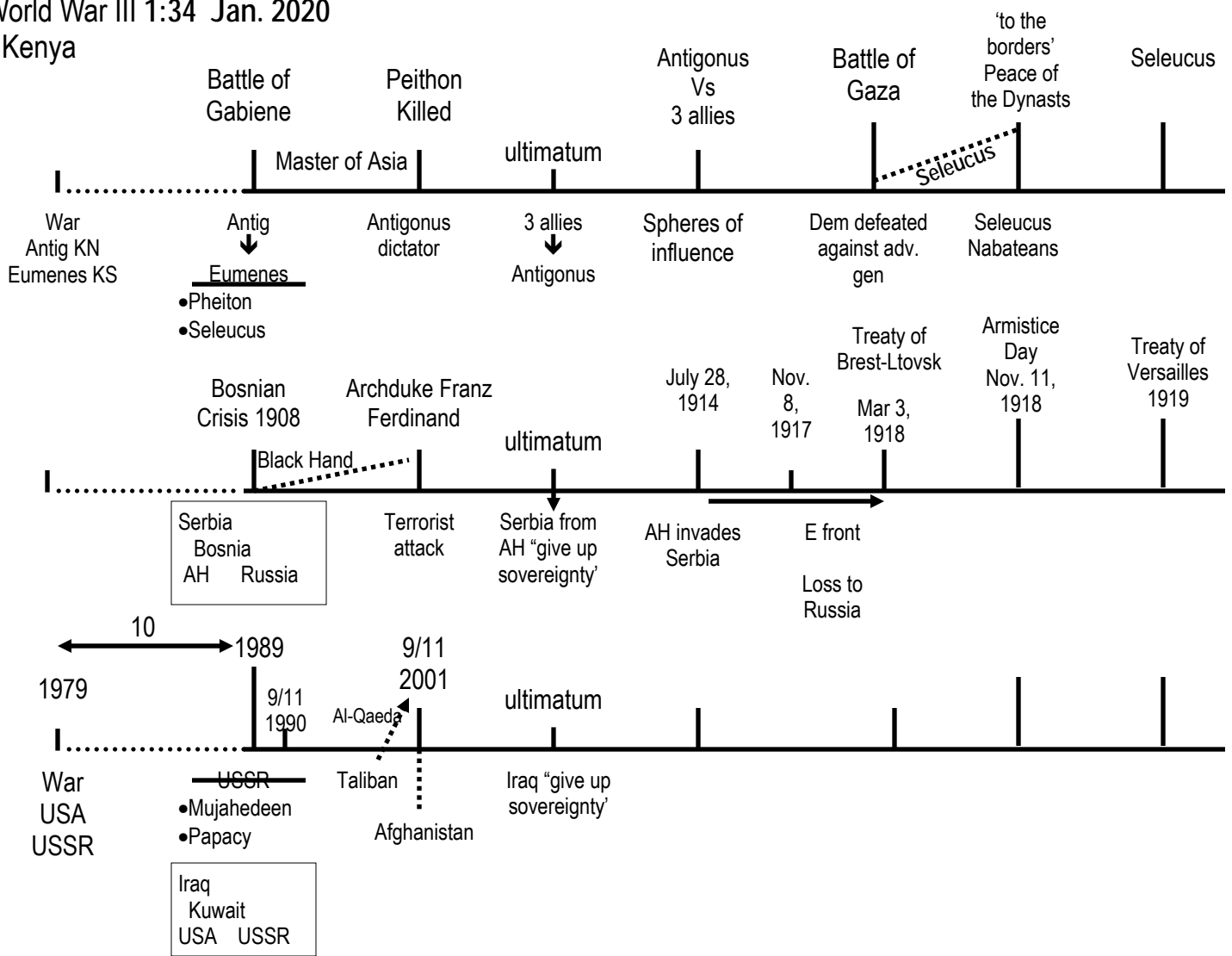
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We come to our line and we make applications, we've already made application of the fourth Diodochi war and World War II. Now we want to make application of the third Diodochi war and World War I, because we know the World War I + World War 2 equals World War 3. We must combine them to understand our own time. So we began to do that just with this first waymark because the complications of the war with Eumenes and the complications of the Bosnian crisis and the beginning of World War I. So Iraq went through a revolution in 1979 to 89 and we saw the rise of Saddam Hussein, Iraq wants to unite all the middle East under there sphere of influence. The United States sees that as a threat, Iraq would have power over so much of the global oil supply, the world's lifeblood and they've come into conflict over Kuwait which we lined up with the conflict over Bosnia. Iraq's traditional ally was the Soviet Union as Serbia's was Russia. But there ally is too weak to support them. We see Iraq in this history weakened to such an extent through this history of the gulf war. In this history, 1990 you have George Bush stand up starting to act like a unilateral power, he's talking about New world order where the United States is in control as a global policeman. He's essentially following the same path as Antigonus. Antigonus was starting to act as a unilateral superpower and so was George Bush in this history. He gives a speech about what this new world order is going to look like on September 11th 1990. He gets up and he gives this famous speech to Congress where he speaks about the world entering into this new phase of the New world order. He says this in the context of what he's going to do to the middle East. So some elements within the middle East, how do they feel about that? Not very favorable to this global policeman. So a terrorist organization begins to form called Al-Qaeda. They launched a terrorist attack on 9/11 of 2001, and why did they choose 911? It's not proven but it's widely believed to be a direct response to this unilateral behavior of the United States in the gulf war. So because of the way the United States was behaving towards the middle East in the 1989 to 91 history, particularly marked with a speech to Congress on 9/11, then timed to also make a direct attack on the United States as a superpower is timed to 9-11-2001 by Al-Qaeda. Just as much as you see this Bosnian crisis, it's lives within those territories, they see Austria Hungary is acting as this unilateral power, they form this terrorist organization and they're going to make a direct attack against it. This is where we see this conflict begin.

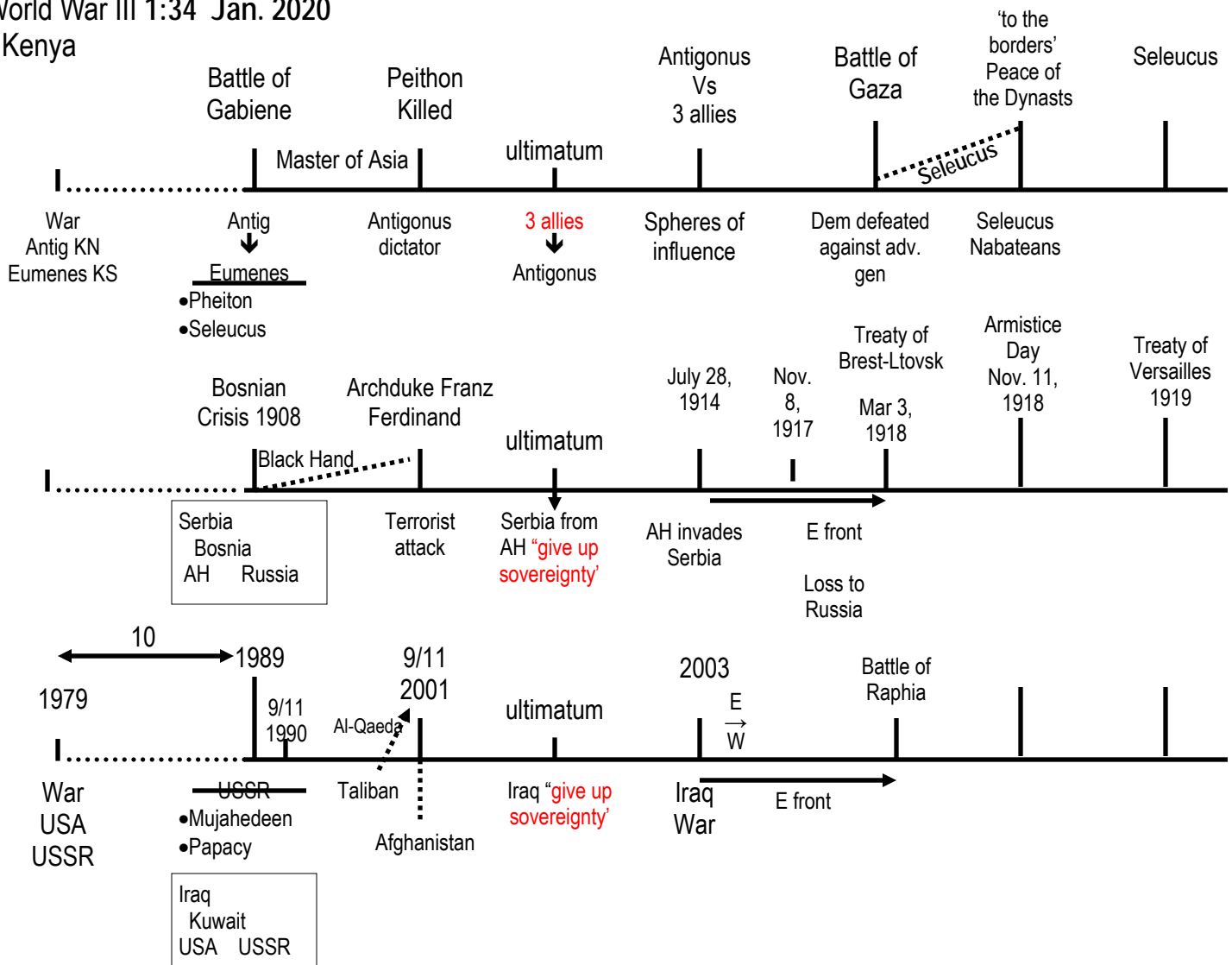
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It's widely believed September 11, 2001 was a direct attack on US unilateralism, particularly in its interference with in the middle East. So in 2001 you have this terrorist attack, and who does the United States blame for it? They blame Iraq. And the United States sends an ultimatum to Iraq. It has quite a few things on their list of demands, but one of the key demands that they gave in that final ultimatum to Saddam Hussein was that Saddam Hussein had to step down from power and leave the country. He's telling him to give up his sovereignty to the United States. Iraq fulfilled most of the expectations from this history, so much so that the world, the UN thought that the war was averted. They didn't think that the United States would invade. Which brings us up to the history of the third Diodochi War. There's other people that are also starting to tell the United States, hey, you're starting to act like a global dictator. Those other three in the history of the third Diodochi war, it's Ptolemy, Lysimachus and Cassander. In this history you also have three allies stand up to the United States and that is France, Germany, and Russia. They also send an ultimatum to the United States and they tell the United States, they told George Bush if you try and go to war with Iraq, we're going to block you through the UN security council. We're going to use our veto powers to prevent you from invading Iraq. So connecting the history of the third Diodochi war, we have the battle of Gabiene, Antigonus is rising as a dictator, he kills his original ally, now the United States had fought with the Mujahedeen in this history. And the Mujahedeen begin to a rise in power. You have Peithon begin to rise in power, that is seen as a threat. The Mujahedeen become the Taliban, in 1996 and take over Afghanistan. It was not the Taliban that took down the twin towers on 9/11. In fact if you went to Afghanistan today, they sent journalists in and as they wander around the villages in Afghanistan and ask them what they know about 9/11 and many of the people have never even heard of it. The Taliban did not take part in this terrorist attack, but the United States knew that Al-Qaeda was hiding out within Afghanistan. So they use that as an excuse, a terrible excuse that's led to 18 years of a fruitless war in Afghanistan. At the same time you see Antigonus take down his former ally, he kills Peithon. So the United States went into Afghanistan and they took down the Taliban, their former ally in the previous Afghanistan war.

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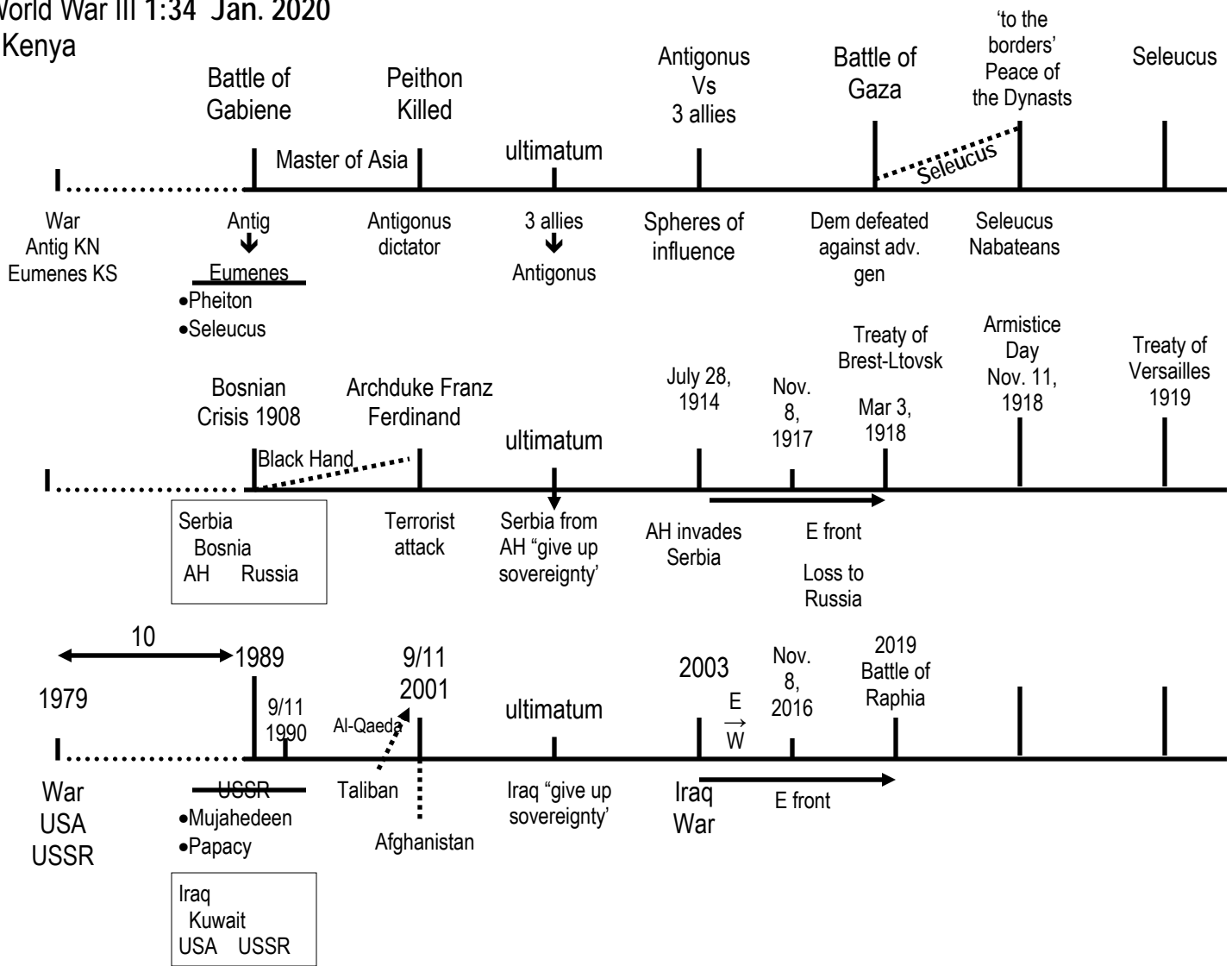


Afghanistan isn't enough, they also want to invade Iraq. We see this ultimatum, there's two ultimatums in our history, **three allies against the King of the North, France, Germany, Russia, saying stop acting like a dictator** and start sharing we're the UN, remember that. You have another ultimatum **from the King of the North to it's small country, saying give up your sovereignty to us**, you had the United States say to Saddam Hussein give up your sovereignty to us step back from power. When they fail to fulfill this clause the giving up of sovereignty you have an invasion of Serbia and you have an invasion of Iraq.

This war with Iraq then begins what, based on this application? We see the ultimatum and then the Iraq war. So what begins at the Iraq war? You have the Eastern front plus the Western front beginning at the same point in time. So the Eastern front of World War 1 in application begins with the Iraq war 2003. It was Russia in this history that was supposed to support Iraq in the UN through France and Germany. But Russia back in the history of the gulf war had not been able to support Saddam Hussein. Vladimir Putin does not want to see that happen again. He's been in power for about three to four years now, and he is wanting to establish Russia, not yet really as this feared superpower, all he's saying to the United States is stop acting as this unilateral dictatorship. When the United States invaded Iraq in 2003 this is known historically as the catalyst that turns Vladimir Putin so vehemently against the United States. Later on even down into our history when people attack him for invading Ukraine, what does he say? *I invaded Ukraine, you invaded Iraq*. Not quite so clearly because he claims not to be in Ukraine. But in his own twisted fashion that's the message he sends back. *I can do what I want in Ukraine, look what you did to Iraq, illegally*, because it was an illegal invasion, they went against the direction of the UN. So with the invasion of Iraq begins the war on the Eastern front. The Battle of Gaza is also known as the battle of Raphia. It's not the Battle of Raphia from Daniel 11, but Gaza and Raphia are interchangeable. This location of Gaza was also known as Raphia. So this Battle of Gaza fought between Demetrius and Ptolemy is also called in history as the Battle of Raphia, so we line that up with the battle of Raphia. What do we recognize about world war II? Who wins World War II? The King of the South.

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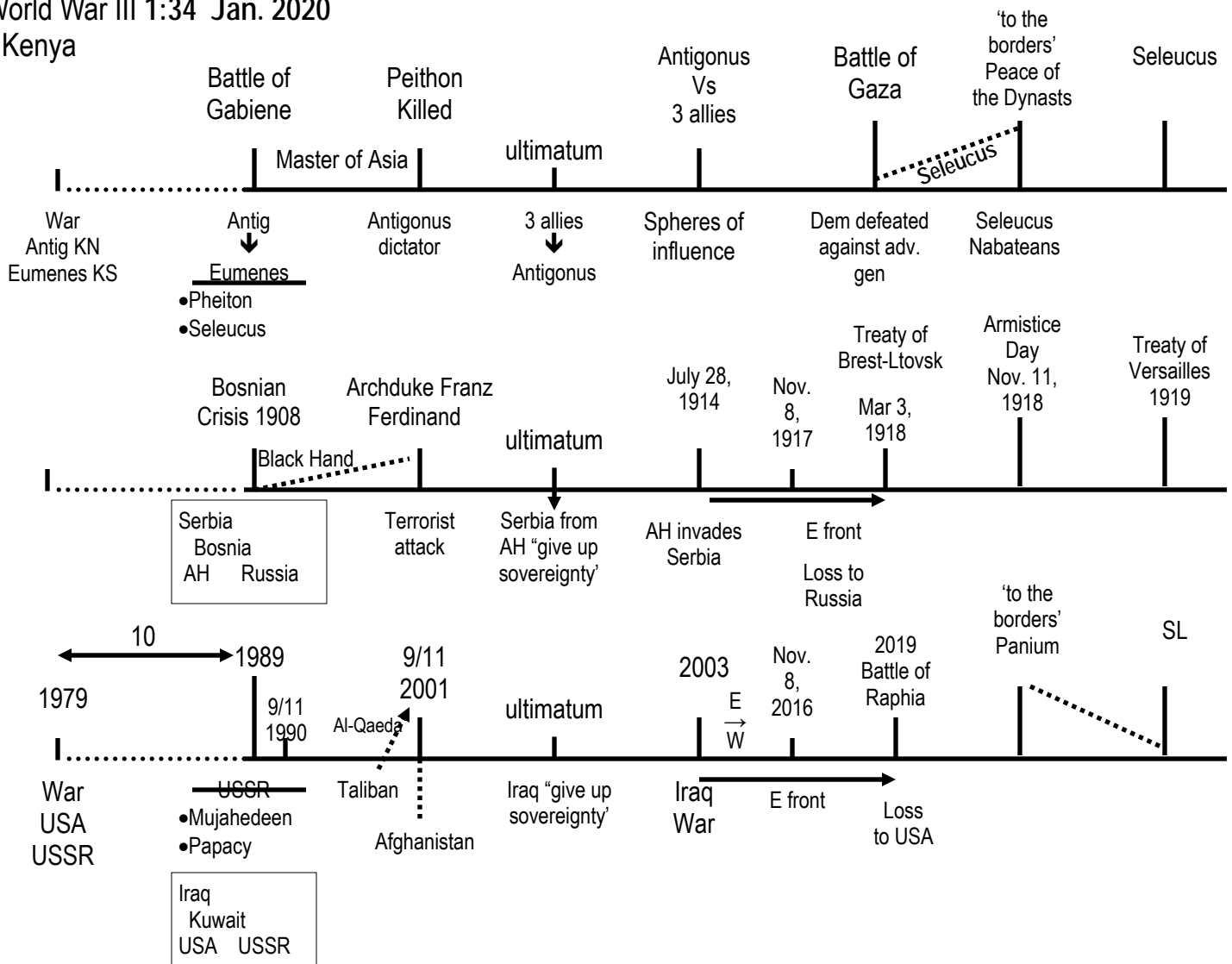
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When we make application who wins? What do we do to World War II when we make application? We have to switch them and we discussed that before how the alpha history is failure and the omega history is success. World War I and World War II are the alpha history of the war between the King of the South and the King of the North and we can demonstrate that through the counterfeit as well as through the world wars. So if this is the alpha history, then what do we switch? We switch the victor and the loser in that war. As we begin to switch this war from 2003 forward, instead of it being Germany or the King of the North that employs this tactic it's going to be the King of the South. So Germany, they took Lenin and said we will send you through to Russia because you're going to overthrow the government and make peace with us. So in this history from 2003, Vladimir Putin comes up with a plan. The best way to make peace with the United States is to overthrow the government. So he finds someone, he finds Donald Trump, we've already lined up their pact or alliance or what's known as collusion. Just like Germany sent Lenin into Russia, so Russia sent Donald Trump into the United States. This was November 8th of 1917, and when did Donald Trump win his election? November 8th of 2016. What has he then succeeded to do? He's made peace on the Eastern front and this is one of the points from this study that we need to come back and discuss later. How do we see this year? How do we see the Battle of Raphia? Because in the history of World War 2 and most of our other histories, we see it as this war between two enemies. What World War 1 brings to the table is these two are enemies and now they're friends. Donald Trump doesn't start the war, now he ends the war. And he ends the war at the Battle of Raphia in 2019. We'll review that later.

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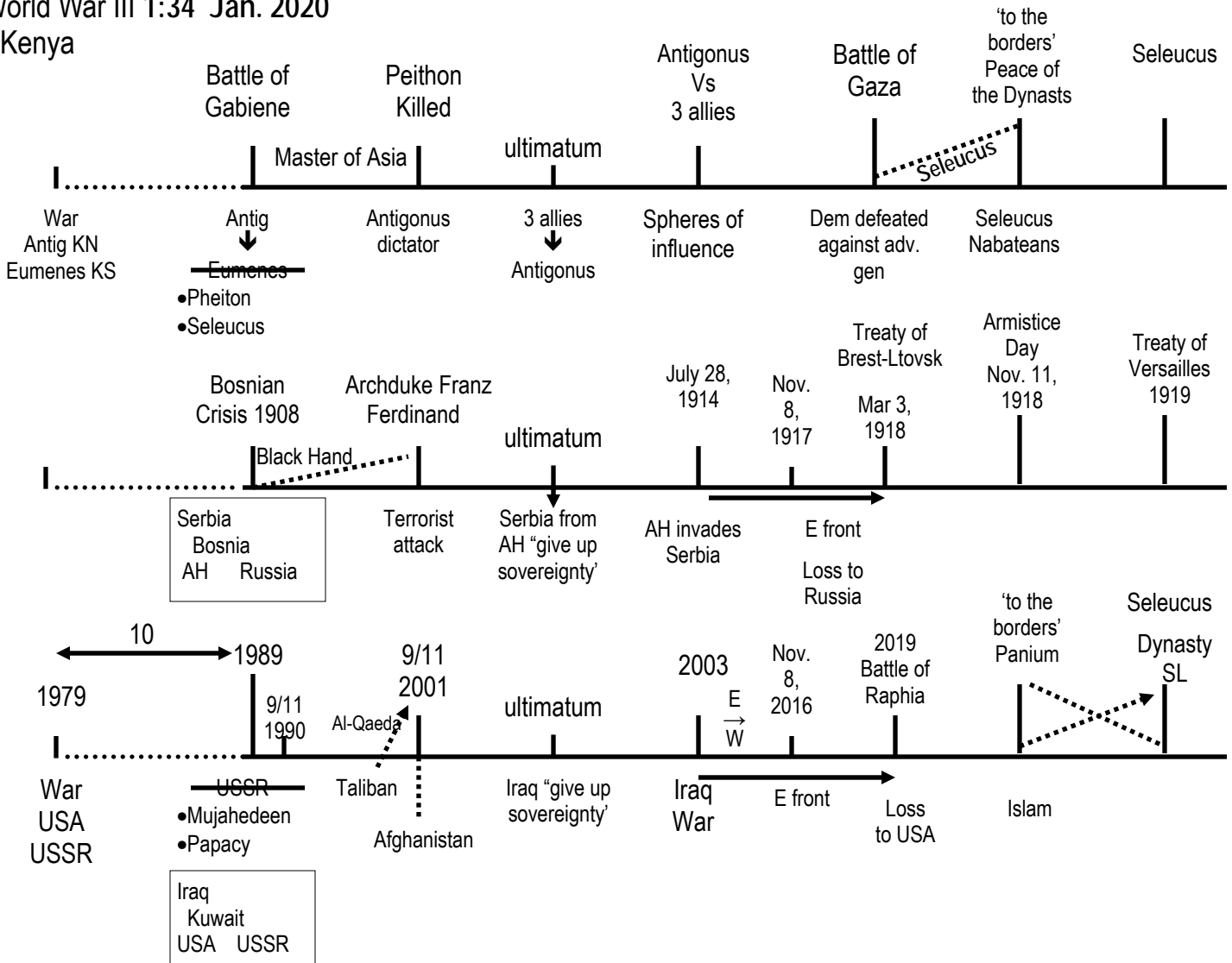
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But this work came at a great loss to Russia, so this peace comes at a great loss to the United States. It came at a great loss to the King of the South in the alpha history and it comes as a great loss to the King of the North in the omega history, it was more than a peace. But then what do we know what's going to happen? Germany is fighting a battle on the Western front and has internal problems. It begins to lose because of those problems. So as Germany cannot continue to fight, it's to weak, leading up to this late history of 1989, so we know that coming up to Panium we see the fall of the King of the South. We see that in this history Antigonos, he marches back down, takes all of that territory up to the borders of Egypt itself. So we know these spheres of influence that they've been fighting over will slip out of the hand of the King of the South and all of that territory taken over by the King of the North up until the borders of Russia itself. In the history of 1989 to 91 the United States took all of the satellite states to the borders of Russia itself. So when we find that repeated in this history from Panium to the Sunday law we see Russia lose all of its territories through to the borders of Russia itself. Now is Russia itself as a country going to be destroyed? No, what does it need to happen to die as the King of the South? All it has to lose is its sphere of influence. So from Panium and the Sunday law we see it lose its sphere of influence. Russia itself does not have to be destroyed, that's all that's needed to weaken it to such a state that prophecy identifies it as dead, as that symbol.

#6 World War III 1:34 Jan. 2020

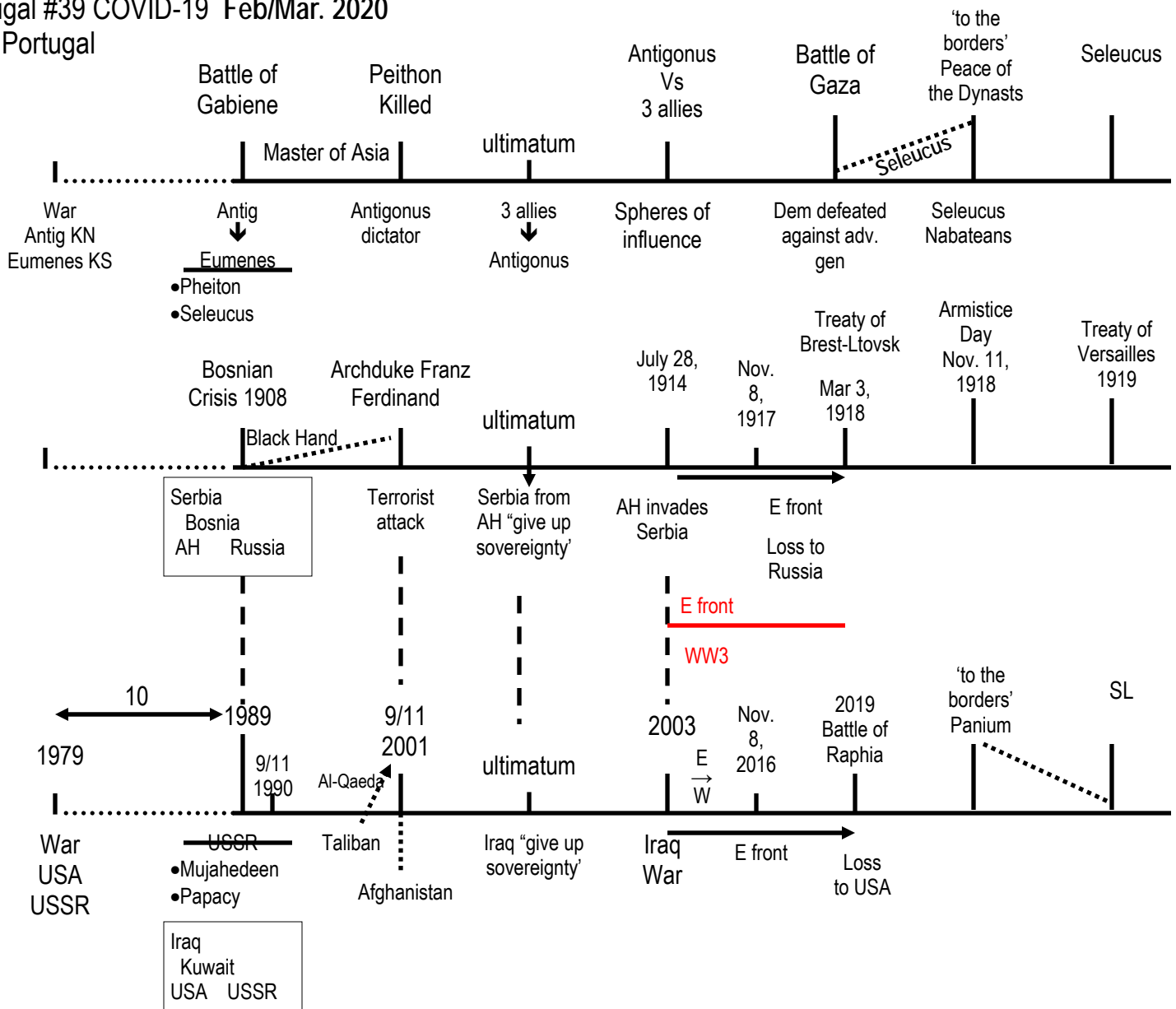
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In the history of Panium to the Sunday law we also see another lesson we can learn. This time from the third Diadochi War. Here we find lining up with Panium, there's this peace treaty, this peace made, we find between Ptolemy and Antigonus, King of the North and the King of the South. That becomes resolved and we also mark the Nabateans, so we add Islam to the waymark Panium, the Nabateans are another event at Panium. Then, because of this battle of Gaza, in the conflict between the North and the South, who begins to rise and establish themselves? You have the rise of Seleucus until the Seleucid Dynasty is fully established and operational at the Sunday law. And the Seleucid Dynasty, the King of the North in this history, is bringing it back to here is in an alliance with the Mujahedeens and the papacy. The papacy being marked by Seleucus. So if we see Seleucus, he goes to this history. Seleucus goes from being an ally of the king of the north of the United States to the dissolving of that alliance to finally fighting for his place at the Sunday law history. And we describe Seleucus as the papacy. And this will be reviewed and finalized in another study.

Portugal #39 COVID-19 Feb/Mar. 2020

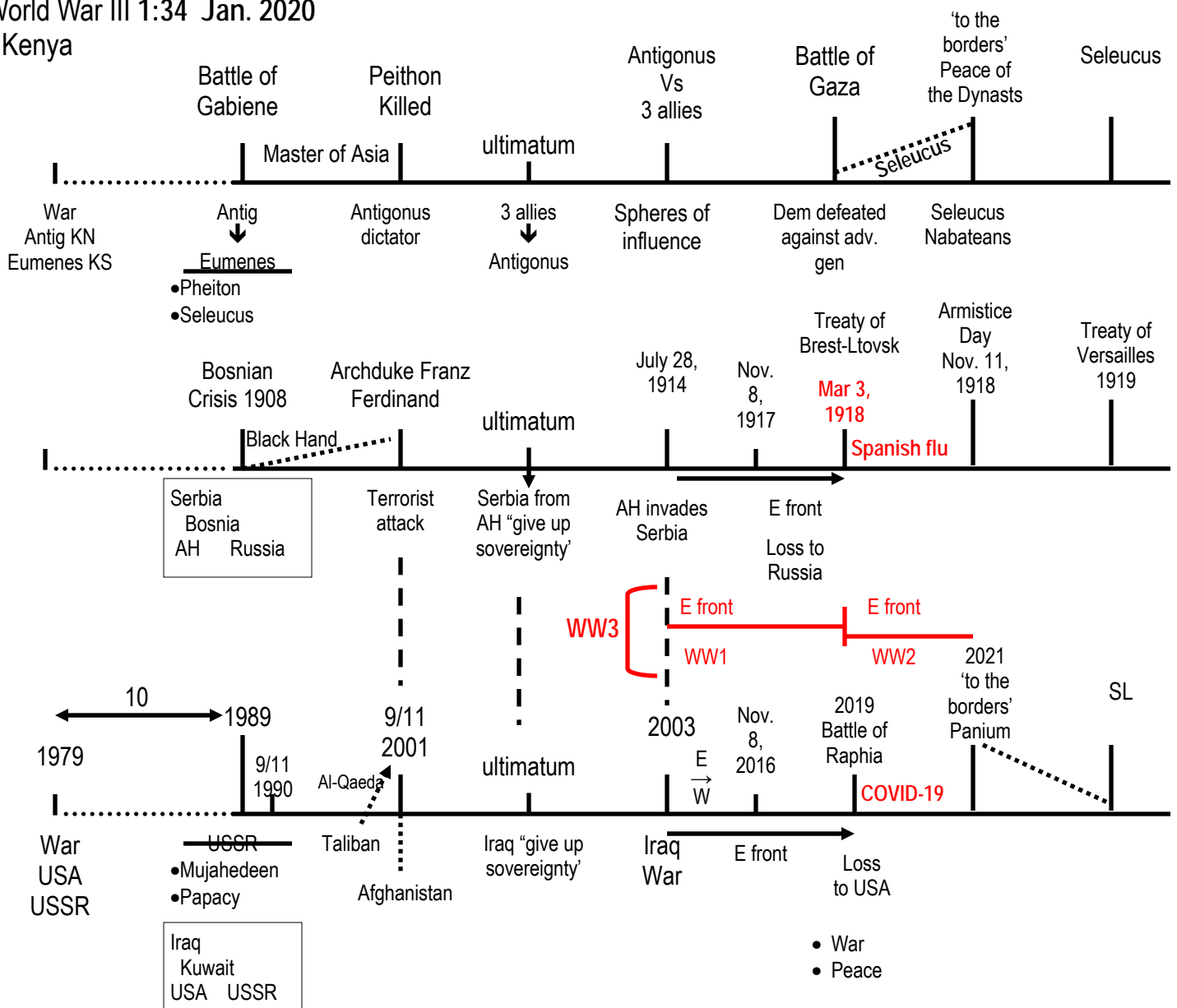
Tess Portugal



In application we have the Bosnian crisis that explains the Gulf War, the interaction between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. The interaction between the US and Iraq. Russia was too weak to defend Serbia because it has been experiencing internal revolutions. Russia is too weak to defend Iraq. The Soviet experiencing internal revolution. Out of the Slavic states developed this terrorist organization and out of those Eastern countries develops Al-Qaeda. The terrorist organization strikes, Austria-Hungary sends ultimatums to Serbia. United States sent ultimatums to Iraq. Most were fulfilled but sovereignty was not handed over. Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia, and United States invaded Iraq. Here began a much bigger war. Also in 2003 there was an information war that began to play out. This was an information war between the United States and Russia. This is the Eastern front of World War 1. It began in 2003. So in 2003 begins World War 3. World War 1 the Eastern front extends from 2003 to 2019. Germany are going to end that Eastern front by changing the government of Russia. He overthrows the government on November 8th. Trump is declared the winner on November 9th but that election to vote was November 8th. That's when he wins. Trump was sent by Vladimir Putin, by Russia. It was an intentional plot to end this war. It ends at 2019. Harsh terms for Russia at the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, they lost so much territory and then harsh terms for the United States in 2019, they lost so much territory. But Germany had other problems, on November 11th 1918 they surrender. But they don't think they've lost the war to a great extent. Both sides are tired. It's a treaty of Versailles they realize they have lost, it's the official end. The battle of Panium is a defeat but it's not the death. The war is not finally ended. Russia has to fall and then die.

#6 World War III 1:34 Jan. 2020

Tess Kenya

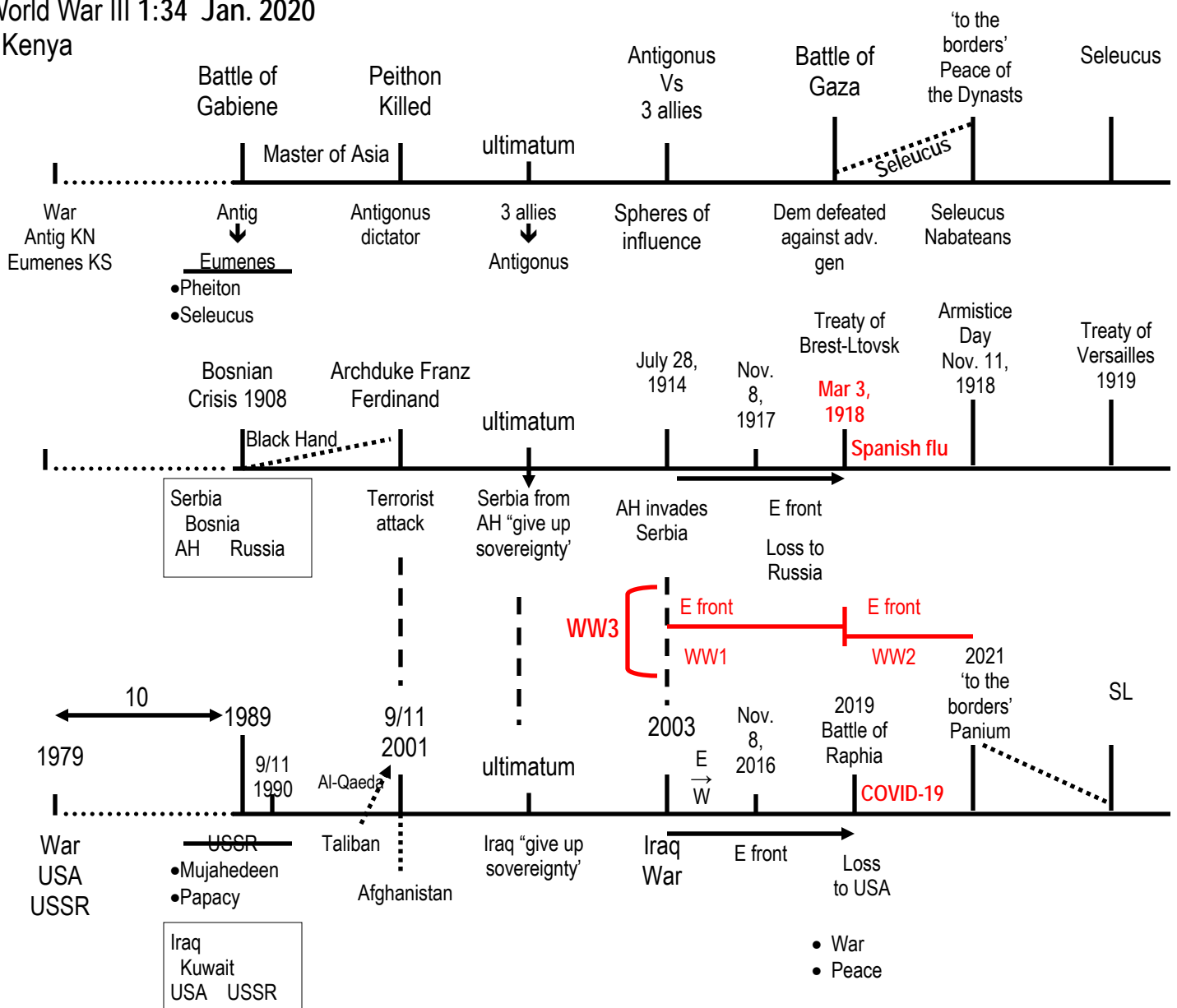


So these five wars in history give us this comprehensive view of the United States and Russia. It gives us the Eastern front in two parts, 2003 to 2019. And 2019 to 2021. You combine them both to understand World War 3. It shows us all the way from 1989 through to the Sunday law. The interactions through the Middle East, through Afghanistan, through Iraq, Ukraine, Eastern Europe, the 2016 election. And it shows 2019 in two parts. It is both a battle and a peace treaty, the beginning of a war and the end of the war. If we had time to break that down, those two conflicting thoughts give a comprehensive view of what happened in 2019. So we see where all the history comes from that tells our story of our line.

Now there's one other thing we want to talk about, we see World War 1 and it begins in 1914. Then we come down to the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, we have 1917, then in 1918 is the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and it lines up with Raphia. 1918, this treaty, what date was it signed? What month was it signed? March 3rd 1918. What began on the 4th of March 1918? According to Wikipedia, on the 4th of March 1918 in a US military facility one of their cooks reported sick. He's the first recorded victim of the Spanish Flu. Within a few days 522 men at that camp reported sick. The day after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk begins the Spanish Flu epidemic. Why is that relevant to us? We have 2019, November 9th is the close of probation, when is the first reported case of the Coronavirus? So far they've been able to trace it back, the best they can do to November 17, 2019. Throughout 1918 beginning from March 4 the Spanish flu ravaged the world, it was worldwide. It began directly after the treaty. The Spanish flu did not begin in Spain. It's called the Spanish flu because Spain was so shut off from the rest of the world, when it occurred in Spain the Spanish thought that it was only occurring in their country. So they called it the Spanish flu, but it did not begin in Spain. The Spanish flu as best as can now be understood through genetics came from an animal source. They can't pin it to the exact variety but the closest they can come is it was a variety of bird. It is short period of time it became worldwide. The most widespread epidemic in human history.

#6 World War III 1:34 Jan. 2020

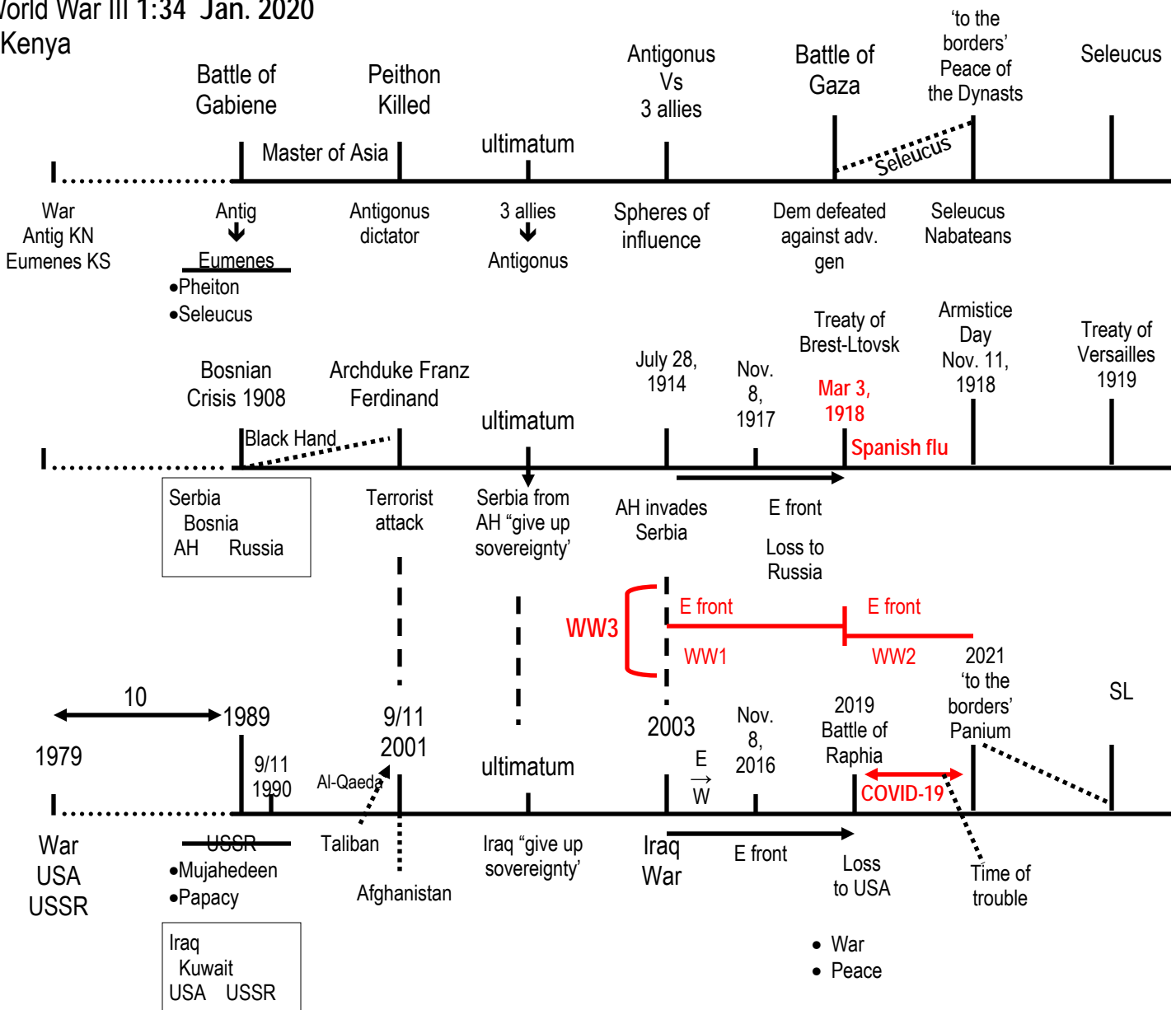
Tess Kenya



There's Nethinims today that are looking back to 1918 and what are they recognizing? The same thing. 1918 the Spanish flu, in 2019 the Coronavirus. This is a worldwide epidemic and this is a worldwide epidemic. Even on a reform lines we could overlay the two. This becomes very important when we think of two things. First of all you always have a choice between two methodologies, line upon line or conspiracy theories. Coronavirus is a worldwide epidemic that was not a government plot. It developed from an animal source and it is extremely serious. We've seen those trains, the ones that have a tank. A train but it has a tank on top used to transport liquids or gases. There's this distant photo of this tank on a train and underneath it it said 'real'. Written on the side of this tank was COVID-19. What he is saying is it this is proof that it was created at released intentionally. Sometimes conspiracy theories are obviously nonsense. Why would we create a virus that we would intentionally create to destroy our own economy, put it in a tank, and then label the tank? If we was a master conspirator we wouldn't label our crime so everybody can see. That's just foolishness. But those who have rejected this message, they don't believe line upon line so they resort to these crazy theories. The nethinims, they said we are repeating World War II and Trump is Hitler. They were correct. The nethinims said we are repeating the 1918 Spanish flu and they are correct. There are some differences between World War II and World War 3. There are some differences with this flu epidemic. For example this Spanish flu it killed millions of people because everyone was so physically weakened by the world war. We are not in a hot war, the population is not as weak. We are in an information war. So the suffering I would suggest is not so much the death count. The consequences of this virus are the information attacks. That's the war that's where we're weak. It's destroying the European Union, NATO, the UN, people's trust in their governments, in their medical system. Where it's doing the most damage is because we are weak because of an information war. That damage won't be reflected in the death count, but it's just as dangerous, how this virus is being used, the damage it's doing because of information.

#6 World War III 1:34 Jan. 2020

Tess Kenya



Conspiracy theories make us weak. A trench war made the Spanish flu dangerous, the consequence there was just in the death count. What makes the coronavirus dangerous is the information war that we've been in, the consequences of the war are in these two streams of information and how it's being used. We can just see that in how Trump is using this virus.

We've been getting these questions, is the virus a subject of Prophecy, and yes it is a subject of Prophecy. But there's more to our line. This history is the time of trouble, it's the seven last plagues, it's not just the coronavirus. This has been worldwide. In Australia, 20% of the forest has burned, 20%. Over a billion animals died. In February and March 2020 rain finally came and it helped put out the fires but it took the massive ash and swept it into the rivers and it destroyed the river systems. Australia will never recover. In Africa they are facing a locust plague, just one of the swarms is 37 miles long, 25 miles wide. If it wasn't for Trump and the coronavirus and the elections we would hear about this. The last time Africa had this kind of plague or this kind of danger was 1987 to 1989. 1989 is what date? Defeat of the King, of the South. Defeat of the King of the South began in 1987. 87, 88, 89 - 2019, 2020, 2021. In a number of ways 1987, 2019 and you can see multiple connections within those histories. Including the beginnings of what will lead to a financial crisis crash. It's not just the coronavirus that is showing our time of trouble. We can see the virus from the perspective of the plagues, you can connect it to World War 1, the Spanish flu, what's already demonstrated on our reform line. The greatest danger is not the death count, it's the the danger of conspiracy theories because people are weakened by an information war. That what we have to guard against.

