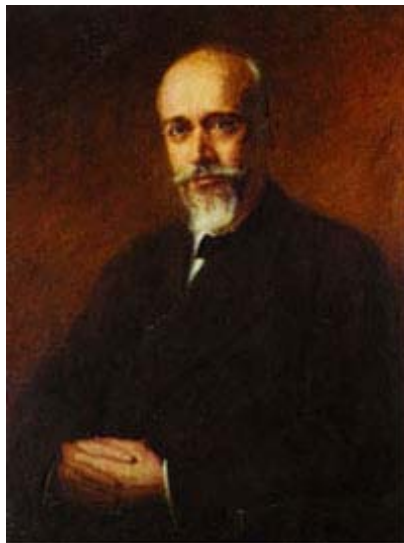


#2497 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 756, **Smyrna Jews, (xv), The division between Prime Minister Venizelos, essentially representing Democracy, and King Constantine I, representing Autocracy**

Key Understanding #1: *The division between Venizelos and King Constantine I.* There was a great division in Greece during the World War I time period. King Constantine I of Greece was married to the sister of German Kaiser Wilhelm II. Therefore, he was *reluctant* to enter World War I on the side of the Allies. Meanwhile, Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos *desired* to enter the war on the side of the Allies.



Eleftherios Venizelos

Eleftherios Venizelos was born in Chania, Crete, on August 23, 1864. After studying law in Athens, Venizelos became leader of the Liberal Party in Crete. In 1896 he took a prominent role in the Cretan uprising against Turkish rule. In 1905 Venizelos became the island's first independent prime minister.

In 1910 Venizelos became prime minister of Greece and supported the Balkan League against Turkey (1912) and

Bulgaria (1913). As a result of these conflicts Greece gained territory from its defeated rivals.



King Constantine I

Upon the outbreak of the First World War, Venizelos favoured an alliance with Britain, France, and Russia against the Central Powers. Venizelos wanted Greece to give military aid to the Allies during the Dardanelles campaign, and when King Constantine I refused to agree, Venizelos resigned from office.

When Venizelos was re-elected with a landslide victory in March 1915, he ordered the mobilization of the Greek army. When Venizelos invited the Allied forces to Salonika he was dismissed by the king. Venizelos returned to Crete where he formed a provisional revolutionary government.

With the support of Allied forces, Venizelos made plans to march on Athens. In June 1917 King Constantine I was deposed and Venizelos was able to regain power without resorting to force.

Venizelos led the Greek war effort until the Armistice in November 1918. At the Versailles Peace Conference, Venizelos won substantial territorial gains from Bulgaria and Turkey.

Despite his achievements Venizelos was defeated in the 1920 General Election. **The new pro-royalist government invited King Constantine I back to power.**

Venizelos was prime minister again in 1924, 1928-32, and 1933. In 1935 Venizelos came out of retirement to support another revolt in Crete. When this failed Eleftherios Venizelos was forced to flee to France where **he died on March 18, 1936.**

Key Understanding #2: *The king's compromised position concerning the achieving of the Great Idea.* Although Greece's King Constantine I was in accordance with Eleftherios Venizelos in the desire to expand Greece to Smyrna and Constantinople, his reluctance to go to war against the Central Powers – partly due to the fact that he was married to the sister of German Kaiser Wilhelm II – meant that, unlike Eleftherios Venizelos, his focus on achieving the Great Idea through war against the Ottoman Empire, which was allied with Germany during World War I, was severely compromised. Therefore, the Lord ordained events to unfold in Greece where King Constantine I was *not* in power when the decisions were made by Prime Minister Venizelos to enter Greece into World War I on the side of the Allies and to occupy Smyrna on May 15, 1919. [Eventually, however, King Constantine I would be directing the Greek army in Smyrna.]

Revelation 2:9 (KJV) I know thy works, and tribulation, and poverty, (but thou art rich) and I KNOW THE BLASPHEMY OF THEM WHICH SAY THEY ARE JEWS, AND ARE NOT, BUT ARE THE SYNAGOGUE OF SATAN.

[<< Previous](#)

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

[Next >>](#)