

[#2498 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 757, Smyrna Jews, \(xvi\), King Constantine I abdicated the throne during World War I and Venizelos entered Greece into the war on the side of the Allies](#)

Key Understanding: *Venizelos making the decisions.* The Lord ordained events to unfold in Greece where King Constantine I was *not* in power when the decisions were made by Prime Minister Venizelos to enter Greece into World War I on the side of the Allies and to occupy Smyrna on May 15, 1919. [The prophetic reason for this is that the king did not desire to enter Greece into World War I on the side of the Allies, which was a necessary element to Greece achieving the fullness of the Great Idea, expanding Greece to include Smyrna and Constantinople.]

Here is **#2498–Doc 1**, about **Greece and the First World War**, which explains the situation (although it does not specifically mention the Greek occupation of Smyrna).

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Venizelos the hero. Venizelos went to the post-World War I Paris peace talks armed with the assurances he had received from the Allies during the war and focused exclusively on territorial aggrandizement for Greece. The peace that emerged seemed to promise full realization of the Megali (Great) Idea.

Venizelos showed all of his considerable diplomatic skills at the peace talks. He wooed United States President Woodrow Wilson, and Britain’s Prime Minister David Lloyd George. Venizelos quickly offered the services of the Greek military as policing agents and as peacekeepers in occupied territory. Foreign leaders were indebted to the wily Venizelos for this assistance, but the offer fostered domestic discontent. The Greek armed forces had been mobilized almost continuously since 1912, and the nation was becoming war weary. Also, Venizelos neglected urgent domestic issues as he put all of his energies into winning the peace talks. He would eventually pay for this neglect.

After two years of intense negotiations, Greece stood on the verge of fulfilling the Megali Idea. The 1919 Treaty of Neuilly had awarded Bulgarian territory

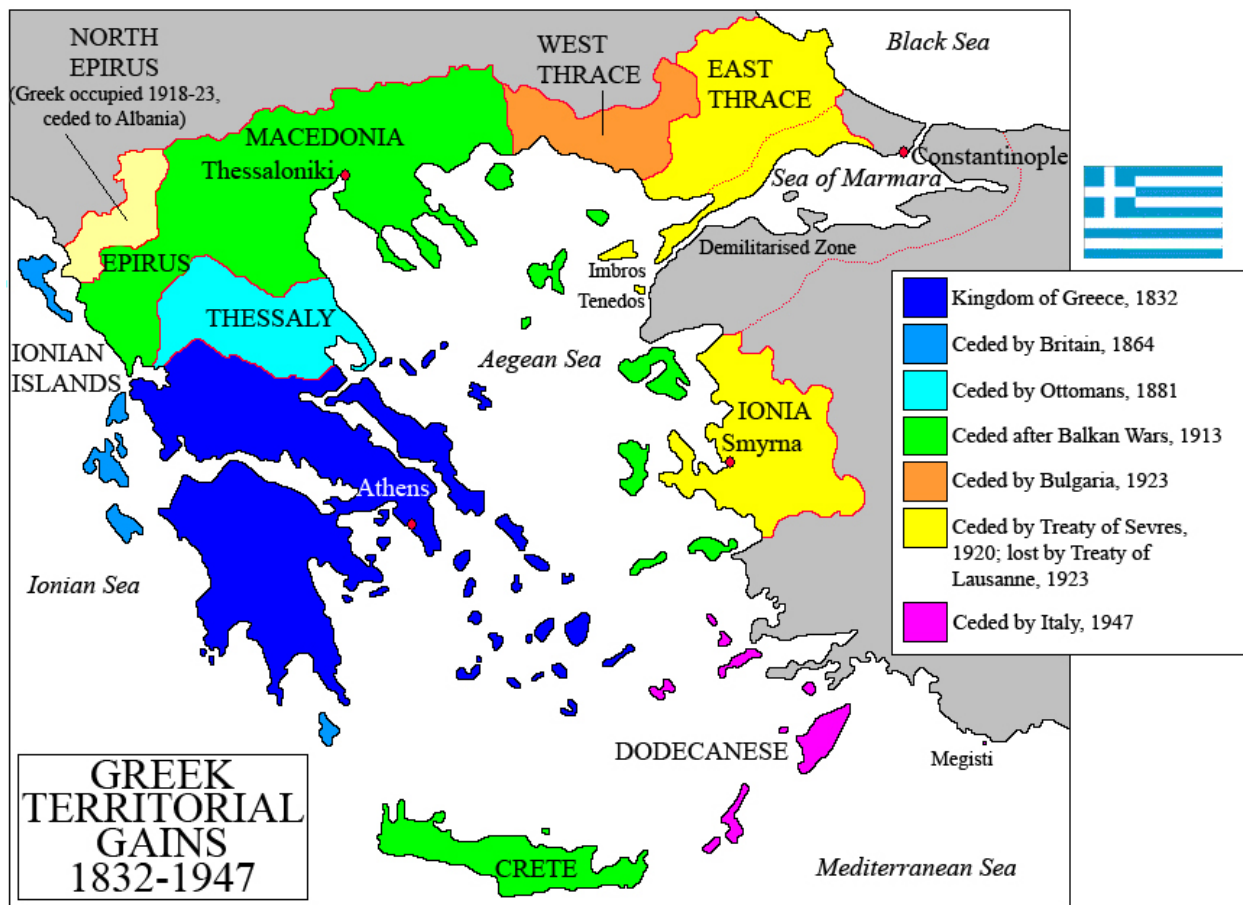
in western Thrace and Macedonia to Greece. The Treaty of Sèvres, signed with Turkey on August 10, 1920, gave Greece the Aegean Islands, hence command of the Dardanelles, and the



Venizelos signing the Treaty of Sèvres on August 10, 1920

eastern half of Thrace except for Constantinople. The Treaty of Sèvres also established a new territory around the city of Smyrna (called Izmir by the Turks) on the west coast of Asia Minor – a region long coveted by Greek nationalists. In accordance with the principle of national self-determination, all Greeks in Asia Minor were encouraged to move there. The Smyrna protectorate was to be administered by Greece but remain under the aegis of Turkey. After five years, a plebiscite would determine which country would have sovereignty. The outcome of such a vote had already been decided in 1919 by the stationing of Greek troops at Smyrna to solidify Greek control.

When Venizelos announced in triumph that Greece now occupied two continents and touched five seas, the irredentist dream seemed to be coming true. [However, Constantinople was not given to the Greeks.]



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