

#766 Constantine the Great and Woodrow Wilson, II – Constantine and Revelation 6:2: Constantine Given the Crown of his Father’s Throne

Revelation 6:2 (KJV) *And I saw, and behold A WHITE HORSE: and HE [Constantine the Great] THAT SAT ON HIM HAD A BOW; and A CROWN [of his father’s (Constantius’s) throne] WAS GIVEN UNTO HIM [at York]: and HE WENT FORTH CONQUERING, AND TO CONQUER. [Constantine sat on his earthly father’s throne through the *Sword*, and reigned on the earth in the name of the Heavenly Father.]*

Key Understanding: *A crown was given unto the white horse rider. In the summary of Constantine and his role as the prototype Antichrist White Horse Rider in the fulfillment of Revelation 6:2, point 3 is about a crown being given to Constantine at York, to sit on his father’s throne.*

1. **REVELATION 6:2** (died on May 22 + 11 = 6:2)
2. **A WHITE HORSE**
3. **A CROWN WAS GIVEN UNTO HIM**

At York, England, Constantine was crowned emperor of the western provinces of the Roman Empire. He would eventually conquer all of the Roman Empire.

The bronze statue, erected in 1998 at York Minster, marks the probable spot where Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor by the army to succeed his father, Constantius I, who had come to Britain in A.D. 296 to recover Britain from Allectus and returned there in A.D. 306 to campaign against the Picts.



4. **HE THAT SAT ON HIM HAD A BOW**
5. **HE WENT FORTH CONQUERING, AND TO CONQUER**

The Crowning. York was a military center for the Romans in Britain. It was known as Eboracum at the time. Constantius and Constantine had a number of months together after Constantine’s famous horse ride from Nicomedia. They spent the winter in York.

Constantine had arrived none too soon. Constantius was already dying. The months they spent together were a time during which many momentous designs were planned for Constantine's future glory. The death came on July 25, 306 A.D.

Before the death of Constantius, all the necessary measures had been carefully taken. One last step was required. Would the army accept Constantine as Augustus? The answer was yes. The army in Britain needed to be convinced that the policies of Britain and Gaul deserved to be supported against those of the remainder of the Roman Empire. Constantine was backed as the new Augustus, appointed by God, nominated by his father, and accepted by the Roman army.

The first practical step was to secure the entire dominion that legally belonged to Constantius according to the Roman Empire. Between July and October 306 A.D., the whole and considerable Roman army in Britain under Constantine, with all available auxiliaries and supply organization complete, was to be transferred from Britain to the Rhone mouth and the Alpine frontiers of Gaul. No small army set out from York under the newly crowned Constantine. There was a massive movement of detachments down the military highways and off the shores of Britain.

Here is [#766–Doc 1](#), which is the website about **the Major International Exposition on Constantine the Great** at Yorkshire Museum in York, England, in 2006. Our purpose is to show the well-established historical connection between Constantine and York.



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