

Analysis of the term “Begin Sorrows” as found in Matthew 24:8 “All these *are* the beginning of sorrows”.

By Charles D Landis August 21, 2020

When I began this Bible study I was wanting to know more about the “beginning of sorrows” as mentioned by Jesus in Matthew 24:8. As usual my Bible studies start with an understanding of the Hebrew numerical value of the terms involved, such as “Begin Sorrows”. I had no prior clue what this statement would yield in my understanding. Listed below you will see all the statements that are numerically related to “Begin Sorrows”. For people who are “truly born again and living a righteous life”, they will be “Praising the Father, Son and Holy Ghost” and they have “Their Lamp on now” even as the ungodly world will “Begin to suffer Sorrows”. Almighty God is using these “sorrows” to wake up people to the coming time of Great Tribulation”. When I began this study I did NOT know that the name “Gabriel” had this 1403 Numerical Value. When I review the results of this study it is almost as if “Gabriel” is also speaking to you and me.

“Begin Sorrows”	=	1403 Numerical Value
“Time of Jacob’s Trouble”	=	1403
“Thou shalt not kill embyos”	=	1403
“I will never understand”	=	1403
“All sins forgiven signs”	=	1403
“Who is the Messiah”	=	1403
“The Lamp is now on”	=	1403
“Holy One of Israel in the midst of Thee”	=	1403
“Praise Father Son and Holy Ghost”	=	1403
“Nuclear world”	=	1403
“The cause of human extinction”	=	1403
“Barack Hussein Obama confirmed Antichrist”	=	1403
“Nineteen Fourteen to Nineteen Eighteen”	=	1403

Note: The Trinity Function value of 1403 equals 371, which was the number of days for the Great Flood at the time of Noah!

גבריאל Gabri'el {gab-ree-ale'} from 01397 and 0410;; n pr m AV - Gabriel 2; 2 Gabriel = "warrior of God" or "man of God" 1) an archangel; the angel God used to send messages of great importance to man; sent to Daniel, to Zacharias, and to Mary

Daniel 8:16 And I heard a man's voice between *the banks of* Ulai, which called, and said, Gabriel, make this *man* to understand the vision.

Daniel 9:21 Yea, whiles I *was* speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision at the beginning, being caused to fly swiftly, touched me about the time of the evening oblation.

http://www.biblewheel.com/GR/GR_Database.php?bnum=40&cnum=24&vnum=8

World War I Timeline From 1914 to 1919

By Jennifer Rosenberg

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World War I was sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 and ended with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Find out what happened in between these momentous events in this World War I timeline.

1914

Although World War I officially began in 1914, much of Europe had been roiled by political and ethnic conflict for years before. A series of alliances among the leading nations committed them to each other's defense. Meanwhile, regional powers like Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were teetering on the brink of collapse.

Against this backdrop, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Austria-Hungary's throne, and his wife, Sophie, were assassinated by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip on June 28 while the couple was visiting Sarajevo. That same day, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. By Aug. 6, the British Empire, France, and Russia were at war with Serbia and Germany. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson announced the U.S. would remain neutral.

Germany invaded Belgium on Aug. 4 with the intent of attacking France. They made swift progress until the first week of September when the German advance was stopped by French and British troops at the First Battle of the Marne. Both sides began digging in and fortifying their positions, signaling the start of trench warfare. Despite the slaughter, a one-day Christmas truce was declared on Dec. 24.

1915

In response to a North Sea military blockade that Britain imposed the previous November, on Feb 4. Germany declared a war zone in the waters around the U.K., beginning a campaign of submarine warfare. This would lead to the May 7 sinking of the British ocean liner Lusitania by a German U-boat.

Stymied in Europe, Allied forces tried to gain momentum by attacking the Ottoman Empire twice where the Sea of Marmara meets the Aegean Sea. Both the Dardanelles Campaign in February and the Battle of Gallipoli in April proved costly failures.

On April 22, the Second Battle of Ypres began. It is during this battle that the Germans first used poison gas. Soon, both sides were engaged in chemical warfare, using chlorine, mustard, and phosgene gasses that injured more than 1 million men by war's end.

Russia, meanwhile, was fighting not just on the battlefield but at home as the government of Tsar Nicholas II faced the threat of internal revolution. That fall, the tsar would take personal control over Russia's army in a last-ditch attempt to shore up his military and domestic power.

1916

By 1916, the two sides were largely stalemated, fortified in mile after mile of trenches. On Feb. 21, German troops launched an offensive that would become the longest and bloodiest of the war. The Battle of Verdun would drag on until December with little in the way of territorial gains on either side. Between 700,000 and 900,000 men died on both sides.

Undeterred, British and French troops launched their own offensive in July at the Battle of the Somme. Like Verdun, it would prove a costly campaign for all involved. On July 1 alone, the first day of the campaign, the British lost more than 50,000 troops. In another military first, the Somme conflict also saw the first use of armored tanks in battle.

At sea, the German and British navies met in the first and largest naval battle of the war on May 31. The two sides fought to a draw, with Britain enduring the most casualties.

1917

Although the U.S. was still officially neutral at the start of 1917, that would soon change. In late January, British intelligence officers intercepted the Zimmerman Telegram, a German communique to Mexican officials. In the telegram, Germany tried to entice Mexico into attacking the U.S., offering Texas and other states in return.

When the contents of the telegram were revealed, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany in early February. On April 6, at Wilson's urging, Congress declared war on Germany, and the U.S. officially entered World War I.

On Dec. 7, Congress would also declare war against Austria-Hungary. However, it wouldn't be until the following year that U.S. troops began arriving in numbers large enough to make a difference in the battle.

In Russia, roiled by domestic revolution, Tsar Nicholas II abdicated on March 15. He and his family would eventually be arrested, detained, and murdered by revolutionaries. That fall, on Nov. 7, the Bolsheviks successfully overthrew the Russian government and quickly withdrew from World War I hostilities.

1918

The United States' entry into World War I proved to be the turning point in 1918. But the first few months didn't seem so promising for Allied troops. With the withdrawal of Russian forces, Germany was able to reinforce the western front and launch an offensive in mid-March.

This final German assault would reach its zenith with the Second Battle of the Marne on July 15. Although they inflicted substantial casualties, the Germans could not muster the strength to combat the reinforced Allied troops. A counteroffensive led by the U.S. in August would spell the end of Germany.

By November, with morale at home collapsing and troops in retreat, Germany collapsed. On Nov. 9, German Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated and fled the country. Two days later, Germany signed the armistice at Compiegne, France.

Fighting ended on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. In later years, the date would be commemorated in the U.S. first as Armistice Day, and later as Veterans Day. All told, some 11 million military personnel and 7 million civilians died in the conflict.

Aftermath: 1919

Following the conclusion of hostilities, the warring factions met at the Palace of Versailles near Paris in 1919 to formally end the war. A confirmed isolationist at the beginning of the war, President Woodrow Wilson had by now become an ardent champion of internationalism.

Guided by his 14 Points statement issued the previous year, Wilson and his allies sought a lasting peace enforced by what he called the League of Nations, a forerunner to the United Nations of today. He made the league's establishment a priority of the Paris Peace Conference.

The Treaty of Versailles, signed on July 25, 1919, imposed strict penalties on Germany and forced it to accept full responsibility for the starting the war. The nation was not only forced to demilitarize but also cede territory to France and Poland and pay billions in reparations. Similar penalties were also imposed on Austria-Hungary in separate negotiations.

Ironically, the U.S. was not a member of the League of Nations; participation was rejected by the Senate. Instead, the U.S. embraced a policy of isolationism that would dominate foreign policy in the 1920s. The harsh penalties imposed on Germany, meanwhile, would later give rise to radical political movements in that nation, including Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/world-war-i-timeline-from-1914-to-1918-4148287>