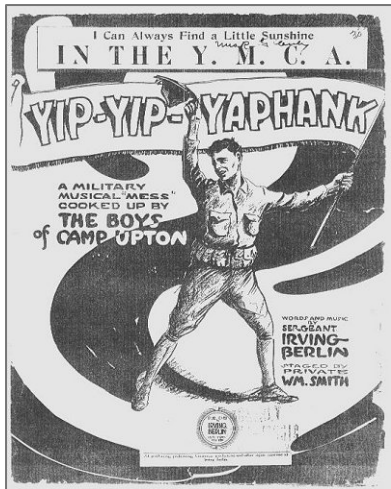
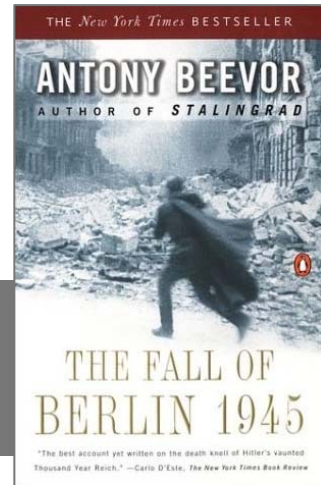


#1766 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 25, **Irving Berlin: World War I (and Berlin, Germany), World War II (and Berlin, Germany), and the Cold War (and Berlin, Germany)**

Key Understanding: Irving Berlin vs. Berlin, Germany. In order to better appreciate the Lord synchronizing the life and death of Irving Berlin with the history of Berlin, Germany, it is interesting to note the history of Berlin, Germany, during the lifetime of Irving Berlin.



Berlin was the capital of Germany when it was defeated by Irving Berlin and the U.S. in World War I;



Berlin was the capital of Germany when it was defeated by Irving Berlin and the U.S. in World War II;



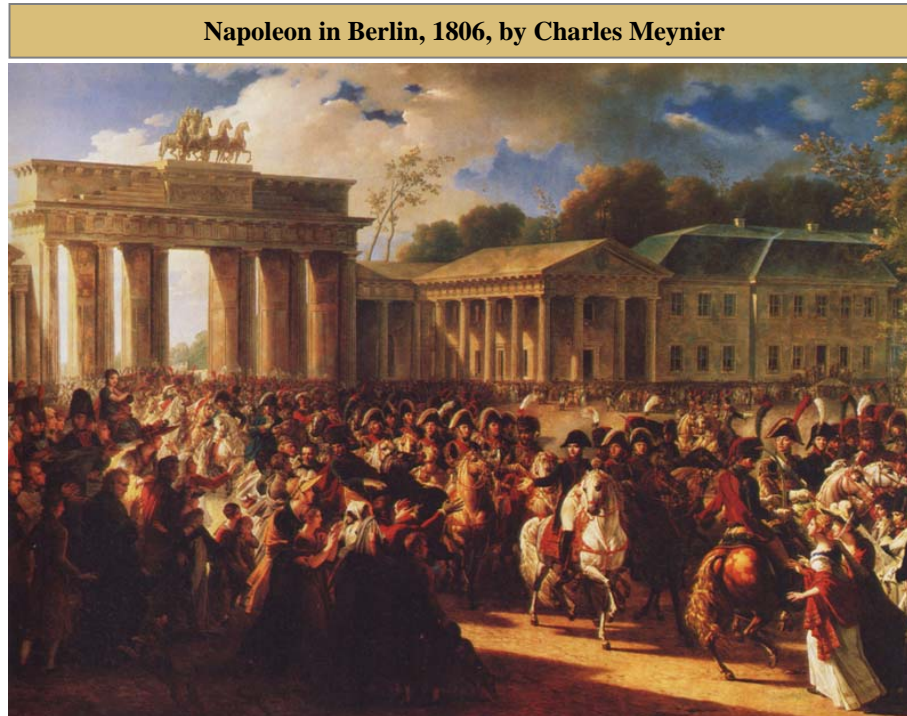
Berlin was reunified after the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, which was one of the events that led to the dismantling of the Warsaw Pact and the end of the Soviet Union in the Cold War.

Berlin, Germany. By the 1400's, Berlin had become an important town in the province of Brandenburg. The Hohenzollern family, who ruled Brandenburg, made Berlin their official home in 1470. The Thirty Years' War, fought from 1618 to 1648, brought great misery to Berlin. The town was occupied by opposing armies, and was burned and stricken by epidemics. By the end of the war, its population had fallen to 6,000, about half of its former size.



Frederick I of Prussia

Berlin again prospered under the Great Elector, Frederick William of Hohenzollern. He ruled Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688. His son, Frederick I, became the first king of Prussia in 1701, and made Berlin his capital. During the 1700's, Berlin grew from a small town into a thriving trading and manufacturing center. The arts and sciences flourished, and industry expanded rapidly.



World War I and Berlin, Germany. The French armies of Napoleon occupied Berlin from 1806 to 1809. After they left, the city continued to grow and prosper as the capital of Prussia. When the German Empire was formed in 1871, **Berlin became its capital.** The city's population increased from 826,000 in 1871 to 3,730,000 in 1910. The German Empire collapsed at the end of World War I, and Berlin became the capital of the Weimar Republic. Even though strikes, food riots, and inflation plagued the city, it continued to grow and became the largest industrial city in Europe. The discontent, however, paved the way for Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party to seize power.

World War II and Berlin, Germany. Berlin remained the capital of Germany during World War II. From 1940 to 1945, Allied bombers attacked the city. By the end of the war in 1945, almost one-third of the city had been destroyed. The rubble amounted to one-sixth of all war ruins in Germany. The city's population had dropped from 4,340,000 in 1939 to 2,800,000. Berlin surrendered to the Soviet army on May 2, 1945. During the subsequent weeks, the Soviets shipped about 85 percent of the city's undamaged industrial equipment to the Soviet Union. American and British troops reached Berlin in July 1945. The French arrived in August.

(continued with **The Cold War and Berlin, Germany** in the next Unsealing)

Daniel 8:23 (KJV) AND IN THE LATTER TIME OF THEIR KINGDOM [NIV . . . IN THE LATTER PART OF THEIR REIGN], WHEN THE TRANSGRESSORS ARE COME TO THE FULL [NIV . . . WHEN REBELS HAVE BECOME COMPLETELY WICKED], A KING OF FIERCE COUNTENANCE [NIV . . . A STERN-FACED KING (represented by the United States through Irving Berlin and Woodrow Wilson in World War I, Irving Berlin and Roosevelt/Truman in World War II, and Irving Berlin and Ronald Reagan in the Cold War)], AND UNDERSTANDING DARK SENTENCES [NIV . . . A MASTER OF INTRIGUE], SHALL ARISE [NIV . . . WILL ARISE].

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