

#2006 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 265, **Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (ix), *Toward the Woodhead Commission’s report: 1916 - Sykes-Picot Agreement***

*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: 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.

**1916 - Sykes-Picot Agreement.** 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). This Unsealing encompasses . . .

### **Palestine history: 1916 - Sykes-Picot Agreement**

The Sykes-Picot Agreement of May 16, 1916 (pictured in the map on the right), was a secret understanding between the governments of Britain and France defining their respective spheres of post-World War I influence and control in the Middle East. The boundaries of this agreement still remain in much of the common border between modern day Syria and Iraq. The agreement was negotiated in November 1915 by French diplomat François Georges-Picot and Briton Sir Mark Sykes.

Britain was allocated control of areas roughly comprising Jordan, Iraq, and a small area around Haifa. France was allocated control of south-eastern Turkey, northern Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. The controlling powers were left free to decide on state boundaries within these areas. The area which subsequently came to be called Palestine was for international administration pending consultations with Russia and other powers.



This agreement is seen by many as conflicting with the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence of 1915-1916. The conflicting agreements are the result of changing progress during the war, switching from needing Arab help in the case of the earlier correspondence to subsequently trying to enlist the help of Jews in the United States in getting the U.S. to join the First World War, in conjunction with the Balfour Declaration of 1917. The agreement had been made in secret. Sykes was also not affiliated with the Cairo office that had been corresponding with Sherif Hussein bin Ali, and thus was not fully aware of what had been promised to the Arabs.

The agreement was later expanded to include Russia and Italy. Russia was to receive Armenia and parts of Kurdistan, while the Italians would get certain Aegean islands and a sphere of influence around Izmir in southwest Anatolia. The Italian presence in Anatolia as well as the division of the Arab lands was later formalized in the Treaty of Sèvres in 1920.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to Russia being denied its claims in the Ottoman Empire. At the same time V. I. Lenin released a copy of the confidential Sykes-Picot Agreement as well as other treaties causing great embarrassment among the Allies and growing distrust among the Arabs.

Attempts to resolve the conflict were made at the San Remo Conference and in the Churchill White Paper of 1922, which stated the British position that Palestine was part of the excluded areas of "Syria lying to the west of the District of Damascus."

The agreement is seen by many as a turning point in Western/Arab relations, as it negated the promises made to Arabs through T. E. Lawrence for a national homeland in the Syrian territory in exchange for their siding with British forces against the Ottoman Empire.



The Arab Revolt (1916-1918) was carried out by the Arabs against the Ottoman Empire based on promised British support for the establishment of an independent Arab state after the war. The uprising began in 1916, and Hussein bin Ali's troops fought until the end of the war on the side of the Allies. After the war, however, the Allies reneged on their promise of support for Arab independence. This photograph, taken by T. E. Lawrence, is of an Arab army doing the will of the British.

The agreement's principal terms were reaffirmed by the inter-Allied San Remo Conference of April 19-26, 1920, and by the ratification of the resulting League of Nations mandates by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922.

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