

#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**

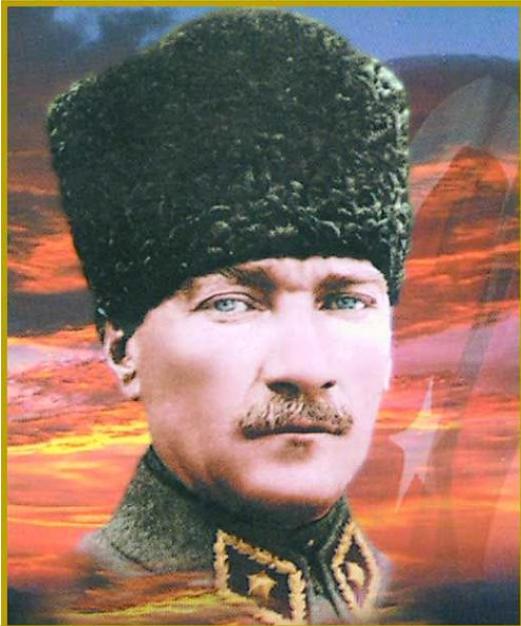


King Constantine I led the Greeks

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.**

[<< Previous](#)

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

[Next >>](#)