

#2806 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 1065, **2nd Edition of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, (iv), The rise of America on July 2, 1776, as the 2nd edition of the Roman Empire**

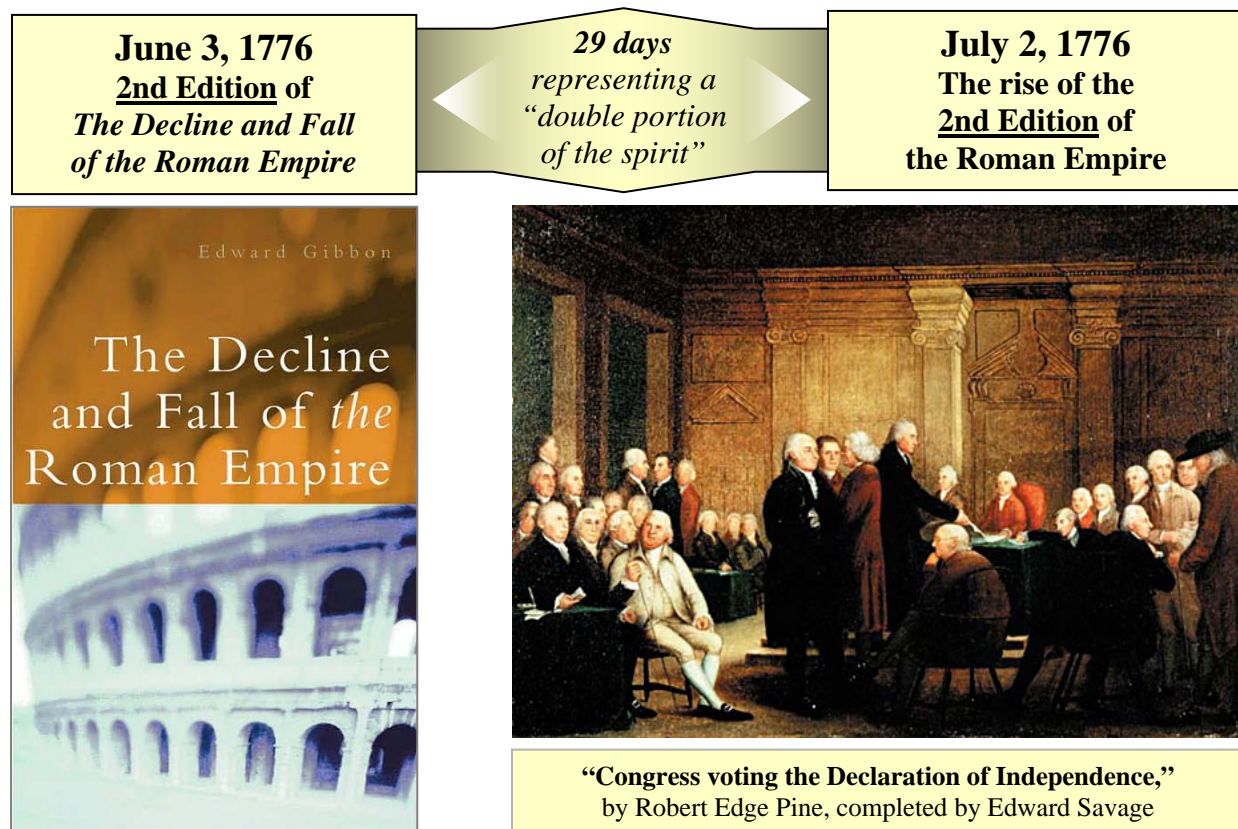
Review (from the previous Unsealing): The *second edition* of Volume I of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* was published on June 3, 1776.

Volume I of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* has a complex history of its own. It was published in six editions between **1776** and 1789.

First editions, 1776 Feb 17 (a and b-AR), 1000 copies;

Second edition, 1776 June 3, 1500 copies.

Key Understanding: *The birth of the 2nd (second) edition of the Roman Empire.* The Lord ordained a June 3, 1776, publishing of a 2nd (second) edition of (Volume I of) *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* to point to the ‘double portion of the spirit’ 29-day later July 2, 1776, declaration of independence of the United States of America as the 2nd (second) edition of the Roman Empire.



*Daniel 2:40 (KJV) And **THE FOURTH KINGDOM [Roman Empire] SHALL BE STRONG AS IRON: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise.***

*Daniel 7:7 (KJV) After this I saw in the night visions, and **BEHOLD A FOURTH BEAST [Roman Empire]**, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and **IT HAD TEN HORNS.***

The story of July 2, 1776. During the American Revolution, the legal separation of the thirteen colonies from Great Britain occurred on July 2, 1776, when the Second Continental Congress voted to approve a resolution of independence that had been proposed in June by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. After voting for independence, Congress turned its attention to the Declaration of Independence, a statement explaining this decision, which had been prepared by a committee with Thomas Jefferson as its principal author. Congress debated and revised the Declaration, finally approving it on July 4. A day earlier, John Adams had written to his wife Abigail:

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more.

Adams' prediction was off by two days. From the outset, Americans celebrated independence on July 4, the date shown on the much-publicized Declaration of Independence, rather than on July 2, the date the resolution of independence was approved in a closed session of Congress.

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