

**#2499** 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 758, **Smyrna Jews, (xvii), King Constantine I comes back into power and takes command of the Greek army at Smyrna to attempt to solidify the Great Idea**

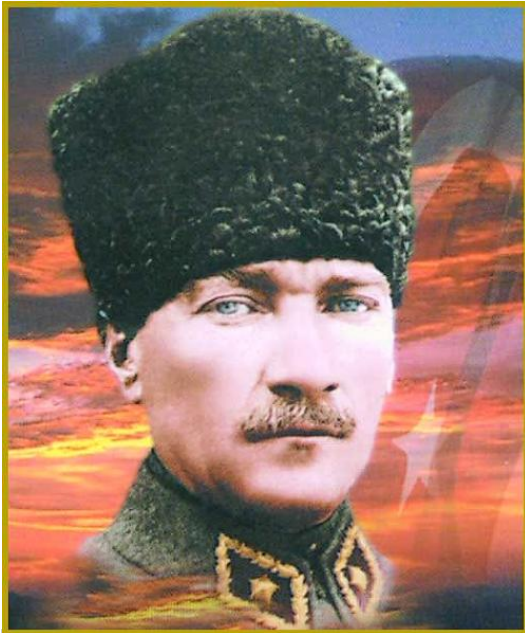


King Constantine I led the Greeks

**Key Understanding: *Venizelos out of the way.*** In order to establish the prophetic scenario of a *second* Constantine attempting to construct a Greek state that included the cities of Smyrna and Constantinople, like the *first* Byzantine Empire, the Lord ordained that Eleftherios Venizelos would lose the election of 1920, thereby creating a situation for King Constantine I, after the death of his son King Alexander I (who had succeeded him upon his abdication, but who died from sepsis on October 25, 1920, after being bitten in a skirmish with two monkeys during a walk through the Royal Gardens on October 2, 1920, after one of them attacked his pet dog), **to take the throne again in 1920 without the previous impediments created by Venizelos.**



**Key Understanding (continued): With Venizelos out of the way after having led Greece in the *first* phase of the Greco-Turkish War that began with the May 15, 1919, occupation of Smyrna, and with the decision already made about the course of Greece, King Constantine I would then assume personal command of the army at Smyrna in 1920 during a *second* phase of the Greco-Turkish War, with the hoped-for ultimate objective of securing the majority of the realms associated with the Great Idea, possibly even Constantinople.**



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk led the Turks

**Ataturk leads the Turks.** In the meantime, while the Treaty of Sèvres was accepted by the Ottoman Sultan, Muhammad VI, at Constantinople, it was rejected by a rival nationalist government at Ankara that was led by Kemal Ataturk. Soviet Russia, though in its infant stages, would help Ataturk.

The well-equipped Greek army initially pushed effortlessly northward in 1920, while Ataturk was still trying to clothe his new recruits that would be backing a new Turkey. To accomplish the task of clothing the troops, Ataturk enlisted the help of the entire local population, insisting that “every dwelling without exception has to supply a kit consisting of a parcel of underwear, a pair of socks, and a pair of shoes.” The world would begin to accept that Kemal Ataturk was no mere rebel, but a genuine national leader. **He would lead the Turks to victory, crushing the Great Idea of the Greeks.**

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