

## **#423 Ending the USSR to Build the Second Babel – The Rise and the Removal of the Latter Day Genesis 11:6-7 Restrainer and Confounder, part 2, The November 6-7 Birth of the USSR**

The Red October Revolution of 1917 took place in October on the old Russian calendar, but on November 6-7, 1917, on the modern calendar. The uprising was actually set for November 6 by the Bolsheviks, and events swung into action on that date.

**Key Understanding: Why the Soviet Union was birthed on November 6. Because the Lord ordained that it rise to become a latter day(s) Genesis 11:6-7 Restrainer and Confounder of the objective of “Making the World Safe for Democracy,” the Soviet Union was birthed on 11/6-7/1917.**

***Genesis 11:1, 5-7 (KJV) And THE WHOLE EARTH WAS OF ONE LANGUAGE, and ONE SPEECH.***

*5 And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of men builded.  
6 And the LORD said, Behold, **THE PEOPLE IS ONE**, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now **NOTHING WILL BE RESTRAINED FROM THEM, which they have IMAGINED to do.***

*7 Go to, **LET US GO DOWN, AND THERE CONFOUND THEIR LANGUAGE**, that they may not understand one another’s speech.*

**November 6-7, 1917.** The details of the uprising were left to a Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC). Prominent among its members was Leon Trotsky. Having escaped from Siberia in 1907, Trotsky had spent ten years as a revolutionary émigré in Europe and the United States, before returning to Russia in March 1917, where he had assumed control of a left-wing Menshevik group that sided with the Bolsheviks.



Leon Trotsky

**The date for the uprising was tentatively set for November 6 . . .**

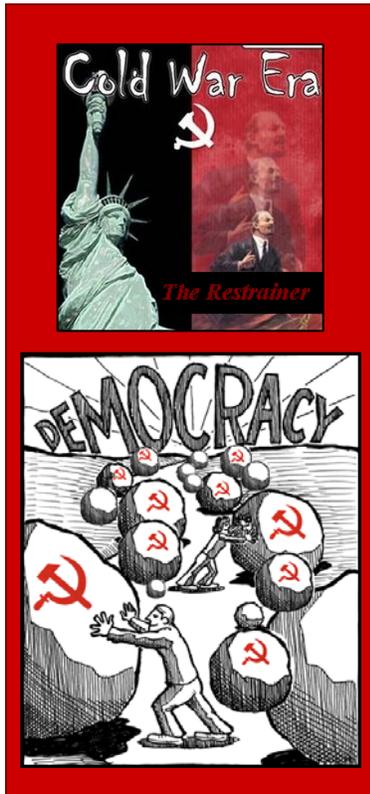
It was the provisional government – now under the leadership of its war minister, Alexander Kerensky, who had replaced Prince Lvov following the July riots – that delivered the first blow. **Early in the morning of November 6, the government declared a state of insurrection.** The MRC was outlawed, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders.



circa 1917: Smolny Institute, Petrograd (St Petersburg)

To Lenin, isolated in Vyborg, it was clear only that the government had taken action. He had no idea how the party or the MRC were responding, and he feared that the Bolsheviks might miss their opportunity.

The [provisional] government [led by Kerensky] had cut the telephone links with the Smolny Institute, a former girls' school that was now the headquarters of both the party and the Petrograd soviet, so a messenger was dispatched from Vyborg to carry Lenin's last minute appeal to the central committee: "With all my power I wish to persuade the comrades that now everything hangs on a hair . . . We must at all costs, this evening, tonight, arrest the ministers . . . We must not wait! We may lose everything."



The appeal was scarcely on its way when Lenin, unable to contain his anxiety, set off for Smolny Institute. Traveling part of the way on foot, part by streetcar, he arrived there [on November 6] just before midnight. At first, the sentries refused him admission – he was wearing a wig and the lower part of his face was disguised by a bandage – but finally they allowed him to pass. He immediately headed for the room where Trotsky was working. **By now it was November 7** – October 25, according to the old Russian calendar – which happened to be Trotsky's 38<sup>th</sup> birthday. In answer to Lenin's questions, he explained that, within the next two hours, detachments of revolutionary troops and armed workers would start occupying the railway stations, power plants, post offices, telephone exchanges, and other key points in the city. At 2:00 a.m., Trotsky pulled out his watch and said, "It's begun." Lenin replied, "From being on the run to supreme power – that's too much. It makes me dizzy." Then, according to Trotsky, Lenin made the sign of the cross. **[By 10:00 a.m. on November 7, the MRC forces had taken all but one of their objectives.** Early that evening, the workers and Bolshevik-led soldiers and sailors seized the Winter Palace, headquarters of the provisional government. They arrested members of the government. Prime Minister Alexander Kerensky fled the city.]

Source: *TimeFrame AD 1900-1925, The World In Arms*, by the Editors of Time-Life Books, p. 66-67, © 1989

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