

#177 Making the World Safe for Democracy – The Fall of the Romanov Dynasty stimulated America’s entry into World War I, to become the Fourth Rome, part 3, Allied in Democracy with Russia

This is part 3 of explaining how and why the Fall of the Romanov Dynasty in World War I stimulated America’s entry into World War I.



Key Understanding: *The war between democracy and autocracy.* Because of the Fall of the Romanov Dynasty, and Russia’s switch to a democratic Provisional Government, the United States would enter World War I on April 6, 1917, to “Make the World Safe for Democracy,” essentially declaring World War I to be a war between Democracies and Autocracies.

Excitement was spreading over the country, fed by newspaper reports and editorials and a statement by former President Theodore Roosevelt demanding an immediate declaration of war. President Wilson met with Secretary of State Robert Lansing on March 19, and called a Cabinet meeting to be held on March 20 to discuss the issue of declaring war on Germany.

At the March 20 Cabinet meeting, President Wilson asked each of his advisors whether America should declare war. They all said yes, giving various reasons for their opinions. Secretary of State Lansing recounted giving the following counsel to the President:

“I began with the statement that in my opinion an actual state of war existed today between this country and Germany, but that, as the acknowledgement of such a state officially amounted to a declaration of war, I doubted the wisdom as well as the constitutional power of the President to announce such fact or act upon it; that I should be asked to declare the existence of a state of war . . . I said that I felt that there should be no delay in calling Congress together and securing these necessary powers. In addition to these reasons . . . I said that the revolution in Russia, which appeared to be successful, had removed the one objection to affirming that the European war was a war between democracy and absolutism; that the only hope of a permanent peace between all nations depended upon the establishment of democratic institutions throughout the world; that no league of peace would be of value if a powerful autocracy was a member, and that no league of peace would be necessary if all nations were democratic; and that in going into the war at this time we could do more to advance the cause of democracy than if we failed to show sympathy with the democratic powers in their struggle against the autocratic government of Germany.”

[Note: The ‘league of peace’ referred to by Lansing was Woodrow Wilson’s idea of what would become the League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations. The establishment of the League of Nations is in prophecy, and it will be quite clear when we cover that subject.]

On March 21, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson issued the call to Congress to meet in special session on April 2, 1917. He would ask Congress to approve the United States going to war against Germany.



President Woodrow Wilson delivering his “the world must be made safe for democracy” speech to Congress on April 2, 1917

Note: Much of this material came from *Wilson Campaigns for Progressivism and Peace*, by Arthur S. Link, © 1965.

Remember, World War I was birthing both the 7th Kingdom USSR and the *Second Ascension* of the 8th Kingdom U.S. . . .

Revelation 17:10-11 (KJV) . . . and THE OTHER [the Seventh Kingdom, the USSR] IS NOT YET COME; and when he cometh, he [the Seventh Kingdom, the USSR] must continue A SHORT SPACE.

11 And THE BEAST [out of the Pit in Rev. 17:08, the United States of America] that was, and is not, even HE IS THE EIGHTH, and is of the seven, and goeth into perdition.

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