

#2004 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 263, **Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (vii), *Toward the Woodhead Commission’s report: 1900 - Zionism***

*Daniel 8:23 (NIV) “In **THE LATTER PART OF THEIR REIGN**, when rebels have become completely wicked, **A** [competing] **STERN-FACED KING** [represented by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany through the event of Kristallnacht, **November 9-10-11, 1938**, which can be considered a beginning to the Holocaust], ***a master of intrigue, will arise.****



Key Understanding #1: *Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938.* On November 9, 1938, the date that Kristallnacht would erupt in Nazi Germany, instantly stimulating the desire in even more Jews to exodus en masse from Germany to the land of Palestine, the Woodhead Commission in Great Britain issued its report regarding the partition of Palestine between the Jews and Arabs, which would lead to the British policy of *restricting Jewish emigration to Palestine.*

1900 - Zionism. We are going through **Palestine history**, spanning the subjects of 1900 - Zionism through 1938 - Woodhead Commission (immediately followed by 1939 - Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration).

The subjects will be covered in order, one per Unsealing, starting with 1900 - Zionism and ending with 1939 - Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration.

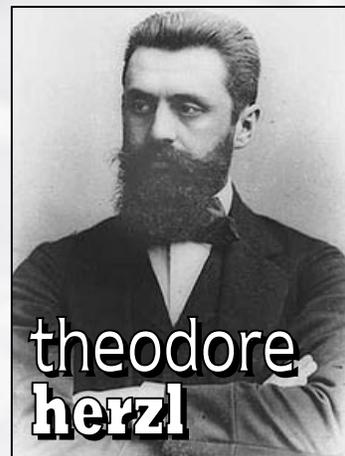
Palestine history: 1900 - Zionism

In 1896, following the appearance of anti-Semitism in Europe, Theodore Herzl, the founder of Zionism, tried to find a political solution to the problem in his book, ‘The Jewish State’. He advocated the creation of a Jewish state in Argentina or Palestine.

In 1897, the First Zionist Congress was held in Switzerland, issuing the Basle [Basel] programme on the colonization of Palestine and the establishment of the World Zionist Organization (WZO).

In 1904, the Fourth Zionist Congress decided to establish a national home for Jews in Argentina.

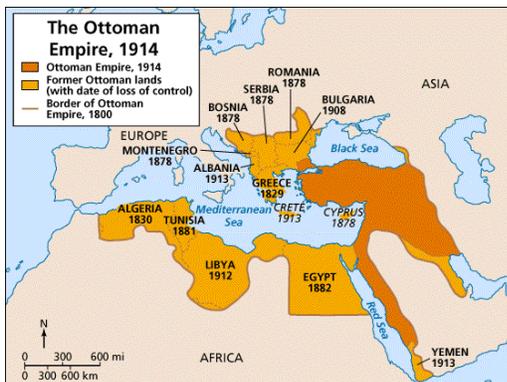
In 1906, the Zionist congress decided the Jewish homeland should be Palestine.



In 1914, with the outbreak of World War I, Britain promised the independence of Arab lands under Ottoman rule, including Palestine, in return for Arab support against Turkey, which had entered the war on the side of Germany.



Zionist congress, 1906



Key Understanding #2: *The British promises.* During World War I the British encouraged an Arab uprising against the Ottomans, promising the Arabs independence after the war if they helped Britain defeat Turkey. Britain already had a foothold in the region because it had become the largest shareholder in the

Suez Canal in 1875, had occupied Egypt since 1882, directing the country's affairs through British administrators, and had even declared Egypt a *protectorate* – a protected country – after the Ottomans allied with Germany in World War I. T. E. Lawrence, famous as “Lawrence of Arabia,” helped to organize the Arab revolt against Turkey.



T. E. Lawrence became renowned as Lawrence of Arabia as a result of his role in the Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Empire in World War I. During the uprising, Lawrence fought with Arab irregular forces under the leadership of Emir Faisal, a son of Sherif Hussein of Mecca. In 1917, Lawrence arranged a joint action with the Arab irregulars and forces under Auda Abu Tayi against the city of Aqaba. On July 6, after an overland attack, Aqaba fell to Arab forces. Over a year later, Lawrence was involved in the capture of Damascus in the final weeks of the war. Lawrence adopted many local customs and traditions, and he soon became a confidant of Prince Faisal. He was often photographed wearing white Arab garb and riding camels in the desert. T. E. Lawrence died in a motorcycle accident on May 19, 1935.

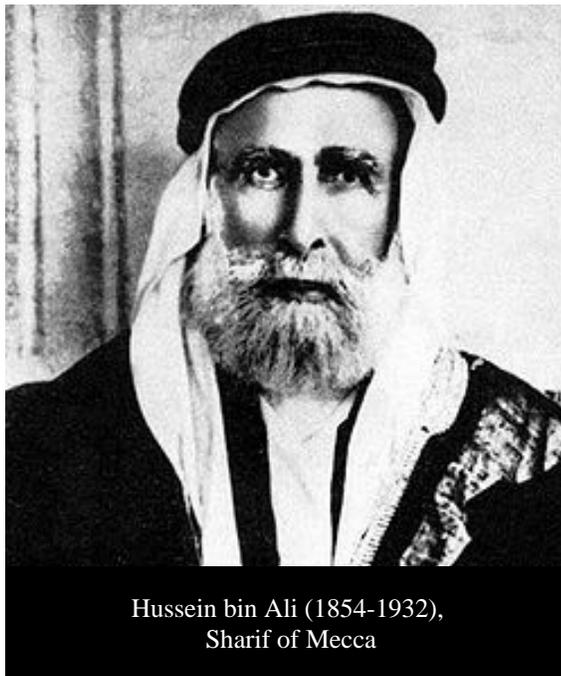
The promises made to the Arabs by the British government regarding Arab independence (i) would soon conflict with post-World War I decisions made by the newly formed League of Nations that France and Great Britain – not the Arabs – would control the Arab lands formerly ruled by the Ottoman Empire, and (ii) would be further diminished by the promise the British also made to the Zionists through the 1917 Balfour Declaration, which stated that the British government was in favor of developing a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

More specifically, while the Ottoman Empire entered the war on Germany's side, the Arabs, led by Sharif Hussein of Mecca, agreed to side with the Allies (Britain, France, and Russia). The Arabs did so because of an agreement known as the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence.

The Hussein-McMahon Correspondence (or McMahon-Hussein Correspondence) during World War I was a 1915-1916 exchange of letters between the Sharif of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner of Egypt, concerning the future political status of the Ottoman-controlled Arab lands of the Middle East, where the United Kingdom was seeking to bring about an armed revolt against the Ottoman Empire, a German ally during the war. Although the correspondence did not result in a written treaty, McMahon's promises were seen by the Arabs as a formal agreement between themselves and Great Britain. Upon this understanding the Arabs established a military force under the command of Hussein's son Faisal that fought, with inspiration from Lawrence of Arabia, against the Ottoman Empire during the Arab Revolt. In the eyes of the Arabs, Britain promised independence to what is now Syria, Palestine (Israel), Jordan, Iraq, and the Arabian Peninsula, should the Allies win the war.



Portrait of Sir Arthur Henry McMahon (1862-1949), British High Commissioner for Egypt, in 1901



Hussein bin Ali (1854-1932), Sharif of Mecca

Unbeknownst to the Arabs, however, Britain also later signed the Sykes-Picot Agreement with France, in 1916. [This will be covered in upcoming Unsealing #2006.] This pact, which seemed to contradict Hussein-McMahon, detailed a plan to split up most of the Middle East region between Britain and France should they defeat the Central powers. Finally, Britain made a third conflicting agreement, the Balfour Declaration, in 1917. Through the declaration, the British promised to support the Jews in the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine after ousting the Ottoman Turks from Jerusalem.



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