

#2388 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 647, **Building the Christian-Jewish-Arab Temple, (xxvi), The Conqueror of Jerusalem**

On November 2, 1917, the Balfour Declaration promised British support for a national home for the Jews in Palestine. This was during the midst of World War I when the Turks, who were aligned with Germany and the Central Powers against Great Britain and the Allies, held Jerusalem, as they had for four hundred years. On October 31, 1917, British forces under General Edmund Allenby began their offensive which would result in the capture of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem was finally taken on December 9, 1917, with the last fighting taking place on the Mount of Olives.

Jerusalem had been evacuated by the Turks, civilians and military alike, some hours before. The Turkish governor was the last civilian to leave the city, doing so in a cart, which he commandeered from an American resident. With the gunfire dying away, the caves, cellars, and houses of the city began to discharge a throng of excited townsfolk, who had been sheltering in considerable alarm. Making the most of the situation, the Mayor (of Jerusalem) came out with a white flag, the keys of the city, and a letter of surrender. He was ready to hand the city over to the British. The first British soldiers the Mayor met were two sergeants. They declined to accept the keys and the letter of surrender. A few minutes later the Mayor came upon two British officers of the Royal Artillery. They and others also refused to accept the surrender of the Holy City. By this time the Mayor, it seems, was in a state of exasperation. Brig.-General C.F. Watson, commanding the 180th Brigade, then appeared, and he succeeded in calming the Mayor. He also, however, declined to accept the surrender. With due modesty and sense of history, no one felt that he was quite the man for such an historic event.



The most well-known picture of General Allenby entering Jerusalem

The message of surrender was sent to Major-General J.S.M. Shea, who finally accepted the surrender forthwith, in the name of General Allenby, at 11:00 a.m. on December 9, 1917. It was forty days since the opening of the offensive at Beersheeba, and four



General Allenby in Jerusalem

centuries and one year since Turkish rule over the city had begun. Every newspaper in the English language was full of the capture of Jerusalem. Two days later, in a simple but impressive ceremony, Allenby made his official entry into Jerusalem. [Source: *Allenby of Arabia*, p. 158-9, by Brian Gardner, © 1965]



British General Edmund Allenby stands on the platform by the Tower of David as the new British military governor reads to occupied Jerusalem's residents. General Allenby declared freedom of worship in Jerusalem.



December 11, 1917: General Edmund Allenby, riding away from Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, after his formal entry on foot into the city

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.]

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