

#1227 America as Media-Persia – The Civil War: The Army of the Potomac, part 2, The Army of the Potomac of the Confederate South and the Army of the Potomac of the Union North

*Jeremiah 46:7-8 (NIV) "Who is this that rises like the Nile, like rivers of surging waters? 8 **EGYPT RISES LIKE THE NILE**, like rivers of surging waters. She says, 'I will rise and cover the earth; I will destroy cities and their people.'*

The Army of the Potomac of the South. During the early stages of the Civil War, the name given to General P.G.T. Beauregard's Confederate army was the Army of the Potomac. Thus at the first major land battle of the Civil War – the First Battle of Bull Run (named after the closest creek), which took place on July 21, 1861, and was won by the Confederates – the name of their army was the Army of the Potomac. However, this army eventually changed to the Army of Northern Virginia, which became famous under the leadership of Robert E. Lee.

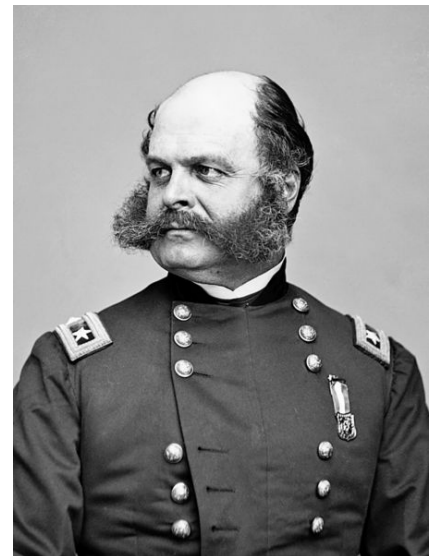


The First Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, near Manassas, Virginia

The Army of the Potomac of the North. The Union army that lost the first major land battle of the Civil War, the First Battle of Bull Run, had as its nucleus what was called the Army of Northeastern Virginia, but ended up adopting the name of the winning Confederate army. On July 26, 1861, Union Major General George B. McClellan formed the Army of the Potomac (for the North), which was composed of all military forces in the former Departments of Northeastern Virginia, Washington, Baltimore, and Shenandoah.

Major General Ambrose Burnside.
Sideburns are named after him.

Major General Ambrose E. Burnside became Commander of the Army of the Potomac for the Union from November 9, 1862 – January 26, 1863. Major General Joseph Hooker was Commander of the Army of the Potomac from January 26, 1863 – June 28, 1863, and then **Major General George G. Meade became Commander of the Army of the Potomac from June 28, 1863 – June 28, 1865.** U.S. Grant, general-in-chief of all Union armies, located his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac from May 1864 to April 1865.

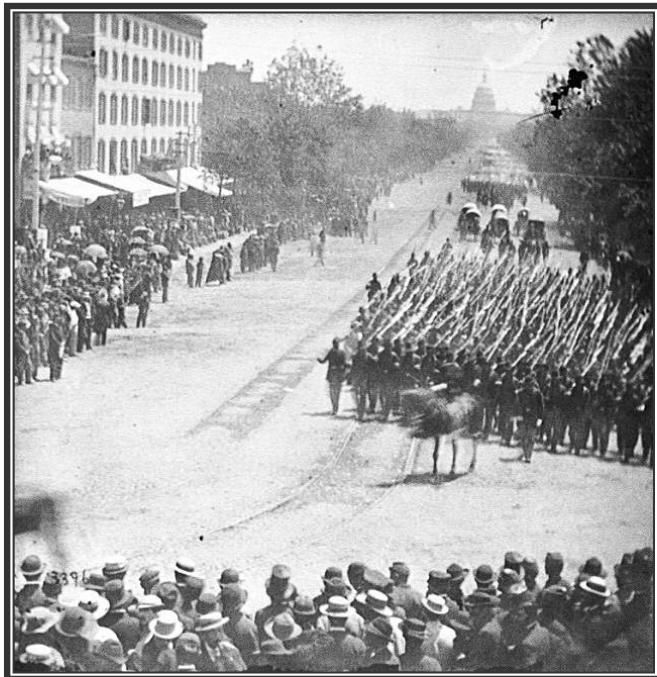


Key Understanding #1: *The armies of the Potomac.* The Army of the Potomac was the original name of the victorious Confederate army at the first major land battle of the Civil War, and then became the name of the Army of the Potomac of the victorious Union, because the Lord once again is making the point that the victorious North under U.S. Grant and Abraham Lincoln represents the United States as a whole in a Confederate rebellion against the Lord in the North.

In earlier Unsealings ([#160](#), [#373](#), [#647](#)), the doubles of the Revolutionary War and Civil War were covered. They included the *Jefferson* double, the *North* double, the *Scarlet* double, and the *Cotton* double. It is to be understood that the South's Scarlett (Civil War) Revolution against the North (1861-1865) was a double of America's scarlet (Revolutionary War) Revolution against Lord North of Great Britain (1775-1783), which is referring to the birth of the *scarlet* Beast (Revelation 17:3) upon which the scarlet Woman (Revelation 17:4) sits. **Likewise, the Scarlett Woman represented by the South in the Civil War, because of its rebellion against the North, is a picture of the unified United States during World War I. So . . .**

Key Understanding #2: *The victorious Army of the Potomac.* The 'U.S. Grant/George Meade' Army of the Potomac of the victorious Union is meant to represent the U.S. Army as a whole *going into World War I*. This makes sense because Washington D.C. sits on the Potomac River, and thus the Woodrow Wilson-led U.S. (Locust) Army of April 6, 1917, can be seen as the Army of the Potomac, which is also the Army of the Babylonians, and the Army of the Medes (Army of the Media-Persians).

Civil War victory parade on Pennsylvania Avenue, 1865.
Meade's army won.



World War I victory parade in New York City, 1919.
The Army of the Medes won.



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