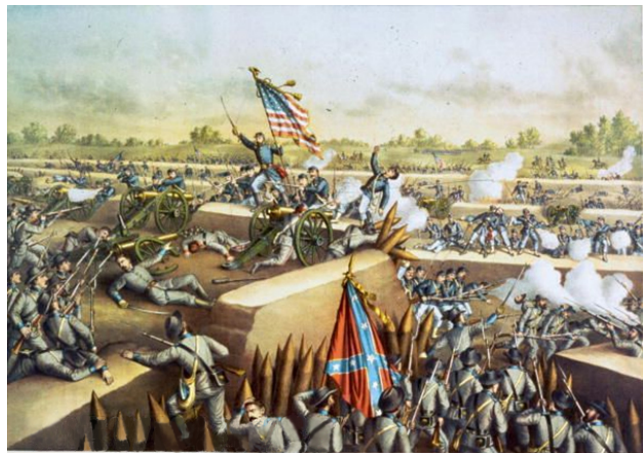


#1062 The Revelation 3:21 Grant – U.S. Grant and Petersburg, Virginia, in the Civil War; Woodrow Wilson and St. Petersburg, Russia, in World War I

The Siege of Petersburg. Richmond, Virginia, was the capital of the Confederacy during the later years of the U.S. Civil War. Petersburg, Virginia, was a city of 18,000 just south of Richmond. (Today, Richmond-Petersburg is considered to be one large metropolitan area, the “greater Richmond region.”) Petersburg was the supply center for the Confederate capital because of its close proximity, because of its location on the Appomattox River that provided navigable access to the James River, and because of its role as a major crossroads and junction for five railroads. The taking of Petersburg by the Union forces would make it impossible for Robert E. Lee to continue defending Richmond.



Soldiers in the trenches before battle, Petersburg, Virginia, 1865



The Fall of Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, during the American Civil War

The Richmond-Petersburg Campaign was a series of battles around Petersburg, Virginia, fought from June 15, 1864, to March 25, 1865. It consisted of nine months of trench warfare. Union forces under U.S. Grant assaulted Petersburg unsuccessfully and then constructed trench lines that extended over 30 miles around the eastern and southern outskirts of the city. Grant at last achieved his goal. In early April 1865, he seized the railroads that supplied Richmond. The Confederate troops had to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond. Lee retreated westward with nearly 50,000 men. He hoped to join forces with General Joseph E. Johnson in North Carolina. But U.S. Grant overtook him and barred his way with an army of almost 113,000 troops. Lee realized that continued fighting would result in the useless loss of lives. On April 9, 1865, Robert E. Lee surrendered to U.S. Grant at the former Raine property in the little country settlement of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

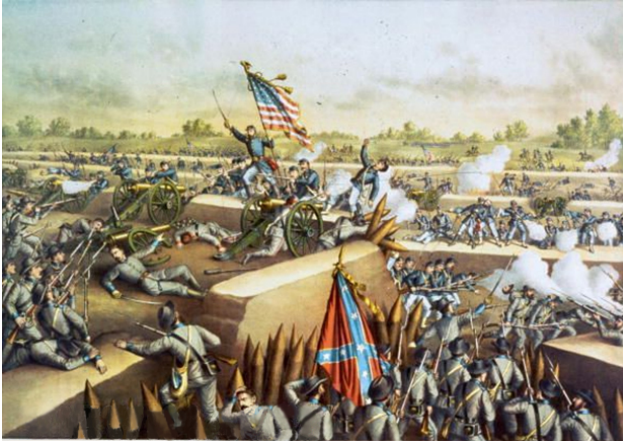
The extensive prophetic links between the *former rain* end of the Civil War and the *latter rain* beginning of World War I have been noted. There are more:

Key Understanding: *St. Peter's sword in the Civil War and in World War I. Just as St. Petersburg, Russia, pointed to the theme of St. Peter and the sword in association with the latter rain U.S. entry into World War I on April 6 [= 9], 1917 [reference Unsealing #1042],*

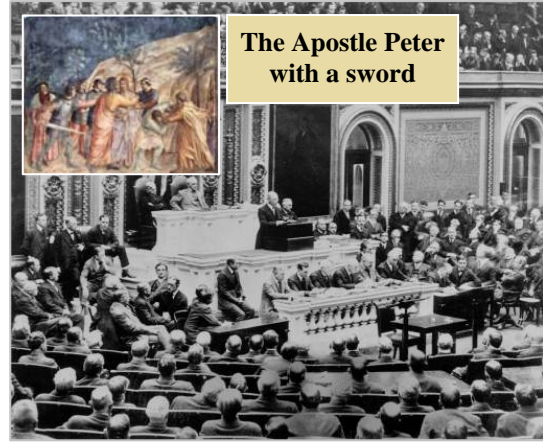
the Siege of Petersburg, Virginia, is likewise meant to point to the theme of St. Peter and the sword, in association with the *former rain end* of the U.S. Civil War on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox.

Furthermore, and interestingly enough, the Civil War-ending Siege of Petersburg, with its trench warfare, foreshadowed the trench warfare of World War I.

The Civil War and St. Peter's sword



World War I and St. Peter's sword



Just as **St. Petersburg, Russia**, pointed to the theme of St. Peter and the sword in association with the *latter rain U.S. entry* into **World War I** on April 6 [= 9], 1917 [reference Unsealing #1042], the **Siege of Petersburg**, Virginia, is likewise meant to point to the theme of St. Peter and the sword, in association with the *former rain end* of the **U.S. Civil War** on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox.

John 13:37-38: Peter would draw the *Sword* for Jesus, but not go to the *Cross* for Jesus

John 13:37-38 (KJV) Peter said unto him, Lord, why cannot I follow thee now? **I will lay down my life for thy sake.**

38 Jesus answered him, Wilt thou lay down thy life for my sake? Verily, verily, I say unto thee, **The cock shall not crow, till thou hast denied me thrice.**

[Reference Unsealing #278 The Cross of Jesus Christ vs. the Rights of Man – Peter's Cross vs. Peter's Sword.]

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