

#2182 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 441, **The Pale Horse, (xxxviii), The Fourth Part of the Earth: The New World as the “fourth part of the world” (continued)**

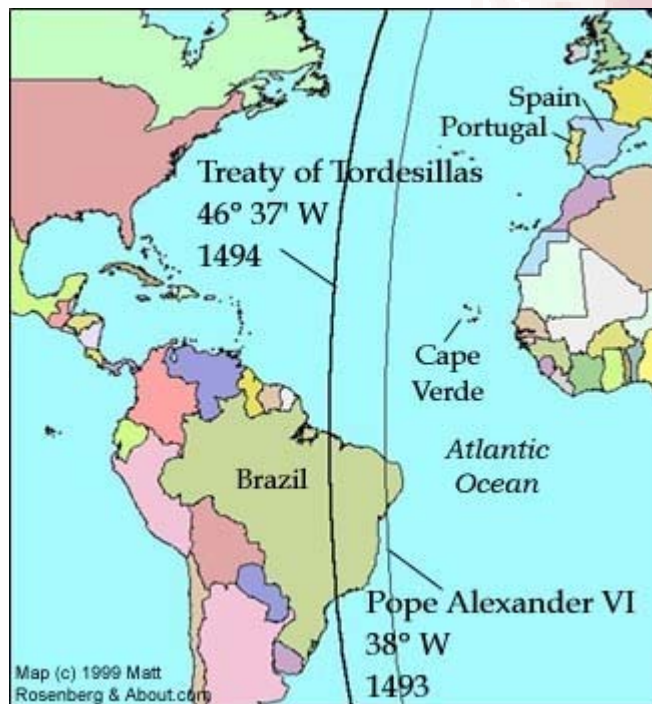
Key Understanding: The New World was considered to be the “fourth part of the world.”

The fourth part of the world. In the previous Unsealing and this Unsealing are paragraphs taken from four different sources (three in the last Unsealing and the fourth in this 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.”

Why the Continent was called America. But some great voyages meanwhile were made to South America. In 1500 a Portuguese fleet of thirteen vessels, commanded by Pedro Álvares Cabral, started from Portugal for the East. In place of following the usual route and hugging the west coast of Africa, Cabral went off so far to the westward that one day in April 1500, he was amazed to see land. It proved to be what is now Brazil, and after sailing along a little ways he sent one of his vessels home to Portugal with the news.

The Line of Demarcation. He did this because six years before, in June 1494, Spain and Portugal made a treaty (the Treaty of Tordesillas) and agreed that a meridian should be drawn 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands and be known as “The Line of Demarcation” (see the map). All heathen lands discovered, no matter by whom, to the east of this line, were to belong to Portugal; all to the west of it were to be the property of Spain. Now, as the strange coast seemed to be east of the line of demarcation, and therefore the property of Portugal, Cabral sent word to the King that he might explore it.

Accordingly, in May 1501, the King sent out three ships in the charge of Americus Vesputius (Amerigo Vespucci). Vesputius sighted the coast somewhere about Cape St. Roque, and, finding that it was east of the line of demarcation, explored it southward as far as the mouth of the river La Plata. As he was then



Line of Demarcation. Line drawn by Pope Alexander VI in 1493 and the subsequent line drawn by the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 assigning colonial spheres of interest in the Americas to Portugal and Spain. It is because of the Line of Demarcation that the Portuguese colonized Brazil and most of the remainder of South America was colonized by the Spanish.

west of the line, and off a coast which belonged to Spain, he turned and sailed southeastward till he struck the island of South Georgia, where the Antarctic cold and the fields of floating ice stopped him and sent him back to Lisbon.

The results of this great voyage were many. In the first place, it secured Brazil for Portugal. In the second place, it changed the geographical ideas of the time. The great length of coast line explored proved that the land was not a mere island, but that Vespucci had found a new continent in the southern hemisphere, off the coast of Asia, as was then supposed. This for a time was called the **“Fourth Part” of the world**, the other three parts being Europe, Asia, and Africa. But in 1507, a German professor published a little book on geography, in which he suggested that the new part of the world discovered by Americus, the part which we now call Brazil, should be called *America*.


As Columbus was not supposed to have discovered a new world, but merely a new route to Asia, this suggestion seemed very proper, and soon the word “America” began to appear on maps as the name of Brazil. After a while it was applied to all of South America, and finally to North America as well.



“America” as the “fourth part” of the Waldseemüller map, intentionally or unintentionally representing a “fourth part of the world.”

<http://www.thetintypeshop.com/church/Library/USHISTORY/Mcmaster/chap1to10/chap1/chapter1.htm>

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.



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