

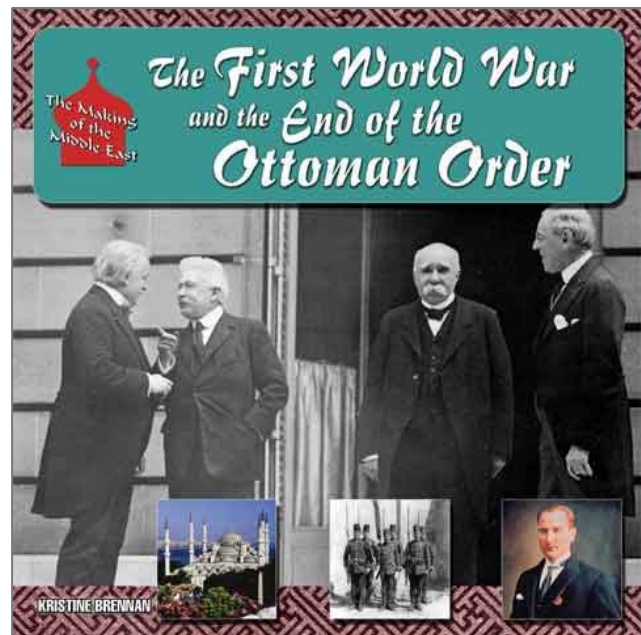
#1371 America as Media-Persia, II – The prophetic relationships between World War I and the 1991 Gulf War, part 5, *The Kings of the East: The Woodrow Wilson-led “Kings of the East,” symbolically drying up the Euphrates River by defeating the Ottoman Turks in World War I, and the George H. W. Bush-led “Kings of the East,” symbolically drying up the Euphrates River by defeating Saddam Hussein in the 1991 Gulf War*

Key Understanding: *The Kings of the East.* The Woodrow Wilson-led “Kings of the East” symbolically dried up the Euphrates River by defeating the Ottoman Turks in World War I, and the George H. W. Bush-led “Kings of the East” symbolically dried up the Euphrates River by defeating Saddam Hussein in the 1991 Gulf War.

The World War I *Kings of the East.* It was covered in Unsealing [#1251](#) that in World War I, because Woodrow Wilson and General John Pershing (whose name means *Persian*) were leading the United States in its role as the *second* (but *counterfeit*) ‘Cyrus the Great’ Media-Persia, they were also playing the role of a latter day(s) *Kings of the East* (in alliance with the British) in the defeat of the Ottoman Turks, *symbolically* drying up the Euphrates River.

Revelation 16:12 (KJV) And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon THE GREAT RIVER EUPHRATES; AND THE WATER THEREOF WAS DRIED UP, THAT THE WAY OF THE KINGS OF THE EAST [the Allies in World War

I in the role of a *second* Media-Persia, defeating the Ottoman Turks, and *symbolically* drying up the Euphrates River] **MIGHT BE PREPARED.**



The 1991 Gulf War *Kings of the East.*

The U.S. and British Allied victory over the Ottoman Turks in World War I led to the creation of the new nation of Iraq. Saddam Hussein became the leader of Iraq on July 16, 1979. The U.S. victory over Saddam Hussein-led Iraq in 1991 constituted another layer in the fulfillment of the U.S. playing the role of the *Kings of the East* defeating the power of the Euphrates River region, thereby *symbolically* drying up the Euphrates River. In fact, the



decisive battle between the forces led by H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr., and the forces of Iraq that led to the March 3, 1991, surrender of Iraq took place in the Euphrates River region of southern Iraq. The plan for the ground attack envisioned fixing Iraqi attention on an amphibious attack on the coast of Kuwait coupled with a direct assault across the Saudi-Kuwaiti border. The real attack, however, would be from the west, across the Saudi-Iraqi border. **That attack would aim toward the Euphrates River to cut off the Iraqi forces in Kuwait.** Thus, the Euphrates River itself was a part of the story of the defeat of the forces of Saddam Hussein.

Revelation 16:12 (KJV) And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon THE GREAT RIVER EUPHRATES; AND THE WATER THEREOF WAS DRIED UP, THAT THE WAY OF THE KINGS OF THE EAST [the U.S. in the 1991 Gulf War in the role of a second Media-Persia, defeating Saddam Hussein-led Iraq, and symbolically drying up the Euphrates River] **MIGHT BE PREPARED.**

Here is #1371–Doc 1, a map of the decisive battle between the forces led by H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr., and the forces of Iraq that led to the March 3, 1991, surrender of Iraq. It shows the battle’s proximity to the Euphrates River in southern Iraq.

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Demolished vehicles line Highway 80, also known as the “Highway of Death,” the route fleeing Iraqi forces took as they retreated from Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm

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