

#2007 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 266, **Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (x), *Toward the Woodhead Commission’s report: 1917 - Balfour Declaration***

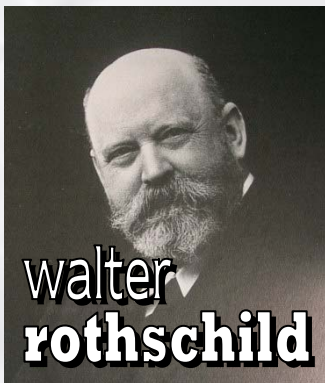
*Daniel 8:23 (NIV) “In **THE LATTER PART OF THEIR REIGN**, when rebels have become completely wicked, **A** [competing] **STERN-FACED KING** [represented by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany through the event of Kristallnacht, **November 9-10-11, 1938**, which can be considered a beginning to the Holocaust],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



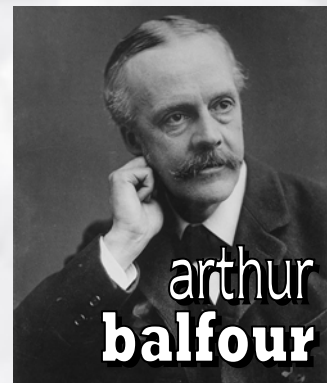
Key Understanding #1: *Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938.* On November 9, 1938, the date that Kristallnacht would erupt in Nazi Germany, instantly stimulating the desire in even more Jews to exodus en masse from Germany to the land of Palestine, the Woodhead Commission in Great Britain 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.

1917 - Balfour Declaration. 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: 1917 - Balfour Declaration



The British government issued the Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1917, in the form of a letter to Lord Rothschild (Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild), a British Zionist leader, from the foreign secretary Arthur J. Balfour. “His Majesty’s Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to



facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.”

Below is the full text of the Balfour Declaration:

Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. J. Balfour". Above the signature, there is a small handwritten mark that appears to be "Y. in" with a checkmark.

Key Understanding #2: The Arabs viewed the Balfour Declaration as an act of British dishonesty, believing the British had promised to help them establish Arab independence reaching from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf in return for their support during World War I.



Palestinians protest the reading of the Balfour Declaration in Jerusalem, 1919

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