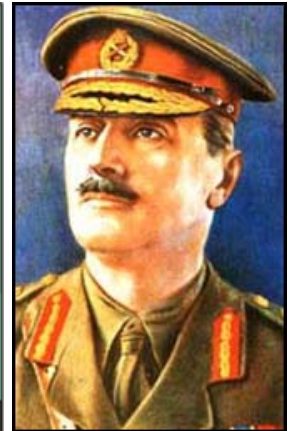


#2386 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 645, **Building the Christian-Jewish-Arab Temple, (xxiv), The Egyptian Expeditionary Force took Palestine and captured Jerusalem (part 1)**

Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The Egyptian Expeditionary Force was the collective name for the British forces deployed to Egypt and Palestine during World War I on what is called the **Palestine Front**. The title for the British forces deployed in France and Flanders was the British Expeditionary Force along the **Western Front**.



The Palestine Front started in Egypt, but worked its way northward through Palestine to Syria because of the victories of General Edmund Allenby (*above*).

**World War One:
Who's Who**
Alliances in 1917

Pre-war national boundaries shown

0 600 miles

Key to Alliances in 1917

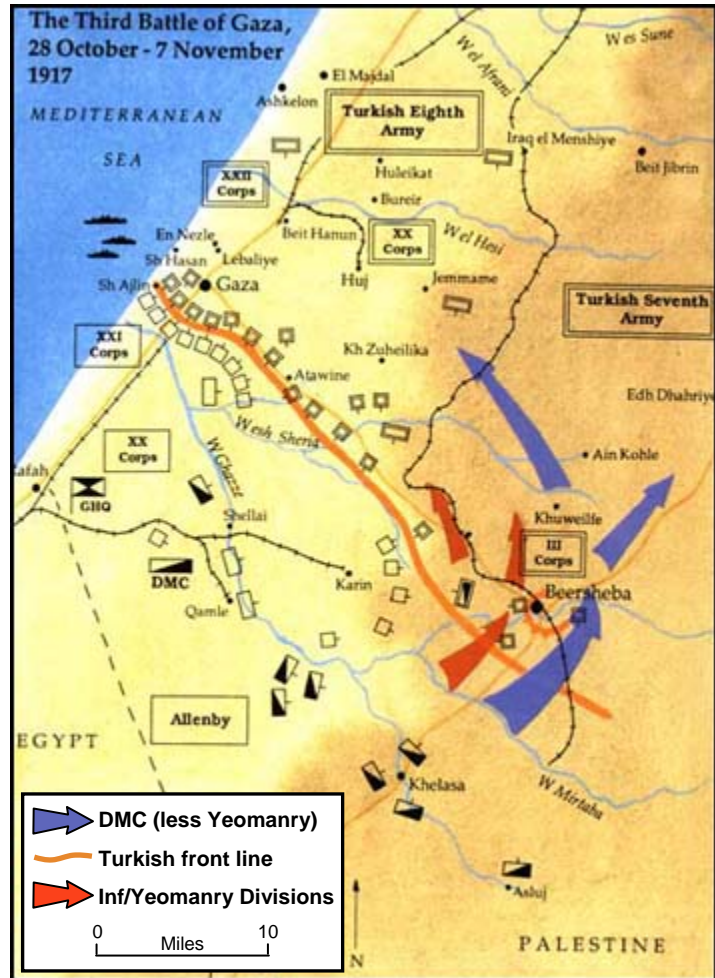
Central Powers

Allied Powers

Neutral Nations

The Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF) was formed in March 1916 to command the growing British and Commonwealth military forces in Egypt during World War I. It was originally commanded by Sir Archibald Murray, then by General Edmund Allenby. It consisted of the British XX and XXI Infantry Corps, under the command of Generals Philip Chetwode and E.S. Bulfin, respectively, along with the Desert Mounted Corps, and four (mostly Australian) cavalry divisions under Australian Lieutenant General Sir Henry George Chauvel.

The force initially consisted mostly of British and Egyptian troops, but most of these were sent to the Western Front in early 1918 to help repel Germany's Spring Offensive. In the meantime, new troops were then dispatched from India, Australia, and New Zealand, and Anzacs in particular made up a large portion of the army. Though it was feared that mostly Muslim Indian troops might desert and join Ottoman forces in the region (who had declared a jihad against the Allies early in the war), this fear proved unfounded, as the Indians fought valiantly on the front lines of most of the army's major engagements. The force also included a small contingent of French and Italian troops. The forces of the Arab Revolt, led by Prince Feisal of Mecca, were also unofficially attached [to the British EEF] during Allenby's Damascus offensive.



The force's role evolved from a defense of Egypt to the invasion of Palestine. The invasion of Palestine involved the capture of Beersheba and Gaza in October-November 1917 in the Third Battle of Gaza, the capture of Jerusalem on December 9, 1917 – Allenby entered Jerusalem on December 11, 1917 – and the defeat of the Turks at Megiddo in 1918. After that came the capture of Damascus, Beirut, and Aleppo. The force's successes ultimately led to the Ottoman Empire's exit from the war and the British Mandate of Palestine.

Galatians 4:25-26 (KJV) For this Agar is mount Sinai in Arabia, and answereth to JERUSALEM WHICH NOW IS, AND IS IN BONDAGE WITH HER CHILDREN. [NIV . . . Now Hagar stands for {the law of} Mount Sinai in Arabia and corresponds to the present city of Jerusalem, because she is in slavery with her children.]

26 But JERUSALEM WHICH IS ABOVE IS FREE, WHICH IS THE MOTHER OF US ALL. [NIV . . . But the Jerusalem that is above is free, and she is our mother.]

<< [Previous](#)

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

[Next](#) >>