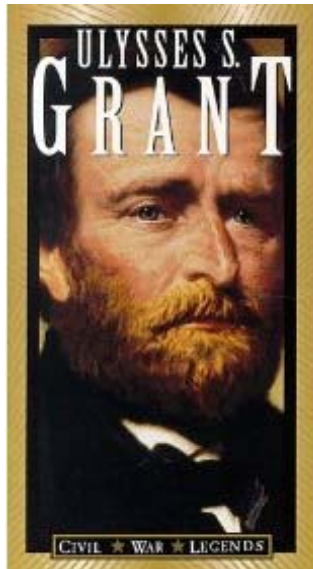


#1054 The Revelation 3:21 Grant – U.S. Grant



Key Understanding: *The Lord ordained the name and person of U.S. Grant to fulfill “will I grant” in Revelation 3:21. The Lord ordained that Hiram Ulysses Grant undergo the name change to U.S. Grant, and then subsequently raised up U.S. Grant during the course of the U.S. Civil War to eventually become the commander of all of the Union armies, so as to fulfill the prophecy associated with Revelation 3:21, with its words of “will I grant.”*

Revelation 3:21 (KJV) TO HIM THAT OVERCOMETH [(i) the U.S. Grant-led Joel’s former rain-reign Union Army and the United States on April 9, 1865, (ii) the William Joseph Seymour/Edward Lee Latter Rain-reign Pentecostals on April 9, 1906, and (iii) the April 6 [= 9], 1917, Woodrow Wilson-led Joel’s Latter Rain-reign ‘Man o’ War’ U.S. Army] **WILL I GRANT TO SIT WITH ME IN MY THRONE, EVEN AS I ALSO OVERCAME, AND AM SET DOWN WITH MY FATHER IN HIS THRONE.**

Ulysses S. Grant. U.S. Grant commanded the victorious Union armies at the close of the Civil War. His success and fame as a general led to his election as President in 1868. He served two terms as President of the United States.

Ulysses S. Grant was born Hiram Ulysses Grant on April 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, Ohio. He was the first child of Jesse and Hannah Simpson Grant. In 1839, the congressman who appointed Ulysses to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point made a mistake in Grant’s name. He thought that Ulysses was the youth’s first name, and that his middle name was that of his mother. He made out the appointment to Ulysses S. Grant. Ulysses never corrected the mistake, becoming U.S. Grant.

Poster titled “Grant from West Point to Appomattox”



U.S. Grant was an average student at West Point, graduating in 1843. He met Julia Dent, the sister of a classmate, while stationed in St. Louis. They became engaged, but the threat of war with Mexico delayed their wedding. Grant's regiment went to Louisiana in 1844 and Texas in 1845. He served well in the Mexican War, taking part in the capture of Mexico City, and reaching the rank of first lieutenant. After the war, he and Julia married on August 22, 1848. They had four children, one of which was named Jesse Root, Jr. [That is mentioned for the sake of prophetic purposes.]

In 1854, Grant resigned from the Army, and spent the next six years participating in farming and business failures. He was almost 39 years old when the Civil War began. President Lincoln eventually appointed Grant brigadier general in August 1861. Victories under Grant's leadership leading to the Confederate surrender at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 4, 1863, resulted in him being given command of all Union forces in the West in October 1863. He continued to succeed in the West, while Union generals in the East were failing. Finally, President Abraham Lincoln promoted U.S. Grant to lieutenant general and on March 17, 1864, Grant assumed command of all Union armies. Grant went to Virginia and began a campaign against the forces of General Robert E. Lee. The pressure of the Union Army during the Siege of Petersburg eventually forced Robert E. Lee to abandon the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia. Grant's forces pursued Lee's forces to Appomattox, Virginia, where Lee surrendered at the former Raine property on April 9, 1865.



Grant's Tomb. Grant's Tomb, officially designated as the General Grant National Memorial, stands as a tribute to Ulysses S. Grant, the principal author of Union victory during the Civil War and 18th president of the United States. Located in Riverside Park in Manhattan near the intersection of Riverside Drive and W. 122 Street, this granite and marble monument is the final resting place of President Grant and his wife, Julia Dent Grant. It is also the second largest mausoleum in the Western Hemisphere. In the picture *above*, a fleet of battleships steams up the Hudson River past Grant's Tomb in 1919.

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