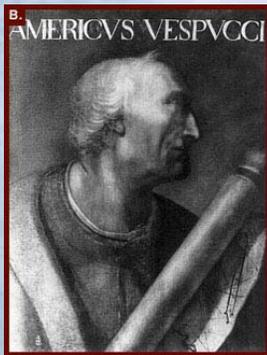


#2181 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 440, **The Pale Horse, (xxxvii), The Fourth Part of the Earth: The New World as the “fourth part of the world”**

Key Understanding: The New World was considered to be the “fourth part of the world.”

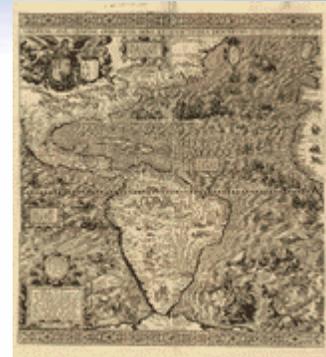
In this Unsealing and the next are paragraphs taken from four different sources (three in this Unsealing, and the fourth in the next Unsealing) that explain that what is today called the Western Hemisphere, and what has often been referred to as the New World, was called in the time of the explorers the “fourth part of the world.”



This extremely rare work [Waldseemüller’s map] contains the first suggestion that the area of Columbus’s discovery be named “America” in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, who recognized that a “New World,” the so-called **fourth part of the world**, had been reached through Columbus’s voyage. Before that time, there was no name that collectively identified the Western Hemisphere. The earlier Spanish explorers referred to the area as the *Indies*, believing, as did Columbus, that it was a part of eastern Asia.

Original Source: <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/aug03/america.html>

In 1562 Diego Gutiérrez, a Spanish cartographer from the respected *Casa de la Contratación*, [along with] a noted engraver from Antwerp, collaborated in the preparation of a spectacular and ornate map (*right*) of what was then referred to as **the fourth part of the world, America**. It was the largest engraved map of America up to that time.



Substantial mystery surrounds this map more than four hundred years after its creation. Confusion over its authorship, the location of its printing, and the reasons even for its preparation remains.

The fact that only two known copies of this printed map are extant, one located in the Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) and the other preserved in the British Library (London), no doubt contributes to our lack of knowledge about this valuable and authoritative depiction of Spanish dominion in its new world, America.

Original Source: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gutierrz.html>

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 (i) with sword, and (ii) with hunger, and (iii) with death, and (iv) with the beasts of the earth.



The earliest explorers and historians designated America as the *Indies*, the *West Indies*, or the *New World*, and these terms remained the favorites in Spain and Portugal for more than two centuries. Beyond the Pyrenees Mountains, the chief source of information on the discoveries was Amerigo Vespucci's account of his voyages, translated into Latin. In 1507, a coterie of scholars at Saint-Dié, in Lorraine (in present-day France), chiefly Martin Waldseemüller and Mathias Ringmann, printed this work in *Cosmographiae Introductio*, a small volume designed to accompany and explain a wall map and globe executed by Waldseemüller. They suggested two names for **the new "fourth part" of the world**, one *Amerige* (pronounced A-mer-i-gay, with the "-ge" from the Greek, meaning "earth"), and the other *America* (in the feminine form, parallel to Europa and Asia). The latter form appeared on Waldseemüller's maps of 1507, and their wide circulation brought about the gradual adoption of the name. Waldseemüller was aware of only South America as a continent, but in 1538 Gerhardus Mercator extended the designation to both continents.

Original Source: <http://www.answers.com/topic/america-naming-of>



<< [Previous](#)

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

[Next](#) >>