

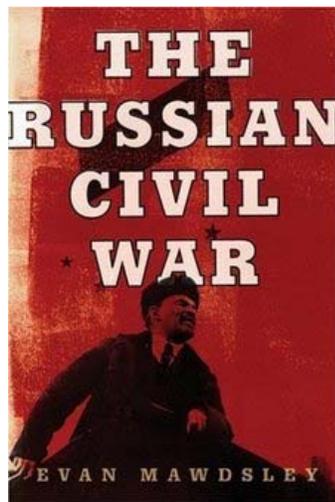
## #490 Red Armies vs. White Armies – Toward the Russian ‘Red vs. White’ Civil War of 1918-1920

**The Russian Revolution (1917).** On November 7, 1917, armed workers in support of the Bolsheviks took over important points in Petrograd (formerly St. Petersburg, and eventually to become Leningrad in 1924). Early that evening, the workers and Bolshevik-led soldiers and sailors seized the Winter Palace, headquarters of the Provisional Government that had been led by Alexander Kerensky. They arrested members of that government. Kerensky escaped. After a bloody struggle in Moscow, the Bolsheviks controlled that city by November 15.

After the Bolsheviks seized the government, Russia, which had been on the side of the Allies, withdrew from World War I (since they certainly were not going to be participating in “Making the World Safe for Democracy”), and began peace talks with Germany. In March 1918, Russia signed the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. Under the treaty, Russia gave up large areas, including the Baltic states, Finland, Poland, and Ukraine. The Russian conquests of two centuries were thus abandoned. Not since the days of Peter the Great had the Russian frontier been so far from central Europe. To V. I. Lenin, it made little difference as long as he could withdraw Russian support from the war. Besides, he was rather convinced that the events that had just taken place to bring the Bolsheviks to power in Russia were a prelude to a general upheaval in the world, and that World War I would bring all of Europe to the inevitable Marxist revolution. He felt that Imperial Germany was doomed, and that the Poles and Ukrainians and others would soon emerge as free socialist peoples. But real peace did not come, for the country itself sank immediately into what history calls the Russian Civil War.



Signing the armistice at Brest-Litovsk



**The Russian Civil War (1918-1920).** All types of anti-Leninists (anti-Bolsheviks) scattered in all directions to organize resistance against the new Communist regime. There were those who still supported the Tsar. There were those who supported the recent (democratic) Provisional Government that had been led by Kerensky. There were non-Bolshevik Socialists. There were even armies of intervention from countries that joined in to stop the Bolsheviks. During the Russian Civil War, the ill-coordinated hodge-podge of anti-Bolshevik forces – voluntarily united only because of their opposition to the Bolsheviks – were known collectively as the **White Army**, or the **Whites**. They fought against the **Red Army** of the Communists, often known simply as the **Reds**, for control of Russia. (Much of the above was taken from *A History of the Modern World*, by R. R. Palmer and Joel Colton, p. 708-9, © 1979.)

**Key Understanding: *The Russian ‘red vs. white’ Civil War of 1918-1920.*** The Russian Civil War of 1918-1920 (it lasted longer in some parts of Russia) pitted who were collectively known as the Reds/Red Army against the Whites/White Army. The Russian Civil War between the *Reds* and *Whites*, which resulted in the *Rise of the Soviet Union*, when many were made *red*, was a necessary event preceding the fulfillment of Daniel 12:10, when many were made *white*, through the December 8-10, 1991, *Fall of the Soviet Union*. Those who were being made *red* through the Red Army victory in the Russian Civil War of 1918-1920 would have descendants who were made *white* several generations later through the December 8-10, 1991, “*White Russia*” Fall of the Soviet Union.

***Daniel 12:10 (KJV) MANY SHALL BE PURIFIED, and MADE WHITE*** [in the counterfeit, White Russia’s parliament on December 10, 1991, approved the December 8, 1991, agreement to end the Soviet Union and create the Commonwealth of Independent States], ***and TRIED*** [in the counterfeit, referring back to Thomas Paine and *These are the times that TRY men’s souls*, also seen in Revelation 3:10 in the letter to the Church in Philadelphia]; ***but the wicked shall do wickedly: and none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand.***



1919 poster, “Mount your horses, workers and peasants! The Red Cavalry is the pledge of victory.”

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