

#959 The Whore's Latter Rain – The Protestant Reformation's (counterfeit) Latter Rain of April 6 [= 9], 1917, through the U.S. entry into World War I, part 1, Joel's Latter Rain

Joel 2:23 (KJV) Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the LORD your God: for he hath given you the FORMER RAIN moderately, and he will cause to come down for you the rain, the FORMER RAIN, and the LATTER RAIN in the first month.



Key Understanding: *The April 6, 1917, counterfeit latter rain. The Lord considers what became the cross-carrying portion of the October 31, 1517, Protestant Reformation to be an outpouring of the Lord's Latter Rain, and also any cross-carrying portion of the sword-bearing second part of the second phase of the Protestant Reformation of April 6 [= 9], 1917, to be a Latter Rain. But in the adversarial, demonic spiritual realm, the entire sword-bearing April 6 [= 9], 1917, second part of the second phase of the Protestant Reformation (described in the preceding Unsealing) is the*

Latter Rain of God (though it is a counterfeit) – since it represents the rise and spread of the Fourth Rome's Christian Democracy – particularly since it is coupled with the Latter Rain Pentecostal movement of 11 years before.

Question: So, was the theme of the *Latter Rain* attached *demonically* to the U.S. entry into World War I on April 6, 1917?



Answer: Yes, *Latter Rain*, and even *Joel's Latter Rain*, was entirely attached *demonically* to the U.S. entry into World War I on April 6, 1917, as if the event represented the outpouring of *Joel's Latter Rain* of God, to match up with the Latter Rain Pentecostal movement, whose birth on April 9, 1906, is also said to represent Joel's Latter Rain.

Congressman Henry de la Warr Flood (left)
authored and introduced the resolution
that declared a state of war to exist between
the United States and Germany

Joel's Latter Rain of April 6 [= 9], 1917, came in the form of *the son of Joel Flood, Henry de la Warr Flood*, who, as a congressman from Virginia during World War I, authored and introduced the resolution that declared a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany. The resolution was passed by Congress, and then signed by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, on Good Friday, April 6, 1917.

The World War I War Resolution authored by Henry de la Warr Flood

Joint Resolution Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.



In the next Unsealing we will cover Henry de la Warr **Flood**, son of Confederate Major **Joel Flood**, who surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, on April 9, 1865, to the North. The father, **Joel Flood**, would represent *the end* of one war, the Civil War, while the son, Henry de la Warr **Flood**, would represent *the beginning* of another war, World War I. The explanation of the reasons for that are forthcoming.

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