

#764 Constantine the Great and Woodrow Wilson, II – Constantine and Revelation 6:2: The Horse Ride from Nicomedia to the English Channel, part 1

Revelation 6:2 (KJV) *And I saw, and behold A WHITE HORSE: and HE [Constantine the Great] THAT SAT ON HIM HAD A BOW; and A CROWN [of his father's (Constantius's) throne] WAS GIVEN UNTO HIM: and HE WENT FORTH CONQUERING, AND TO CONQUER. [Constantine sat on his earthly father's throne through the *Sword*, and reigned on the earth in the name of the Heavenly Father.]*

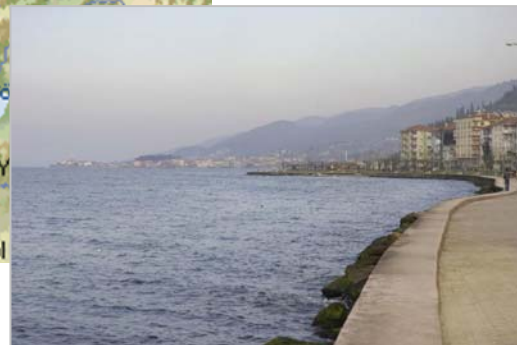
We rejoin the story of Constantine at the event of his famous horse ride from Nicomedia to the English Channel, where he would meet up with his father. This is a part of point 2 (two) of 5 (five) points outlined in Unsealing [#753](#) (shown below in abbreviated form) concerning Constantine's fulfillment of Revelation 6:2.

1. **REVELATION 6:2** (died on May 22 + 11 = 6:2)
2. **A WHITE HORSE**

On one of the most famous horse rides in history, young Constantine rides to the English Channel, and then to York, England, all the way from Nicomedia, modern day Izmit, Turkey. The ride would ultimately result in him being crowned emperor of the western provinces of the Roman Empire. He later rides from York to conquer in the name of the true rider on a white horse, Jesus Christ.



Izmit is a sizeable city (population about 200,000) near Istanbul in northwestern Turkey. It was once the ancient **Nicomedia**.



3. [A CROWN WAS GIVEN UNTO HIM](#)

4. [HE THAT SAT ON HIM HAD A BOW](#)

5. [HE WENT FORTH CONQUERING, AND TO CONQUER](#)

Constantine's famous horse ride from Nicomedia (modern day Izmit, Turkey) to the English Channel. We left the story in Unsealing #754 where Galerius, the former junior emperor of the east who was now senior emperor of the east due to Diocletian's retirement on May 1, 305 A.D., had made the decision not to name Constantine to Galerius's former position of junior emperor, or Caesar, in the east. The immediate problem for Constantius Chlorus (the father of Constantine, and new senior emperor, or Augustus, of the west) and Constantine (the son), was that Constantine was now trapped in the east under Galerius, his new commander-in-chief, who had control over his destiny. Constantius wanted Constantine out west. Galerius did not want to release Constantine, for then Constantine might more easily claim that he had a right to his father's throne.

Constantius sent a letter to Galerius at Nicomedia, imploring him to release his son so that Constantine might be there at his death. Since no open public breach had happened between the two Augusti, Constantius and Galerius, Galerius could not give a point-blank refusal. It was at least necessary to return an outward and verbal consent to the departure of Constantine. And this he did one evening, after which he went to sleep on the question of what he should do to ultimately prevent Constantine from proceeding west. The emperor could then, at that moment, upon some excuse, either revoke the permission or send word ahead along the route. He had not yet made up his mind as to which course to follow.



The ruins of the palace of the Roman Emperor Diocletian at Izmit (former Nicomedia) in Turkey. The picture was taken circa 1880.

Key Understanding: *Constantine the long, continuous horseback rider.* The Lord ordained Constantine to embark on the longest continuous horseback ride recorded in the ancient world so as to further illustrate his role in Revelation 6:2 as the White Horse Rider.

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