

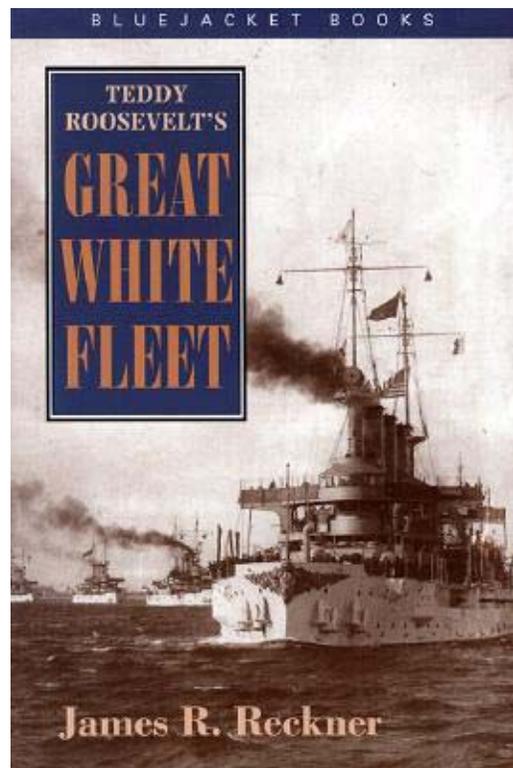
#1741 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The pre-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 34, *Toward the East: Theodore Roosevelt’s strengthening of America in East Asia*



Theodore Roosevelt waxing great toward the east. Besides the Panama Canal, Theodore Roosevelt’s most significant influence on the history of the West came as a result of his efforts to strengthen American interests in the Far East, where the U.S. had acquired the Philippines through the 1898 Spanish-American War. Roosevelt recognized the Pacific as a potential avenue for U.S. trade and sought political stability in the region through improved relations with Japan. In 1905, he negotiated a settlement to the Russo-Japanese War, becoming the first American to win the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

[Reference Unsealing #369.] Roosevelt’s direct motive was to construct a balance of power in the East that would serve U.S. interests.

While Roosevelt worked hard to improve relations with Japan, he made it clear that the United States would defend its new interests in Asia and the Pacific. As a warning, he sent a naval force on a voyage around the world. The force included sixteen battleships and twelve thousand men. It was called the *Great White Fleet*. The voyage lasted fourteen months. The fleet sailed down the Atlantic Coast of South America. It went around the bottom of South America into the Pacific Ocean, then on to Hawaii, Australia, and Japan. An American reporter said, “The fleet made a deep and far-reaching impression. It caused the Japanese to understand the great power of the United States . . . as nothing else could possibly have done.” President Roosevelt believed this display of American strength prevented war with Japan. “Sending out the fleet,” he said, “was the most important thing I did for peace.”



Key Understanding: Theodore Roosevelt waxed great toward the south and toward the east.

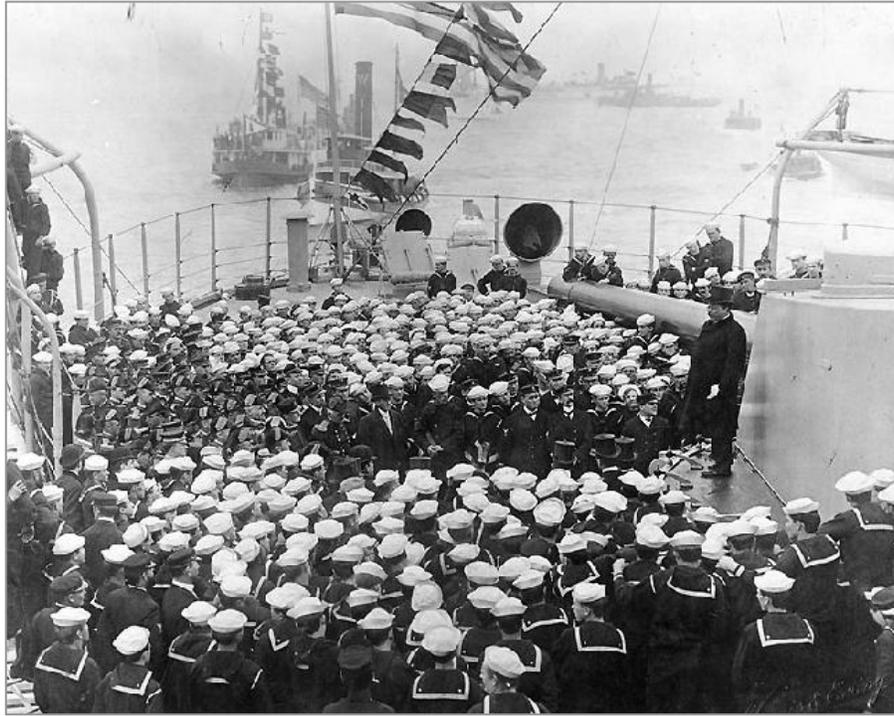
Daniel 8:9 (KJV) And OUT OF ONE OF THEM [the *second* Syria, the United States] CAME FORTH A LITTLE HORN, which waxed EXCEEDING GREAT, toward THE SOUTH [which includes (a) the impact of the United States on Latin American independence, (b) the Monroe Doctrine, (c) the U.S. gaining control over the Panama Canal Zone, and (d) the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine], and toward THE EAST [through the U.S.

acquisition of the Philippines in the Spanish-American War, and Theodore Roosevelt's subsequent strengthening of America in the Far East], *and toward THE PLEASANT LAND.*

Here is #1741–Doc 1, about the **Great White Fleet**.

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President Theodore Roosevelt addresses officers and crewmen on the USS *Connecticut* in Hampton Roads, Virginia, upon her return from the Great White Fleet's cruise around the world, February 22, 1909

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