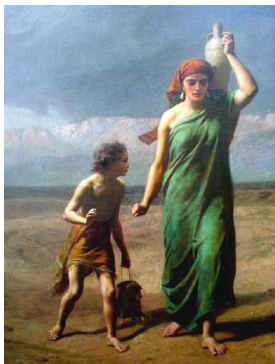


**#859 Why Abraham Lincoln was named Abraham – Like Abram at the birth of Ishmael, the United States was Four Score and Six Years Old at the time of the July 1-3, 1863, Battle of Gettysburg**

The Lord ordained Abraham Lincoln to be the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States for the purpose of spiritually representing his ‘*new birth of freedom*’ children as being Abraham’s (Abram’s) children through Genesis 16’s Ishmael.

**Key Understanding:** *The final 3 days of the United States being 86 years old. The Lord ordained the Battle of Gettysburg to specifically take place on July 1-3, 1863, the final 3 days in the life of the United States of America as 86 years old, because Abram was 86 years old when Hagar bare Ishmael. This is all emphasized by Abraham Lincoln himself, who began his November 19, 1863, Gettysburg Address with “Four score and seven (87) years ago.” Again, the Lord’s primary purpose is to show that the seed of Abraham Lincoln are as if they are the seed of Abram through Ishmael. America received its “new birth of freedom” when it was the age of Abram – 86 years old – when Ishmael was born.*

**Four Score and Six Years Old**  
The age of Abram when Ishmael was born (*below left*), and  
the age of Abraham Lincoln’s America at the Battle of Gettysburg (*below right*)



Ishmael and Hagar



**Four Score and Six Years Old** – The age of Abram at the birth of Ishmael.

**Genesis 16:16 (KJV) AND ABRAM WAS FOURSCORE AND SIX YEARS OLD, WHEN HAGAR BARE ISHMAEL TO ABRAM.**

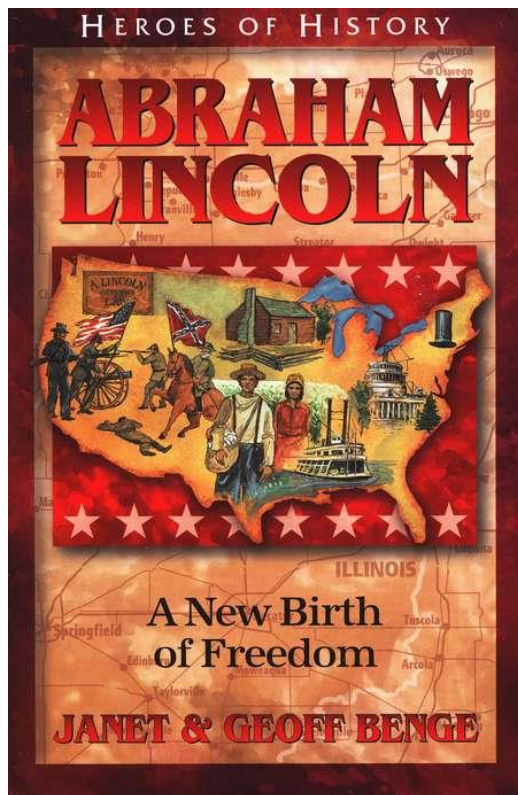
**Four Score and Six Years Old** – The age of the United States at the time of the July 1-3, 1863, Battle of Gettysburg, though it was the final 3 days of its 87<sup>th</sup> year.

**Four Score and Seven Years Old** – The age of the United States on July 4, 1863, and at the time of the November 19, 1863, Gettysburg Address.

## The Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863

**Four score and seven years ago** our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a **new birth of freedom** -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



Source: *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, edited by Roy P. Basler. The text *above* is from the so-called "Bliss Copy." It is one of several versions which Lincoln wrote, and is believed to be the final version.

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