

#2356 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 615, Hebron Massacre of August 23-24, 1929, (xxxviii), The various World War I dates/events that represented the transition of power from the Austrian Empire to (Austrian Successor) America as the nation of the “*prince(s) that shall come*”

Key Understanding: *The rise of “the prince that shall come.”* Several dates/events (*shown below*) associated with World War I are used by the Lord to prophetically symbolize the transition of power from the Austrian Empire and its “*princes that were*” to the United States of America as the nation of the Daniel 9:26 “*prince that shall come.*” The focus of this Unsealing is on the events of November 3, 1918, when the Austrian Empire surrendered, signing an armistice, and the next day, November 4, 1918, when the armistice took effect. [Thus, the date of November 3, 1918, and the date of November 4, 1918, are both listed by sources as the date of the surrender of the Austrians.]

June 28, 1914



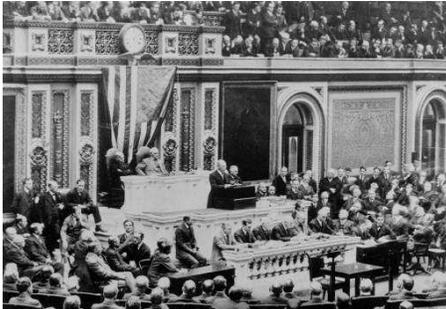
The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip. The event sparked World War I, which brought forth the demise of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

November 21, 1916



The death of Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph, who had ruled the Austrian Empire for 68 years.

April 2-6, 1917



U.S. entry into World War I

November 3-4, 1918



Austrian armistice signed, takes effect

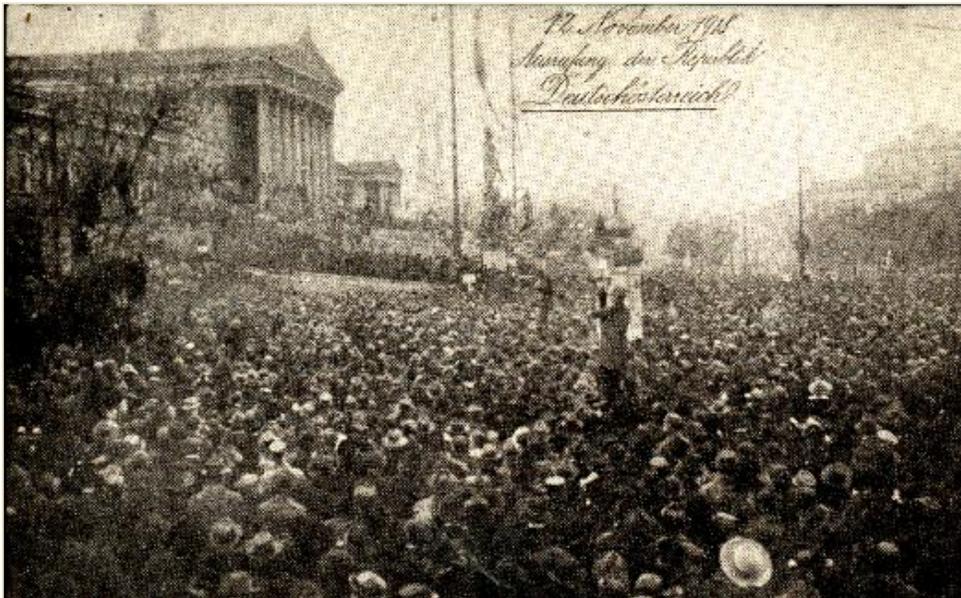
November 3-4, 1918

The **Armistice of villa Giusti** ended warfare between Italy and Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front during World War I, and represented the surrender of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. **The armistice was signed on November 3, 1918, and was to take effect 24 hours later, November 4, 1918.** In all, 1,495,200 Austrian-Hungarian soldiers died during the Great War, including 480,000 that died as prisoners of war.

Austria-Hungary had set World War I in motion by invading Serbia and ignoring Russia's commitment to that country. Although the Germans succeeded in defeating the Russians, that was not before the Russian army inflicted enormous casualties on the Austrian-Hungarian army. The Italians opened what was to be their final offensive of the war against the Austrians (October 24). Their objective was to recover the territory lost in the disastrous Battle of Caporetto. This Italian offensive culminated in the Battle of Vittorio Veneto. This proved to be the end of the Austro-Hungarian army. The Austrians were a small minority in the army and the ethnic groups which composed the bulk of the army were no longer willing to fight for Austria. After Vittorio Veneto the army began to disintegrate. So did the empire itself as the various parts of the empire began to declare independence. Governments were set up in Budapest, Prague, and Zagreb. Austrian authorities asked Italy for an armistice (October 29). The Italians, however, continued their advance, taking Trento, Udine, and Trieste. The Austrians under a flag of truce made a second offer (November 3). The terms were worked out with the Allied authorities in Paris. The armistice was signed in the Villa Giusti, near Padua (November 3). Austria and Hungary subsequently signed separate armistices following the overthrow of the Habsburg monarchy and the establishment of separate governments in Vienna and Budapest.

November 11-12, 1918

World War I ends. The last Habsburg emperor is overthrown. Austria becomes a republic.



Vienna, November 12, 1918. Austria becomes a republic.

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