

#942 Deceiving the Elect – The Miracles of the False Christs who are Deceiving the Elect

Signs and wonders and miracles of the false Christs. In the KJV, Matthew 24:24 says that false Christs (and false prophets) shall perform “*great signs and wonders*” to deceive the elect. The NIV renders it as “*great signs and miracles.*”

Matthew 24:24 (KJV) FOR THERE SHALL ARISE FALSE CHRISTS, and false prophets, AND SHALL SHEW GREAT SIGNS AND WONDERS; insomuch that, IF IT WERE POSSIBLE, THEY SHALL DECEIVE THE VERY ELECT.

Matthew 24:24 (NIV) FOR FALSE CHRISTS and false prophets WILL APPEAR AND PERFORM GREAT SIGNS AND MIRACLES TO DECEIVE EVEN THE ELECT—IF THAT WERE POSSIBLE.

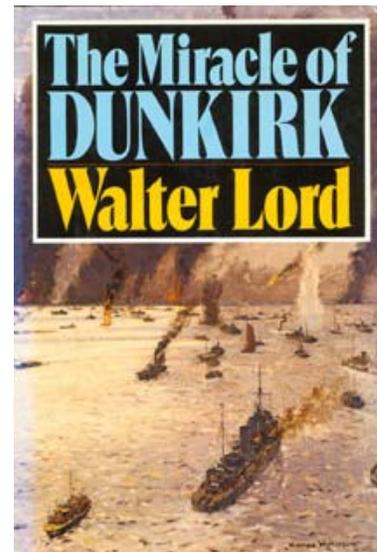
Key Understanding: Question: *The miracles of the false Christs.* If Winston Churchill and George Washington are examples of the false Christs of Matthew 24:24, then exactly what are the *great signs, wonders, or miracles* that they performed, which would indicate that their endeavors were approved by the Lord (though they actually were not) and would thus deceive the elect?



Answer: *The miracle at Dunkirk.* In the case of Winston Churchill, a great miracle to deceive the elect was the Miracle at Dunkirk. Western Christianity considers the event as proof that the Lord approved of Winston Churchill and the Allies, and the doctrines and beliefs for which they fought.

[We specifically covered the “Miracle of Dunkirk,” a name given to the event by

Winston Churchill himself, in Unsealings [#673–#674](#), within the midst of the long series titled Dunkirk (Unsealings [#671–#695](#).)]



The miracle of the fog. In the case of George Washington, a great miracle to deceive the elect was the “Dunkirk of the American Revolution,” the “miracle of the fog” after the Battle of Long Island (also called the Battle of Brooklyn, or Battle of Brooklyn Heights).

Patriotic American Christians consider the event as proof that the Lord approved of George Washington and the Americans, and the doctrines and beliefs for which they fought.



The Miracle of the Fog during the Battle of Long Island

The Battle of Long Island, also known as the Battle of Brooklyn, fought on August 27, 1776, was the first major battle of the American Revolutionary War following the United States Declaration of Independence. It was the largest battle of the entire conflict, and the first battle an army of the United States ever engaged in. The battle and its immediate aftermath were marked by the British capture of New York City, which they subsequently held for the entire war. In the weeks that followed the Battle of Brooklyn, British forces occupied Long Island.



Retreat at Long Island

The miracle of the fog. The miracle for the Americans was that General George Washington directed an escape of the Continental Army when a miraculous dense fog encompassed the East River and Brooklyn Heights, located at the far west end of Long Island. British General Howe's forces had surrounded the Americans, who had fortifications on Brooklyn Heights with their backs to the East River. On the night of August 30, 1776, an unexpected fog allowed them to escape from Long Island across the East River to Manhattan. Otherwise it looked as if the Continental Army might have to surrender to the British, and the

war would have been over in 1776 within two or three months after the Declaration of Independence was signed. (i) The Miracle of Dunkirk in World War II and (ii) the miracle of the fog after the Battle of Long Island during the Revolutionary War can be considered twin events because in each case the miracle allowed the defeated army to fight another day, victoriously.

Washington's regiments retreat across the Gowanus Creek after holding off the British long enough to let the rest of the Continental Army escape under the cover of the miraculous fog.



<< [Previous](#)

[Main Page and List of Unsealing Summaries](#)

[Next](#) >>