

#2133 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 392, **The History of the Pale of Settlement, (xix), The anti-Jewish pogroms in the Russian-controlled Pale of Settlement**

Pogrom. The word *pogrom* is Russian for *devastation*. Pogroms in Russia were a form of riot directed against Jews characterized by destruction of their homes, businesses, and religious centers. They sometimes included murder or massacre. They were often approved or condoned by those in authority. [As an example, Kristallnacht on November 9-10, 1938, was a large-scale pogrom against the Jews in Nazi Germany.]



Engraving of anti-Jewish pogrom

The Russian pogroms against the Jews. Following the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881, for which many blamed the Jews, there was a wave of pogroms in southern Russia against the Jewish community, starting in Elizavetgrad (*see the map below*). Thousands of Jewish homes were destroyed. Many Jewish families were reduced to poverty. Large numbers of men, women, and children were injured in 166 towns in the southwest provinces of the Russian Empire, mostly in the Pale of Settlement. The pogroms continued for years, and were thought to have benefited from at least the tacit support of the authorities.



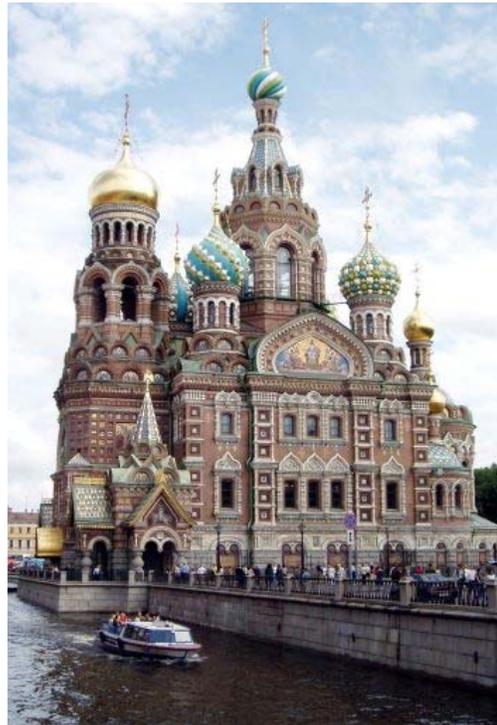
The large red dots on the map show the location of pogroms and anti-semitic acts of violence in Russia and the Pale from 1871-1906.

Key Understanding: *The pogroms in the Pale.* Anti-Jewish pogroms erupted in the Pale of Settlement in the late 1800's and early 1900's, well before the Nazi extermination of Jews in the Pale of Settlement during World War II.

*Revelation 6:8 (KJV) **And I looked, and behold A PALE HORSE: and his name that sat on him was DEATH, AND HELL followed with him. And power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.***

The Church of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ (*right*) is also known as the Church of the Savior on Blood in St. Petersburg. It commemorates the spot where Tsar Alexander II was assassinated on March 13, 1881. The “blood” part of the common name of the church refers to that of Alexander II. Following the assassination, for which many blamed the Jews, there was a wave of pogroms in the Pale of Settlement against the Jewish community.

After assuming power in 1855 in the wake of Russia's disastrous defeat in the Crimean war against Britain, France, and Turkey, Alexander II initiated a number of reforms. In 1861 he freed the Russian serfs (peasants, who were almost enslaved to their owners) from their ties to their masters and undertook a rigorous program of military, judicial, and urban reforms, never before attempted in Russia. However, during the second half of his reign Alexander II grew wary of the dangers of his system of reforms, having only barely survived a series of attempts on his life, including an explosion in the Winter Palace and the derailment of a train. Alexander II was finally assassinated in 1881 by a group of revolutionaries who threw a bomb at his royal carriage.



[<< Previous](#)

[Main Page and List of Unsealing Summaries](#)

[Next >>](#)