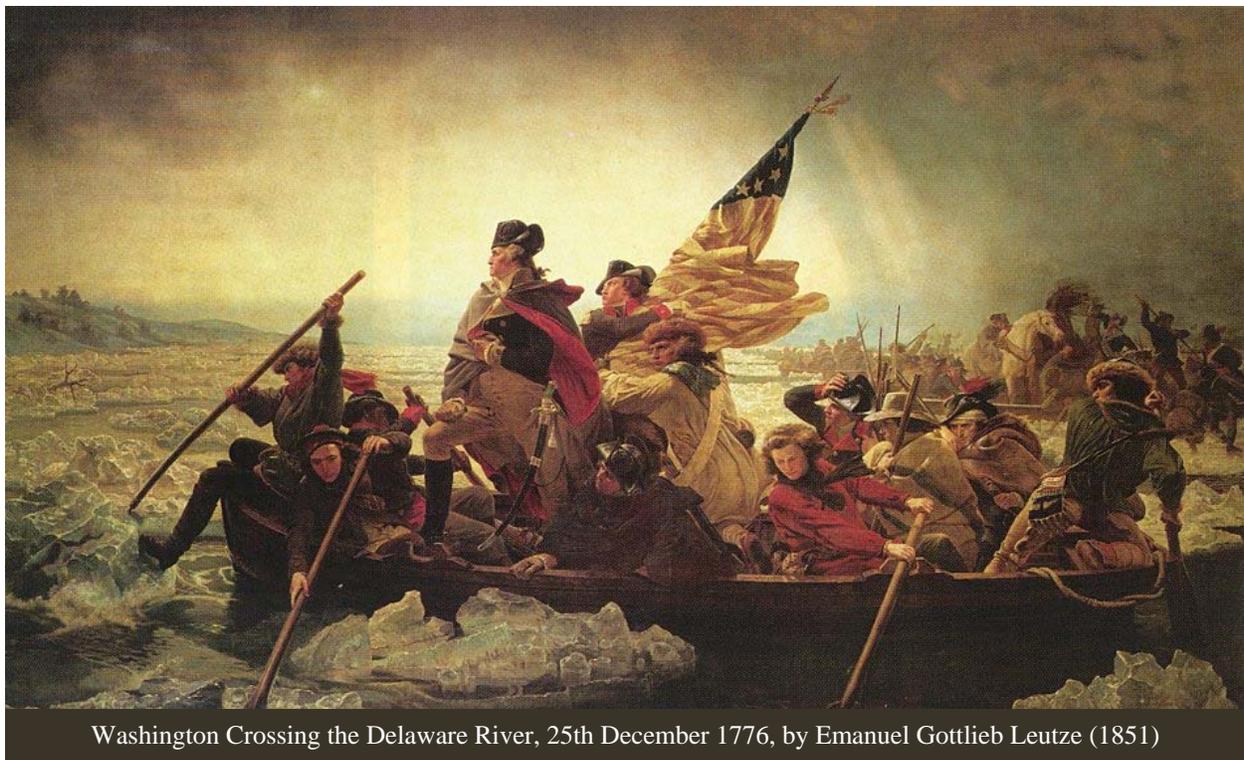


#1983 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 242, **The House of Orange, (xx), The prophetic role of the Battle of Princeton in America’s fulfillment of its destiny as the Beast arising out of the England-Netherlands Pit**

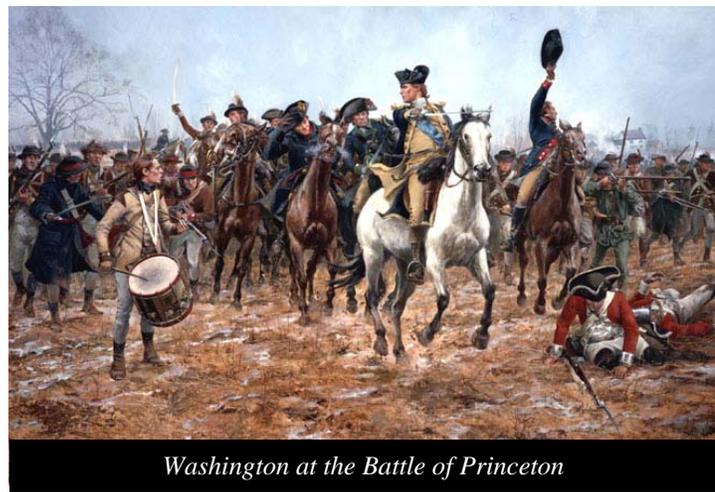
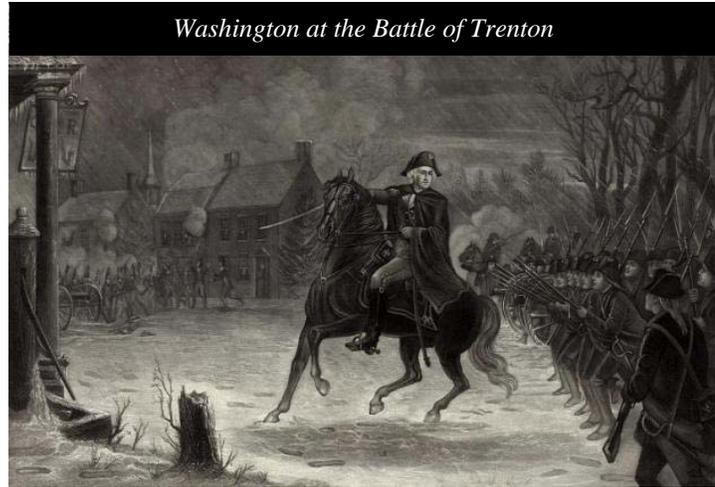
The battles of Trenton and Princeton. The battles of Trenton and Princeton go together historically. The patriot situation appeared dark at the end of 1776. Washington’s discouraged forces had withdrawn to New Jersey. In late November, British troops led by Major General Charles Cornwallis poured into New Jersey in pursuit of Washington. The patriots barely escaped to safety by crossing the Delaware River into Pennsylvania on December 7. Washington’s forces were near collapse, and New Jersey militiamen had failed to come to their aid. Yet British General William Howe missed an opportunity to destroy the Continental Army. He decided to wait until spring to attack and ordered his troops into winter quarters in Trenton, Princeton, and other New Jersey towns. Howe believed he had broken the patriot rebellion. But he was quite mistaken. Although Washington had few troops, he decided to strike at Trenton. It was prior to the crossing of the Delaware en route to Trenton that Washington had Thomas Paine’s pamphlet that contained the well-known words of “*These are the times that try men’s souls*” read to his troops.



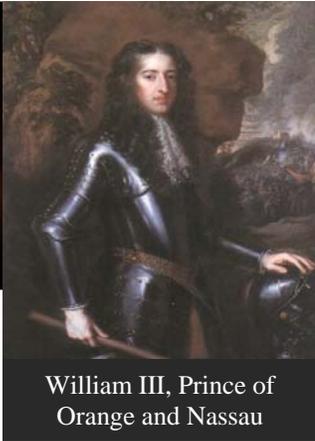
The town of Trenton was defended by Hessians, German mercenaries fighting for the crown. On the stormy and bitterly cold night of December 25, 1776, Washington and about 2,400 troops

crossed the Delaware River. They landed 9 miles north of Trenton and marched through the night. The next morning, they surprised the Hessians and took more than 900 prisoners. On January 2, 1777, Cornwallis advanced toward Trenton, with the intention of attacking the Americans the next day. But during the night, Washington's troops silently stole away and marched past Cornwallis's army. The following morning, Washington attacked Princeton. He won a brilliant victory over redcoats on their way to join Cornwallis. Washington then moved his troops northward to winter headquarters near Morristown, New Jersey. He soon began to rebuild his army.

The victories at Trenton and Princeton revived patriot hopes. The Continental Army had almost been destroyed. But it had kept going and regained most of New Jersey. In spite of superior strength, the British had again failed to defeat the rebels.



Key Understanding: *The prophetic significance of the Battle of Princeton. The American victory at Princeton, which was named after William III, Prince of Orange, revived the hopes of the patriots of implementing their independence from Great Britain, that is, fulfilling America's destiny as the Beast arising out of the England-Netherlands pit.*



*Revelation 17:08 (KJV) **THE BEAST** [America, the Eighth (8th) Kingdom, Revelation 17:11] that thou sawest was, and is not; and **SHALL ASCEND OUT OF THE BOTTOMLESS PIT** [having historical roots in the combination of England-Netherlands, but also having the spiritual roots that came with those historical roots. Those spiritual roots were not from God, but were from the spiritual abyss, the spiritual pit, the spiritual netherworld. America's ascension as the 8th Kingdom included the initial phase of*

Protestant England ‘rising’ out of the Netherlands, represented through the defeat of the Spanish Armada in ‘88 (1588) and the successful invasion of the Dutch Armada in ‘88 (1688), **and then included, during the Revolutionary War, the important American victory at Princeton, named after William III, Prince of Orange]**, *and go into perdition: and they that dwell on the earth shall wonder, whose names were not written in the book of life from the foundation of the world, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is.*

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