

Wilhelm II



A Type of the Final Emperor

By Craig M. White v. 2.6

“Our German Fatherland to which I hope will be granted ... to become in the future as closely united, as powerful, and as authoritative as once the Roman world empire was, and that, just in the old time they said, “Civis romanus sume,” hereafter, at some time in the future, they will say, “I am a German citizen.””



Wilhelm II. Type of the Final Emperor

Authored by Craig Martin White.

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Contents

Introduction	5
German Confederation Arises	7
World War One and Germany's 'Place in the Sun'	9
Emperor Wilhelm II's Global Ambitions	16
Austro-Hungary – allies of the German Reich	20
Views about the Jews	21
Wilhelm II's entry into Jerusalem on a white horse	23
Final Analysis	26
Appendix. Plans to invade Britain and America	29
German plans against Britain and America go back a long time!	29
The invasion plans which have been hidden for a century	29
<i>The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich</i> , by William L. Shirer, p. 782	31
Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany Had Plan to Take New York	31
The Zimmermann Telegram", <i>The Independent</i>	32
Germans planned U.S. invasion century ago", <i>The Daily Times</i> , 12 January 2003	33
Germany's 1915 Terrorist Cell in America	34
References	35

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Suggested Reading

- *Dark Invasion. 1915: Germany's Secret War and the Hunt for the First Terrorist Cell in America* by
- *The First Blitz. The German Bomber Campaign Against Britain in the First World War* by A. H. Hyde.
- *Wilhelm II: Into the Abyss of War and Exile, 1900-1941* by J. C. G. Röhl.

“I look upon the people and the nation, as handed on to me, as a responsibility conferred upon me by God. And I believe, as it is written in the Bible, that it is my duty to increase this heritage, for which one day I shall be called upon to give an account. Whoever tries to interfere with my task, I shall crush.”
- Kaiser Wilhelm II, 1913

Introduction

In the previous article *Napoleon. A Roman Emperor*, I attempted to demonstrate that the Roman Empire -> Holy Roman Empire -> Napoleonic Empire -> German Confederation and then the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires were the continuum of the same basic system.

As we saw in the article, Napoleon wrought terrible tragedies upon Europe but that pales into insignificance what Emperor Wilhelm II did.

His full name was Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert, the eldest grandchild of Queen Victoria (King George V of Britain was one of his first cousins). He was born 27 January 1859 and died 4 June 1941.

Like other dictators and strong men (Napoleon, Bismarck, Mussolini, Hitler) he was a reformer, and innovative – but they went too far and their imperial ambitions caused enormous human suffering (of reform, Wilhelm permitted social security, factory inspections and advocated free trade and wanted a United Europe without economic barriers).

He ascended the throne as both German Kaiser¹ and the King of Prussia 15 June 1888 until his forced abdication on 9 November 1918 – thereby ending hundreds of years of rule by the House of Hohenzollern. He had no choice but to relocate to The Netherlands to avoid possible war crimes prosecution and remained there until his death. The Netherlands was officially neutral and refused to hand over the former Kaiser to the Allies.

Within the German Empire there were 4 monarchs or kings: Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg; plus around 22 federal princes. Over them was the Emperor.²



Kings of Prussia Royal Standard

Within two years of ascending the throne of Emperor, Wilhelm II made his relationship with

¹ **“Roman history was again in vogue in Germany** when in 1871, Bismarck’s patsy, Wilhelm I, king of victorious Prussia against Napoleon III, copied the Russian tsars and got an upgrade to Caesar – the new German Kaiser” (Michael White, “How has Bismarck escaped most of the blame for the first world war?” *The Guardian*, 1 January 2015) [emphasis mine]

² You can find further information about these monarchs and other princes here https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_German_monarchs_in_1918

Bismark so torrid that he resigned from office. The young Emperor was arrogant, pig-headed and very ambitious. He fought continuously with Bismark over both domestic and foreign policy, ignoring his advice.³

Bismark sought to establish a military dictatorship constituted mainly of Prussians; but Wilhelm II was interested in demagogy with himself at the epicentre of a new, powerful and confident united German people. Bismark even warned him against becoming too ambitious as that would bring him into conflict with the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic powers – a conflict that Germany could not win Bismark warned. But Wilhelm ignored the wisdom of his Iron Chancellor.⁴ Something he should never have done!⁵



1 Deutsches Reich Mark, 1915

Finally, of interest is that during Wilhelm's period, the German Oriental Society had undertaken a marvelous job in excavating Boghazkoy from 1905 forward, the capital of the Hittites which lies 90 miles east of Ankara, and all modern archaeologists can thank them for their early explorations. Kaiser Wilhelm II had previously attended their lectures in 1902 which were presented by the famous Assyriologist, Friedrich Delitzsch (he was the son of the famous Bible commentator, Franz Delitzsch.) It was he who urged the Society to send Hugo Winckler on an expedition to Bogazkoy in Turkey which uncovered Hattusa, the capital city of the Hittites. If it were not for the Kaiser, perhaps the discovery of the Hittite Empire may not have been made for some years. It is claimed that the Kaiser believed that the Germans descended from the Hittites.

³ "From 1879, when Wilhelm re-joined his Potsdam Guards Regiment, his parents looked on with trepidation as their eldest son became more and more 'verPotsdammt'; they feared that, given his "lack of depth and spirit, the superficial, banal, petty opinions of the First Regiment of Guards will be pure poison for his mind'. 'I am afraid that he is turning into the archetypal Potsdam Lieutenant with that evil admixture of a very loud mouth and the chauvinist's hatred and ignorance of things foreign', his mother wrote in 1879. By the middle of 1880, she was complaining to her mother: 'Willy is *chauvinistic* and *ultra* Prussian to a degree & with a violence wh[ic]h is often very painful to me.'" (John Röhl, *The Kaiser and His Court. Wilhelm II and the Government of Germany*, p. 199)

⁴ Upon the death of Kaiser Frederick III in 1888, a power struggle emerged between Bismark and Kaiser Wilhelm II. They were driven apart over the issue of organised labour (that is the workers striving to partake of the capitalist system and the rich that strove to oppress them). Wilhelm wanted to rule and reign without the overbearing presence of Bismark who wanted to reverse the gains of labour and revert to a *laissez faire* approach to the rights of the workers. Wilhelm won the battle two years later in 1890. Similarly, Queen Victoria fought for the liberation of the workers in Britain and especially Ireland, which took years of battle until she won.

⁵ Read Michael Ephenhan's "Bismark, Wilhelm II., and German Military Leadership", *Journal of Military and Strategic Studies*, Vol 13, Issue 1, 2010.

His story is both fascinating and tragic. But in this article we will chiefly focus on the Beastly attributes and his Roman-militaristic heritage.

German Confederation Arises

Let us take a step back to the time of Napoleon.

In July 1806, Napoleon had merged several German kingdoms and duchies together into a single *Confederation of the Rhine* (with roughly the same geography as the old Holy Roman Empire) which became a vassal state under the protection of France (they also supplied a huge number of troops for Napoleon's Russian invasion – some estimate that they supplied at least 25% of these forces). The medieval feudal allegiances of most of the old Holy Roman Empire were thereby ended when Francis II renounced the title of Holy Roman Emperor, remaining as Francis I, Austrian Emperor.

So, in effect, the Holy Roman Empire split into two clear halves. It was no longer called the Holy Roman Empire, but in reality those parts still limped on, awaiting another reunion for their political and religious causes.⁶

In 1813 the *Confederation of the Rhine* ended and in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, many of the territories of the former *Confederation* were reorganised as the *German Confederation*⁷ which was established by the Congress of Vienna, to organise the surviving states of the former Holy Roman Empire and to become its successor arrangement.

A key year was 1862 when Bismark became Minister President and Foreign Minister of Prussia – a position he used to attempt to unify the Germans, militarize the people and curtail Parliament. As well as introduce reforms such as the world's first social welfare program.

In 1866, the war against Austria saw the death blow to the *German Confederation*. In its place appeared the *North German Confederation* under Prussian leadership. In 1871, after the war with France,⁸ the other southern German states joined the Confederation in a union which was much more powerful than previous attempts and with a huge potential. The Iron Chancellor – managed to unite ethnic German territories into the *German Empire* – the Second Reich! The Hohenzollern King of Prussia was added the title of Emperor Wilhelm I.

There is no need to re-hash the myriad of books, papers and lectures on Bismark and his role in unifying the Germans and laying the groundwork for Germany's prowess, but a short outline is needed at this juncture.

He was appointed Prime Minister of Prussia (1862-73) by Wilhelm IV of Prussia and then first Chancellor of the German Empire (1871-90) by the same King who was proclaimed Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm I.

⁶ When Charlemagne revived the Roman Empire, it was still called by that name. Several centuries later it was known as the Holy Roman Empire and retrospectively applied all the way back in time to Charlemagne. In 1512AD it became known as the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.

⁷ The Confederation was largely inactive during the German Revolution 1848-49 wherein the people strove for more rights and better conditions – a Depression provoked the revolt. Some progress was made, but the old forces held sway.

⁸ In *The Franco-Prussian War. The German Conquest of France in 1870-1871* by G Wawro argues that this commenced a sort of 100 year war that did not end until 1945.

Although Bismarck brought Germans into a unified nation and was a social reformer (including introducing tentative steps toward a welfare system), he tried to resist the liberal forces in the Parliament but managed to win over the middle classes and resisting revolutionaries.

Note the following key information taken from *Wikipedia* (article “Kyffhäuser Monument”):

“The Kyffhäuser Monument (German: *Kyffhäuserdenkmal*), also known as the Barbarossa Monument (*Barbarossadenkmal*) or the Kaiser Wilhelm Monument (*Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkmal*), is a monument on the summit of the Kyffhäuser Mountain ... recalls the castles and fortresses of the Hohenstaufen period in Germany in the 12th and 13th centuries. It was intended to **suggest that the Prussia-dominated German Empire founded in 1871 was the legitimate successor to the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation**, which existed from the 10th century until 1806. It also signifies the national theme of decline and rebirth.”⁹



Max Koner's painting of Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859-1941)

⁹ “Prussia’s victory over France in 1870–71 allowed it to convert the expedient of the North German Confederation into the Second Empire by absorbing the south German states of Baden, Bavaria, Hessen-Darmstadt and Württemberg. **The new empire was proclaimed on 18 January 1871 in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles in a ceremony staged deliberately not only to demonstrate victory over France, but to echo selected elements of the Holy Roman past in an effort to base the new state on something broader than military triumph.** Otto von Bismarck persuaded Ludwig II of Bavaria to lead the surviving German princes to acclaim Wilhelm I as emperor in an act drawing directly on what was believed to be early medieval practice. The proclamation explicitly referred to the ‘German imperial title dormant for over 60 years’. Holy Roman connections continued as Wilhelm sat on the Ottonian Goslar throne rather than his royal Prussian one when he opened the new Reichstag on 21 March. The early modern formulation ‘emperor and empire’ (*Kaiser und Reich*) was also used to accommodate the fact that the Second Empire consisted of a much-enlarged Prussia (itself still a kingdom), 21 kingdoms and principalities and three free cities.

These actions derived from expediency rather than genuine commitment to the Holy Roman past. **The Goslar throne was used because the Habsburgs still held the Aachen treasures and imperial insignia.** Bismarck needed to mask the fact that creating the Second Empire had involved severing historic ties to Austria, suppressing six sovereign German states and asserting Prussian dominance over the remainder. A vague association with the earlier imperial title avoided calling Wilhelm I ‘federal president’, which sounded dangerously republican after the experiences of 1848. **The interim imperial coat of arms devised for January 1871 used the Prussian eagle with a shield emblazoned with Hohenzollern devices underneath Charlemagne’s crown.**” (Peter Wilson, *Heart of Europe. History of the Holy Roman Empire*, pp. 672-73) [emphasis mine]

Due to Bismark's efforts - at last! The United Germany sought by Frederick Wilhelm II (1806) and that which Frederick Wilhelm III attempted to organise (1850), was accomplished. In charge was the Iron Chancellor¹⁰. Prussia was destined to consistently play the leading role within the Empire (1871-1918), the Republic (1918-1933) and the Third Reich (1933-1945).¹¹

This system restored by Bismark (Germany) and Garibaldi (Italy) and continued by Wilhelm II (German Empire) and Franz Joseph (succeeded by Charles I) (Austro-Hungarian Empire) combination was the first stage of the 9th restoration of this Roman system and met its defeat in World War 1. In fact, historian Wolfram Siemann actually called the Second Reich "a resurrection of the former [Holy Roman] Empire."¹²

Not long after Hitler and Mussolini and their east European allies represented the second stage which tended more Roman and less Holy Roman in its character.¹³

Wilhelm II and his court were at the epicentre of the cause of World War 1 – but why? Despite the cautions offered by Bismark, he wanted to become much more aggressive and dictatorial – far more than the wise Iron Chancellor and was renowned to be arrogant beyond compare. For instance he had 150 dress uniforms which he adored and enjoyed parading in.

Combined with his own nature, ambitions, casting off restraint and together with the influences of his court, favourite advisors and friends, he adopted a 'neo-absolutist' rule by his court. The Prussians ruled supreme under him. In this respect a read of *The Kaiser and His Court. Wilhelm II and the Government of Germany* is most insightful. A book of that nature is based on original sources and is solid in its proofs.

World War One and Germany's 'Place in the Sun'

Wilhelm continued a long lineage of dictators and forceful characters who believed that they had destiny on their side – a Divine right to rule and expand their domain.

"Charlemagne, who ruled Germany as king from 771 to 800, and then as

¹⁰ Bismark was famous for his speech on "Blood and Iron"; Germany is famous for the Krupps iron works; of further interest from 1813 to the end of the Second World War, Germans were awarded the Iron Cross. In addition, Charlemagne He wore a suit of iron armor and "took the iron crown of Lombardy" and wore an iron armour suit and became the king of the Franks and Lombards (Augusta Gifford, *Germany, Her People and Their Story*, p. 35).

¹¹ "'Third Reich' was not a term of Hitler's invention; it was concocted in a book written in 1922 by a German nationalist crank named Arthur Moeller van den Bruck, who believed in the divine destiny of a German history that could be divided into three momentous acts. **There was Charlemagne's First Reich. That was followed by the Second Reich, the one resurrected by Bismarck with his Prussian "blood and iron"**—but then betrayed by the "stab in the back," the supposed treachery of Jews and socialists on the home front that brought the noble German Army defeat just as it was on the verge of victory in November 1918. **And thus all Germany was awaiting the savior who would arise to restore, with a Third Reich**, the destiny that was theirs." (Ron Rosenbaum, "Revisiting the Rise and Fall of the Third Reich", *Smithsonian.com*, Feb 2012)

¹² Quoted by Dagmar Paulus, *From Charlemagne to Hitler: The Imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire and its Symbolism*, p. 7.

¹³ "Under Kaiser Wilhelm II, religion gained an even higher priority in politics. In the context of Germany's Ostpolitik, the Kaiser saw himself as a modern crusader – and as his duty, **to continue the deeds of his medieval ancestors, the Knights of the Holy Roman Empire. From this perspective, the connection between Germany and the Holy Land would date back to the reign of Charlemagne** ... 670 years after a "German" Emperor had sailed to Palestine, Kaiser Wilhelm II promoted his own Crusade to the Holy Land in 1898" (Gabriella Rodrigues, *German Biblical Archaeology: Retrospective of a Neglected Legacy*, p. 62). [emphasis mine]

emperor from 800 to 814, was considered by future historians as the greatest European ruler of all time. Even Napoleon and **Kaiser Wilhelm admitted that they 'dreamed of being another Charlemagne.'**...

Because he was crowned emperor in 800 by Pope Leo III, he is considered by many scholars as the father of the Holy Roman Empire." (Gene Gurney, *Kingdoms of Europe*, p. 235)¹⁴

But it was not just a united Europe under German control that he dreamt of. It was also an overseas empire!

Another work that mentions this and more is Giles MacDonogh, *The Last Kaiser: The Life of Wilhelm II*, outlines the pompousness and arrogance of the Kaiser while maintaining that in some ways he was a social reformer and progressive. In fact he was the first to speak of a 'United States of Europe' that would include the European nation states but without custom borders. Yet it was his ambition to challenge the British Empire that led directly into the terrible disasters of World War.

Germany was 'late at the party' to join the European empires in slicing up parts of Africa and Asia – it was Germany's Divine destiny proclaimed the Emperor. Note some of his statements

"I see myself as an instrument of the Almighty and go on my way, regardless of transient opinions and views." (Speech at Koenigsberg on 25 August, 1910 quoted in Michael Balfour, *The Kaiser and His Times*, p. 157)

"England must have the mask of Christian peaceableness [peacefulness] torn publicly from her face... Our consuls in Turkey and India, agents, etc. must inflame the whole Muslim world to wild revolt against this hateful, lying, conscienceless people of hagglers. For even if we are to be bled to death, at least England shall lose India." (Marginal note in a telegram from the German ambassador in St Petersburg, Count Friedrich von Pourtalès (30 July 1914), quoted in Fritz Fischer, *Germany's Aims in the First World War*, p. 121)

By the end of the 19th century Bismark's and then the Kaiser's ambitions to join the European empires with slices of Africa and the Pacific region were fulfilled.

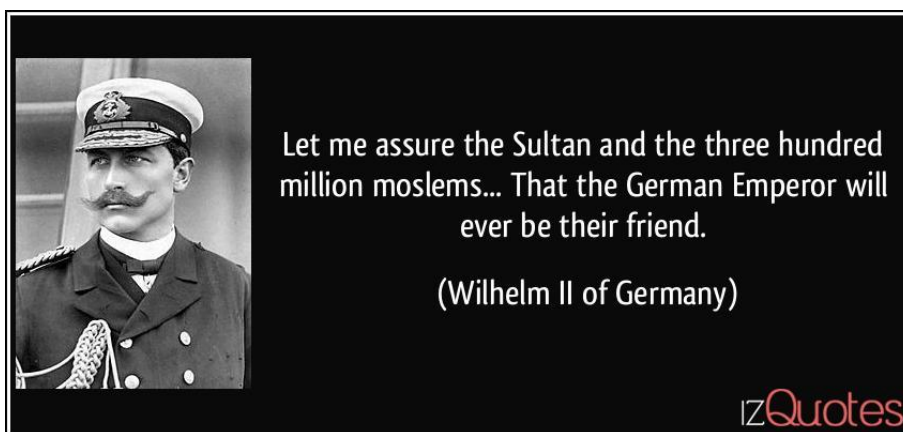
In the following famous speech to the North German Regatta Association in 1901, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany bears this out:

"In spite of the fact that we have no such fleet as we should have, **we have conquered for ourselves a place in the sun**. It will now be my task to see to it that this place in the sun shall remain our undisputed possession, in order that the sun's rays may fall fruitfully upon our activity and trade in foreign parts, that our industry and agriculture may develop within the state and our sailing

¹⁴ "Charlemagne succeeded through relentless military and missionary campaigns in bringing the areas of present-day Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, northern Italy and Low Countries within a precariously unified administration. His coronation as emperor by Pope Leo III in Rome on Christmas Day, **A.D. 800, marked the emergence of a successor in western and central Europe to the defunct Western Roman empire**, which could protect the papacy and assume equality with the Byzantine successor of the empire in the east... "The death of Charlemagne in 814 was followed by the rapid dissolution of the empire... **"The formal revival of the Holy Roman Empire dates from 962, when Otto I (the Great) received the title "Imperatur et Augustus" in Rome..."** (Eugene Keele, *Area Handbook for the Federal Republic of Germany*, pp. 11, 13). [emphasis mine]

sports upon the water, for our future lies upon the water. **The more Germans go out upon the waters, whether it be in races or regattas, whether it be in journeys across the ocean, or in the service of the battle flag, so much the better it will be for us ...**

As head of the Empire I therefore rejoice over every citizen, whether from Hamburg, Bremen, or Lübeck, who goes forth with this large outlook and seeks new points where we can drive in the nail on which to hang our armor. Therefore, I believe that I express the feeling of all your hearts when I recognize gratefully that the director of this company who has placed at our disposal the wonderful ship which bears my daughter's name has gone forth as a courageous servant of the Hansa, in **order to make for us friendly conquests whose fruits will be gathered by our descendants!**"¹⁵ (Christian Gauss, *The German Kaiser as Shown in His Public Utterances.*, pp. 181-83) [emphasis mine]



Kaiser Wilhelm II lusted for "a place in the sun" for the German people. The problem was the only places left were in the shade. There was very little room left for new colonization in the late 19th or early part of the 20th century for Britain had already taken over ¼ of the world – Israel inherited the Birthright, not Assur. Never-the-less the Kaiser built up the German military machine and under the Tirpitz Plan, built a naval fleet to rival that of Great Britain. The term "saber rattler" sums up his politics as well as his personality. Historian Barbara Tuchman has a way of portraying events and people when she described the Kaiser as "possessor of the least inhibited tongue in Europe" (*The Guns of August*, p. 5).

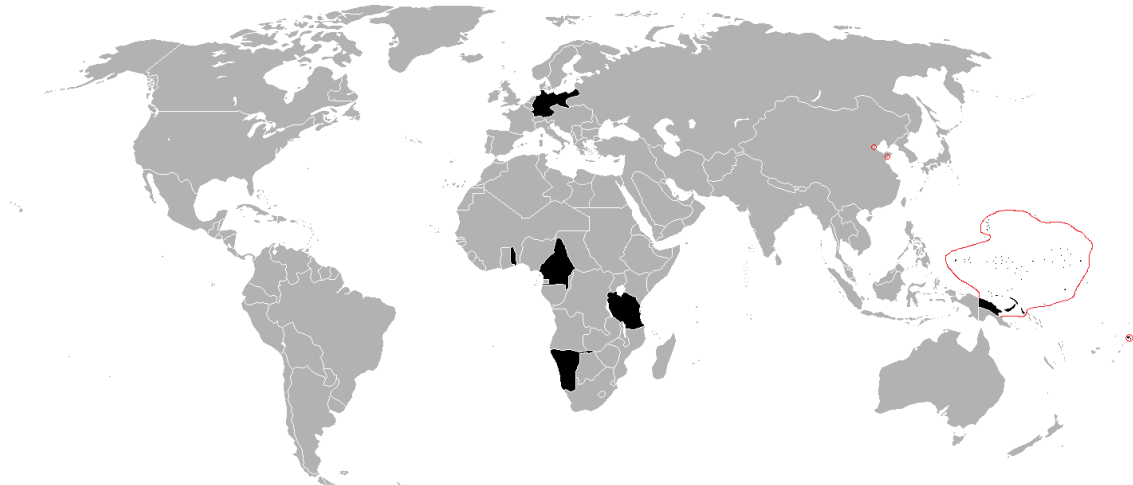
Yet Germany managed to find a "place in the sun" which included Namibia, Cameroons, Tanzania, Togo, Ruanda, Urindi, Chinese enclaves and German New Guinea (with its associated islands). These were all lost under the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 to the British

¹⁵ Further, Steven Ozment, Mclean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard University, winner of the Schaff History Prize in 1981 and author of *A Mighty Fortress: A New History of the German People* (2004) commented in an interview: "There's certainly interesting anecdotal evidence of deep-seated anti-Germanism in the Anglo-Saxon world, now 60 years after the end of the war. Less than two years ago, British publisher Richard Desmond made a widely publicized anti-German outburst replete with goose-stepping and Nazi salutes ... Britons and Germans are, I think, too much like each other to ever be at peace with each other. They are the two archbishops of Europe now. These are the two great European powers who are going to take Europe through the 21st century, and one or the other will exercise the greater leadership in that process." (David Hulme, *Vision* magazine, Winter 2006)

I would recommend the book *A Short History of Great Britain since 1714* (vol. 2) for a summary of the tensions and rivalries between Germany and Britain (pp. 700-07). Further information may be found in Kristian Ola's *German Foreign Policy 1890-1914* located at www.allempires.com/article/index.php?q=German_Foreign_Policy_1890-1914

Empire (including South Africa and New Zealand) and the rest to France, Belgium, Japan, Portugal, much to the relief of the native peoples.

It is truly amazing how Germany is always just too late to be triumphant; or to be the first in order; or to succeed over the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic powers. At least, not yet.



The German Empire under the Kaiser

What was the cause of World War 1? The entire intriguing and unnecessary war that tore nations, families and individuals apart, must be attributed to the Kaiser and his band of expansionists.

War was already in the heart of the Kaiser and his closest aides and advisors since the late nineteenth century. The militarist Prussian leaders all lusted for war. However, the spark for this colossal tragedy was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28 June 1914 by a Bosnian Serb seeking Slavic unity. Without rehashing history, on 28 July Austro-Hungary declared war on Serbia and on 1 August Germany declared war on Russia given the mobilisation of Russian troops in support of Serbia.

France refused to remain neutral and consequently Germany declared war also on France (3 August) and on 4 August prepare to invade neutral Belgium as a route into France which in turn led Britain to declare war on Germany. The following day the terrible battle of Liege in Belgium began, launched by Germany and thus commencing World War 1.

Hundreds of works have been produced, based on original sources, exploring and explaining this terrible war that cost the lives of 20 million souls.

In effect the Kaiser wanted to bring about a new Germanic-Roman Empire, following in the footsteps of Charlemagne – an Empire that would eventually challenge the British Empire and the USA, supplanting them as world leaders. But instead of being benevolent world leaders, he would have been brutal. We only have to look at how his troops and administrators mistreated conquered peoples in Europe and in the far-flung colonies.

The British navy which commanded the world's oceans was to find itself a competitor in the German Empire. Her dominant position challenged. All that Britain stood for would be upturned: freedom; rule of law, Parliamentary democracy, true free enterprise, social mobility, Constitutional monarchy and such like.



Steuermann! Ho! Kaiser Wilhelm II straddling Berlin, at the ship's wheel of Germany, firm against the gale

The likely consequences of German rule were unthinkable to the Anglo-Keltic world powers centred in the United Kingdom, North America, Australasia and Southern Africa.

Conversely, the Germans thought that the British and French were cooperating to keep Germany in a position inferior to her Divine right. It would take brutality, war and the shedding of blood to accomplish his dreams for a German of great might and world leadership. The Anglo-Keltic nations, however, stood in his way and he knew it. After all, the wise old Bismark warned him not to meddle with them.

“For over 300 hundred years England had pursued a European policy of the *'balance of continental powers'* to ensure that neither Philip II of Spain, Louis XIV or Napoleon would control the Channel ports and thus threaten British shipping or mercantile fleets.

By 1914 Kaiser Wilhelm's II's Germany had built a high seas fleet capable of challenging the Royal Navy.

"I believe war is inevitable with Britain . . . and the sooner the better" said Helmuth von Moltke in 1912 and the Kaiser agreed.

Germany under the Kaiser planned the invasion of France and Belgium with the intention of subjugating them.

Even fighting on two fronts, Germany in the early years of the war, defeated Russia.

The historian John Rohl claims **the Kaiser expressed his intention to be to create 'a united states of Europe under German leadership'"**

(<http://www.churchill-society-london.org.uk/1918aTxt.html>)¹⁶ [emphasis mine]

¹⁶ The Chancellor of Germany during WW1, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg made the following revealing statement concerning the German goal: **"Luxembourg.** Will become a German federal state and will receive a strip of the present Belgian province of Luxembourg and perhaps the corner of Longwy. We must create a central European economic association through common customs treaties, to include France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Poland and perhaps Italy, Sweden and Norway. This association will not have any common constitutional supreme authority and all its members will be formally equal, but in practice will be under German leadership and must stabilise Germany's economic dominance over 'Middle Europe.'" (*Bethmann-Hollweg and German War Aims (1914)*, <https://alphahistory.com/worldwar1/bethmann-german-war-aims-1914/>)

He stated that Germany should be modelled upon the ruthlessness of the Huns. For years he talked peace while building up the military. For instance he encouraged the industrialisation of the country and the Krupp Iron Works to build new artillery.

His supposed representation of Christianity was torn to shreds by many theologians. For example, George Gilbert, Ph.D wrote "The Religion of the German Kaiser", *The Biblical World*, July 1918 wherein he tore shreds off the Kaiser:

"And the strangest paradox of all is the fact that the man who is chiefly responsible for this infinite calamity to the world is the constitutional head of the Christian church of Prussia and regards himself as the chosen instrument of God in all the work of his life...

"It is well known that the Kaiser has always been a passionate admirer of Frederick the Great. His worship of the Hohenzollerns is lavished especially on this founder of Prussia (1740-86) and on William I, his grandfather, to whom he wrongly ascribes the glory of having founded the German Empire...

"We have said that the Kaiser's designation of God contains a conception which is national as well as warlike. But these two aspects of the thought belong together. The warlike God is a German God. Ever since the days of the Elector and of Frederick, God has been " the great Ally" of the Germans." (pp. 58, 59, 60)¹⁷



¹⁷ Yet with all his ambitions, he was not a good military leader. Marr Murray (1915) in his book *Bible Prophecies and the Plain Man* explained: "The first beast of Revelation has seven heads, ten horns ... **There are, then, a number of likenesses between the Kaiser and the Antichrist. But there is one characteristic of the latter which is lacking in the Kaiser, or at any rate has not been evinced up to the present. And that is the fact that the Antichrist will be a military genius. He will be something more than a capable general: he will be greater than Cesar, or Napoleon, or Alexander,** or any of the great military captains of the world. Events have shown that the Kaiser does not possess this pre-eminent genius. He has prepared the mightiest military machine the world has seen, but he cannot utilise it to the full. If Napoleon had had a quarter of the Kaiser's military resources and advantages he would have been an Antichrist indeed. When the Corsican aimed at the domination of the world, France and Europe were exhausted after the great Revolution. The Kaiser has had innumerable advantages over Napoleon. He has enjoyed a period .of remarkable material prosperity, and has had time in which to make the most detailed preparations. The time and the opportunity are his, but he has not the genius to snatch them. **We must conclude, then, that he is not Antichrist. He is merely a man possessing some of the characteristics of the Antichrist.** But if we imagine a blend of Napoleon and Kaiser, then we have an idea of what the real Antichrist will be like." (pp. 302-03) [emphasis mine]

This letter, signed by the Kaiser with the verse of 1John 3:16 "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down His life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren." Is just more proof how much they (mis-)understood that God was with them.

Following on from this we should realise that World War 2, was the "unfinished" business of World War 1 according to some historians (as I have read in several publications), for instance:

"All wars are tragedies, and, arguably, the Great War was one of the greatest tragedies of all of them because it was so inconclusive.

"It did achieve certain things. It did, so far as Britain was concerned, like the Napoleonic wars, it insured that we did preserve our independence and for a while, preserve our empire. So far as the French were concerned, it meant that the Germans did not overrun them and they preserved that independence also. In Eastern Europe, it did lead to the creation of nation states, and by and large, I think, the destruction of the old empires.

"The tragedy of the war was that it left so much **unfinished business**.

"It did not settle the balance of power in Europe. The Germans were still potentially the most powerful state in Europe, and once they had recovered their morale, once they had got industries going again, once they had rebuilt their armies – **Hitler or no Hitler – they would have wanted to reverse the judgment which they regarded as a totally unfair one**; and above all, restore their frontiers in Eastern Europe which they felt had been taken away quite unjustly.

"So their unfinished business was still there, which made the First World War not simply a tragedy in the sense that all wars are because of the suffering that they impose, but a fruitless and a pointless one because the major issue of the war, which was the position of Germany in Europe, had not yet been settled, and another war had to be fought to settle it."

www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_howard_02_unfinished.html

It was not just inconclusive, but it simmered in the minds of millions for years thereafter. I recall learning at school how Hitler chose the same rail carriage that the Germans accepted surrender in 1918 as the one for Germany to accept French surrender in 1940.¹⁸

¹⁸ Here is an excerpt from *Wikipedia* about this: "When Adolf Hitler received word from the French government that they wished to negotiate an armistice, Hitler selected **Compiègne Forest as the site for the negotiations. As Compiègne was the site of the 1918 Armistice** ending the Great War with Germany's conflict cessation, Hitler saw using this location as a supreme moment of revenge_for Germany over France. Hitler decided that the signing should take place in **the same rail carriage**, Compiègne Wagon, where the Germans had signed the 1918 armistice ... In the very same railway carriage in which the 1918 Armistice was signed (removed from a museum building and placed on the precise spot where it was located in 1918), on 21 June 1940, Hitler sat in **the same chair** in which Marshal Ferdinand Foch had sat when he faced the representatives of the defeated German Empire." ("Battle of France", *Wikipedia*).



On the front of their belt buckles it said "Gott Mit Uns" ("God [goes] With US")¹⁹

Clearly this symbolised World War 1's unfinished business. Also, Germany had to be defeated in WW 2 for the world to be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic powers thereby completing the two-part war. This ended the 6th Beast of Revelation – there is one more to come.

Yet Wilhelm, in exile, detested the Nazis for a number of reasons which included their extremist views (he even spoke out against their anti-Semitism) though he appreciated their military victories.

Like all Beast-like leaders, he demonstrated aspects that will weave together into the final and 7th Beast.

Emperor Wilhelm II's Global Ambitions

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer quoted a regular speech in Berlin by the Kaiser, to the troops on the 4th of August 1914:

"Have you read the Kaiser's speeches? If you have not a copy I advise you to buy one; they will soon be out of print, and you will not have many more of the same sort. [Laughter and applause.] They are full of the glitter and bluster of German militarism—"mailed fist," and "shining armor." Poor old mailed fist! Its knuckles are getting a little bruised. Poor shining armor! The shine is being knocked out of it. [Applause.] There is the same swagger and boastfulness running through the whole of the speeches. The extract which was given in The British Weekly this week is a very remarkable product as an illustration of the spirit we have to fight. It is the Kaiser's speech to his soldiers on the way to the front:—

**"Remember that the German people are the chosen of God.
On me, the German Emperor, the spirit of God has descended.
I am His sword, His weapon, and His viceregent. Woe to the
disobedient, and death to cowards and unbelievers."**

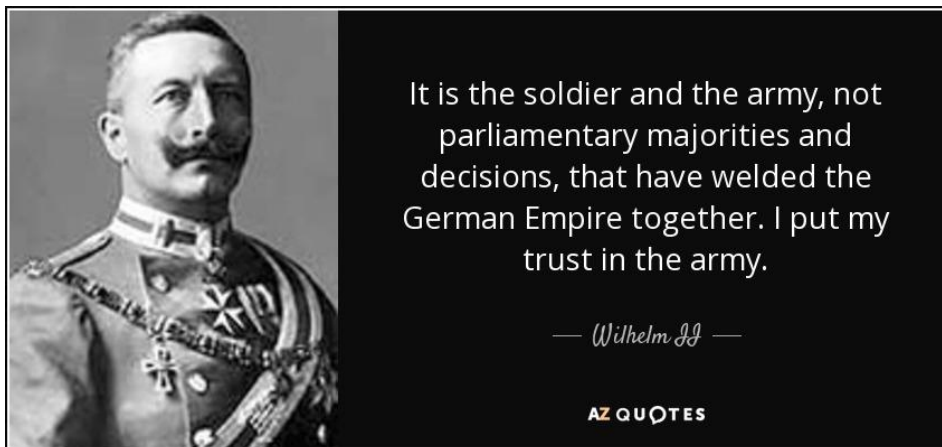
Lunacy is always distressing, but sometimes it is dangerous; and when you get it manifested in the head of the State, and it has become the policy of a great empire, it is about time that it should be ruthlessly put away. [Loud applause.] I do not believe he meant all these speeches; it was simply the martial straddle he had acquired. But there were men around him who meant every

¹⁹ The Nazis had similar mottos on some of their buckles

word of them. This was their religion. Treaties? They tangle the feet of Germany in her advance. Cut them with the sword! Little nations? They hinder the advance of Germany. Trample them in the mire under the German heel! The Russian Slav? He challenges the supremacy of Germany and Europe. Hurl your legions at him and massacre him! Britain? She is a constant menace to the predominancy of Germany in the world. Wrest the trident out of her hand! Christianity? Sickly sentimentalism about sacrifice for others! Poor pap for German digestion! We will have a new diet. We will force it upon the world. It will be made in Germany—[Laughter and applause]—a diet of blood and iron. What remains? Treaties have gone. The honor of nations has gone. Liberty has gone. What is left? Germany! Germany is left!—"Deutschland über Alles!"

That is what we are fighting—"Hear, hear!"—that claim to predominancy of a material, hard civilization, a civilization which if it once rules and sways the world, liberty goes, democracy vanishes. **And unless Britain and her sons come to the rescue it will be a dark day for humanity.** [Applause.] ("The Great War, Speech by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Queen's Hall", London, 19 Sept, 1914).²⁰ [emphasis mine]

This speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been quoted in length to present to the reader the 'flavour' of how they presented in Parliament at that time.



In my book *In Search of... the Great German Nation. Origins and Destiny*, I wrote about Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany's plans to attack and invade Britain and the USA; plans to set up colonies

²⁰ "In 1897 [at the end of the Great Depression of the Nineteenth Century] the Kaiser, already in possession of Europe's most powerful army, had ordered the construction of a German High Seas Fleet. He had seen it from the start as a deliberate challenge to Britain's command of the seas, and so to the established order of things. **One day, he told his admirals and constructors, it would be God's Instrument of Justice** - 'until then, silence and work'. By 1914, the work was done, the silence broken, and as Europe burst like an abscess into war, Queen Victoria's Empire found itself challenged by equal force of arms for the first time since she had succeeded to the throne, almost eighty years before. The grand illusion was collapsing" (Jan Morris, *Farewell the Trumpets*, pp. 155-56). [emphasis mine] (compare Is. 10:5-6)

"The victory [in 1907] of Victor Grayson, a raving Socialist, in the West Riding of Yorkshire raised frightening prospects... with a gift for oratory... he preached Socialism as the deliverance of the poor with a fervor that swept through the mill towns like fire. His wild antics in the House twice caused his suspension and attracted attention all over Europe. The Kaiser was reported to have proposed invading England with an Army corps or two, proclaiming that he had come not as an enemy but as Victoria's grandson to deliver England "from the Socialist gang which is ruling the country." **In cooperation with King Edward [his uncle] he would dissolve Parliament and re-establish autocratic monarchy as feudatory of Germany"** (Barbara Tuckman, *The Proud Tower*, pp. 379-380). [emphasis mine]

around the world; his anti-Semitism (although mild compared to Hitler's) and so on. In this article I continue this theme and delve deeper into it.

Refer to the **Appendix. Plans to invade Britain and America** for detailed information.

Historians point out that the Kaiser wanted to establish a united states of Europe under German leadership:

“His goal was not the ‘fantasy’ of a colonial empire overseas, he declared, but a fundamental diplomatic revolution through which **he would become ‘leader of the United States of Europe’**” (John Röhl, *Wilhelm II: Into the Abyss of War and Exile, 1900-1941*, p. xxvi. All of chapter 32 makes fascinating reading of his belief in this goal) [emphasis mine]

Such an achievement would have spelled mortal danger for Britain.²¹

And also to France. The pillaging and atrocities by the Germans during World War 1 (let alone the 1870 war) have been well documented and may be found in official French reports about the terrors.²²



A German Colonial Empire flag

²¹ Refer to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_German_plans_for_the_invasion_of_the_United_Kingdom

²² For example “Crimes against women and young girls have been of appalling frequency. We have proved a great number of them, but they only represent an infinitesimal proportion of those which we could have taken up. Owing to a sense of decency, which is deserving of every respect, the victims of these hateful acts usually refuse to disclose them. Doubtless fewer would have been committed if the leaders of an army whose discipline is most rigorous had taken any trouble to prevent them; yet, strictly speaking, they can only be considered as the individual and spontaneous acts of uncaged beasts. But with regard to arson, theft, and murder the case is very different; the officers, even those of the highest station, will bear before humanity the overwhelming responsibility for these crimes.

In the greater part of the places where we carried on our inquiry we came to the conclusion that the German Army constantly professes the most complete contempt for human life, that its soldiers, and even its officers, do not hesitate to finish off the wounded, that they kill without pity the inoffensive inhabitants of the territories which they have invaded, and they do not spare in their murderous rage women, old men, or children. The wholesale shootings at Lunéville, Gerbéviller, Nomeny, and Senlis are terrible examples of this; and in the course of this report you will read the story of scenes of carnage in which officers themselves have not been ashamed to take part.” (“Official French Report on German Atrocities”, *New York Times, A Current History, The European War*, March 1915).

So strident and confident was the arrogant and pompous Kaiser that he thought he could invade Britain, first by 'softening up' the British by a terrifying bombing campaign

In Search of the Zeppelin War. The Archaeology of the First Blitz by N. Faulkner and N Durrani:

"At the beginning of 1915, Imperial Germany launched the first strategic bombing campaign in history. The target was Britain – its war industries, its essential services, its workforce, and above all, its capital city. Between January 1915 and August 1918, fifty-three bombing raids by Zeppelin airships were mounted, and between May 1917 and May 1918, there were thirty-three raids by Gotha and Giant aeroplanes." (p. 8)

You can also read *The First Blitz. The German Bomber Campaign Against Britain in the First World War* by Andrew Hyde. Another is *The First Blitz: Bombing of London in the First World War* by Ian Castle – both these works provide insights to these unnecessary horrors that were beset upon England. These works discuss the Zeplin raids of 1915-1917 and bomber raids of 1917-1918

Winston Churchill researched and wrote about the war. He felt that it was his duty

"to lay the lessons of the past before the future" ... "It is my earnest hope that pondering upon the past may give guidance in days to come... [to] a new generation" ... Because, in 1934 he had warned that "none of the lessons of the past has been learned, not one of them has been applied, and the situation is incomparably more dangerous." (Winston Churchill, *The Gathering Storm*, pp. 4, 5, 93)

Are we heading into a similar situation today?



How glorious! How arrogant! How pompous!

A man of such ambitions would also be striking in appearance. Like the final Beast Emperor, the Kaiser had a bold face (Daniel 11:23). In other words, his facial bone structure was strong (a 'king face' is the term used).

"And at the latter end of their kingdom, when the transgressors have reached their limit, a king **of bold face**, one who understands riddles, shall arise." (ESV)

"And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of **fierce countenance**, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up." (KJV)

Expect the final Emperor to be likewise.

Austro-Hungary – allies of the German Reich

In 1866 the Kingdom of Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire went to war (commonly known as the 'Seven Weeks War'). It was due to the rivalry between the two Germanic powers for supremacy over all the German areas in Europe.

The result was the supremacy of Prussia and the uniting of the northern German states with Prussia into the North German Confederation. Austria and southern German states were not part of this union initially.

A few years later the southern German states (with the exception of Austria) joined the North German Confederation to form the Imperial State of Germany (German Empire).

Some decades previous, Francis II created the new title *Emperor of Austria*, because he wanted to maintain an imperial title associated with the old Holy Roman Empire and it is these eastern lands that later became known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire.²³ The combined Empire as such actually commenced in 1867 as a compromise between the Habsburg monarchy and the Hungarian nobility in an attempt to maintain the Austrian Empire. The compromise was signed in February 1867 by Franz Joseph of Austria and a delegation from Hungary, which established the Dual Monarchy. It is as if it were the eastern leg of the Holy Roman Empire system attempting to keep alive under a different guise.

Although Prussia had come to blows with Austria in 1866, just 13 years later in 1879 the two forged a pact in case of attack by the Russian Empire. Their close military and foreign policy cooperation continued until the end of World War 1 in 1918.

As we have seen, in 1804 Francis II created the title of Emperor of Austria and reigned from 1804-1835 and was succeeded by Ferdinand I (1835-1848) and then by Franz Joseph (1848-1916).²⁴ He was cohort with the Kaiser in causing and executing World War 1 but died during the war and was succeeded by Karl I (1916-1918).

²³ Note also that when Francis took the imperial title, he ruled over not only what we call Austria today but also the lands of the Habsburgs - *Kaisertum Österreich Emperor of the eastern lands* and the non-Hungarian lands were known as "Kingdoms and Lands Represented in the Imperial Council (*Reichsrat*)".

²⁴ Yet Hitler would not completely reform the Holy Roman Empire. Instead, he persecuted many of those connected to the Habsburgs and threatened the death sentence against Otto von Habsburg (1912-2011) and heir to the throne (according to "Bioigraphy", *Otto von Habsburg Foundation* (<https://habsburgottoalapitvany.hu/en/biography/>))

That Empire was abolished at the end of World War 1.

Views about the Jews

"Jews and mosquitoes ... are a nuisance that humanity must get rid of in some way or another" (wrote Kaiser Wilhelm II in a letter to Poultney Bigelow (15 August 1927), quoted in John Röhl, *Wilhelm II: Into the Abyss of War and Exile 1900-1941*, p. 1238)

On another occasion he apparently stated:

"A Jew cannot be a true patriot. He is something different, like a bad insect. He must be kept apart, out of a place where he can do mischief - even by pogroms, if necessary. The Jews are responsible for Bolshevism in Russia, and Germany too. I was far too indulgent with them during my reign, and I bitterly regret the favors I showed the prominent Jewish bankers." ("Wilhelm II Quotes", *Citatis*, <https://citatis.com/a976/>)

The entirety of the final chapter of Röhl's *The Kaiser and His Court* is devoted to his anti-Semitism (pp. 190-212). Here is one long extract:

"By this stage in his long life, the Jews and England were so conjoined in his mind that he frequently hyphenated 'Juda-England' into one word. In a recently-discovered series of letters written in his last year at Doorn, he declared Germany to be the land of monarchy and therefore of Christ; England the land of Liberalism and therefore of Satan and Antichrist. Germany's real enemy was not the British people but the English ruling classes, who were 'Freemasons thoroughly infected [*durchseucht*] by Juda.' 'The British people must be liberated from the *Antichrist Juda*', he wrote in 1940. 'We must drive [*vertreiben*] Juda out of England just as he has been chased [*verjagd*] out of the Continent.' It was the Jews and Freemasons who had twice --- in 1914 and again in 1939 --- unleashed a war of *Vernichtung* against Germany with the aim of establishing an international Jewish empire held together by British and American gold. But then God intervened and smashed their plan!' 'Juda's plan has been smashed to pieces and they themselves swept [*weggefegt*] out of the European Continent!' Now the Continent was 'consolidating and closing itself off from British influences after the elimination [*Entledigung*] of the British and the Jews!' **The result would be a 'U.S. of Europe!'**, he cried in triumph.' To his sister he wrote in jubilation: 'The hand of God is creating a new World & working miracles **We are becoming the U.S. of Europe under German leadership, a united European Continent, nobody ever hoped to see.**' And he added, with undisguised satisfaction: 'The Jews [are] beeing [*sic*] thrust out of their nefarious positions in all countries, whom they have driven to hostility for centuries.'" (p. 211)

His views on the Jews seemed, on the surface, to be similar to Hitler's. Yet he despised Hitler and was disgusted by his extreme views, actions, concentration camps and such like.

For instance, in 1938, after hearing about the terrors unleashed upon the Jews during

Kristallnacht, he stated:

"For the first time I am ashamed of being a German." (John Mander, *Our German Cousins: Anglo-German Relations in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, p. 219).

In fact, he was even sympathetic toward the settlement of German-born Jews in Palestine. Theodor Herzl (the founder of modern political Zionism), made overtures to the Kaiser for this to be realised. So, when the Kaiser, during his Middle East trip in 1898 met the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire²⁵, Abdul Hamid, for the second time, he fulfilled his promise and raised the matter during their meeting in Constantinople. However, and not unexpectedly, the Sultan of course rejected the suggestion outright. After that the Kaiser completely dismissed the idea and would never entertain it again. He needed the Turks on his side as part of his global ambitions.

Just the following year the Turks agreed to the Berlin to Baghdad railway as a means to counter the British Empire, but it was not finalised until 1940.

Like Napoleon, the Kaiser had a love-the relationship with the Jews. Note the article in *The New York Times* (28 March 1909):

KAISER REBUKES THE ANTI-SEMITES

Shows His Disapproval of Their
Views by a Visit to the
Home of Parnes Simon.

ALARMS ARMY ARISTOCRATS

Movement to Give Young Jews of Ability
the Right to Become Officers
is Gaining Ground.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph
to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 27. (by telegraph to Clifden, Ireland; thence by wireless.)—One of the acts the Kaiser periodically performs to indicate his lack of sympathy with anti-Semitism took place this week, when his Majesty made his annual visit to the home of Parnes Simon, Germany's leading dry goods merchant, in Tiergarten-Strasse, Berlin. Herr Simon, who is President of the Federated Jewish Relief Organizations and an active spirit in everything connected with Jewish affairs, is also President of the German Orient Society, under whose auspices extensive archaeological researches are in progress throughout ancient Judea. He has a magnificent home, where the Kaiser tarried for two hours. The house is filled with a priceless collection of paintings and objects of historical and religious value.

The Emperor is periodically attacked for maintaining friendship with the Jewish leaders like Simon, Ballin, Rathenau, and Löwe, four of the Fatherland's premier captains of industry, who are considered second-class citizens by the military aristocracy; but every once in a while the enlightened William takes such occasion as the call upon Herr Simon to show that he has ideas of his own on that subject. The anti-Semites assert that the Jewish business leaders' main object is to coddle the Emperor into admitting young Jews into the army as officers.

During the recent debate on the army budget in the Reichstag Gen. von Einem, Minister of War, stated that it was an act of simple justice that the youth of ability and other adequate qualities, "even if they happened to be Jews, should be eligible to become officers."

This doctrine is frequently proclaimed, but hitherto aristocratic influence has been sufficient to prevent its being given effect. Jews continue to be rigidly excluded from the privilege of wearing officers' uniforms.

The New York Times

Published: March 28, 1909
Copyright © The New York Times

²⁵ The Empire included parts of south-east Europe and parts of the Arabian Peninsula and northern portion of Libya. The Empire included Palestine.

Decades prior Bismarck made remarks that appeared that he was not against the Jews, yet did little to intervene and assist their plight. However, Emperor Wilhelm II, Mussolini and Franco were mildly anti-Jewish but didn't persecute them nor did Mussolini (both he and Franco had Jews in their administration). It was only with the rise of Hitler and his pressure placed on Mussolini that the latter moved against them in the late 1930s.

Nor did the Kaiser join with the Roman Catholic anti-Semitism given his Protestant belief systems and no concordant with that Church was entered in to.

Note the following:

"It was of interest to me [Wilhelm II] that the Pope said to me on this occasion [in 1903] that **Germany must become the sword of the Catholic Church**. I remarked that the old Roman Empire of the German nation no longer existed and that conditions had changed. But he stuck to his words." (Kaiser Wilhelm II, *The Kaiser's Memoirs*, p. 211)

While the Kaiser made the statement that "the old Roman Empire of the German nation no longer existed", he led the Second Reich (ie successor to the Holy Roman Empire), but it was not fully of the substance of the First Reich in various aspects, such as combining forces with the Roman Catholic Church. In the first instance the Protestants and not the Catholics dominated the Second Reich.

The time was not yet for Germany and the Church to combine for the purpose of conquest against the Anglo-Keltic world powers and supposed Jewish-Masonic conspiracy. That love-hate combination that extended to the time of the Holy Roman Empire was to find itself expressed decades later under Hitler's helm.

Wilhelm II's entry into Jerusalem on a white horse

As we have seen, the Emperor was grand, arrogant, full of great utterances. So great he thought of himself that during a visit to the Ottoman Empire (which controlled Palestine), he decided on a supremely pompous event: to enter Jerusalem on the seventh-day Sabbath on a white horse - under an arch prepared by the local Jews (29 Oct 1898).

Does this not remind us of something great? Of something divine?

First of all, the visit with the Sultan and to enter so gloriously into Jerusalem reflected the ongoing foreign policy and political tensions between Germany, Britain and Russia. The Ottomans received him very well.

They upgraded roads, installed waterworks as well as telegraph and electrical cables to enable his visit. The Old City walls were even breached to permit a road to be constructed for the Emperor's carriages! This was near the Jaffa Wall.

Meanwhile the fascinated Jews constructed a welcome arch on Jaffa Road with the title "Welcome in the name of the Lord" in Hebrew and German.



Top of the arch – Torah crowns and breastplate

As the Kaiser was part of the 6th head of the Beast system, perhaps this was a sort of forerunner to the final Beast and False Prophet who will be counterfeits of Christ, Who will return to Jerusalem in great glory, rescuing Israel from captivity:

“Now I saw heaven opened, and behold, **a white horse**. And He who sat on him *was* called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He judges and makes war. His eyes *were* like a flame of fire, and on His head *were* many crowns. He had a name written that no one knew except Himself. He *was* clothed with a robe dipped in blood, and His name is called The Word of God. And the armies in heaven, clothed in fine linen, white and clean, followed Him on white horses.” (Rev 19:11-13)



The Kaiser's entourage at Jaffa Gate (contemporary painting)

“Their arrival there was welcomed with a 21-gun salute from the canon mounted in the courtyard of the Tower of David. A Turkish army band greeted the guests with an enthusiastic rendering of the German national anthem.

Three grand gates were erected for the occasion. The Jewish Gate, standing

where the Klal Center stands today, was undoubtedly the most impressive. It contained two rooms, one for the rabbis of the city and the committee members who prepared for the visit and the other for community notables. The sides of the gate were covered with silk curtains embroidered with silver and gold, on loan from synagogue holy arks, and the signs of welcome in German and Hebrew were adorned with silver and gold Torah finials ("rimonim") and crowns brought from the Sephardic and Ashkenazi synagogues in the city. German and Turkish flags and emblems completed the display. When the Kaiser passed through the gate, he was greeted by the two chief rabbis and many dignitaries of Jerusalem's Jewish community." ("The Kaiser Arrives", *The Tower of David Museum of the History of Jerusalem*, Oct 2012, p. 2).



Wilhelm II entry into Jerusalem

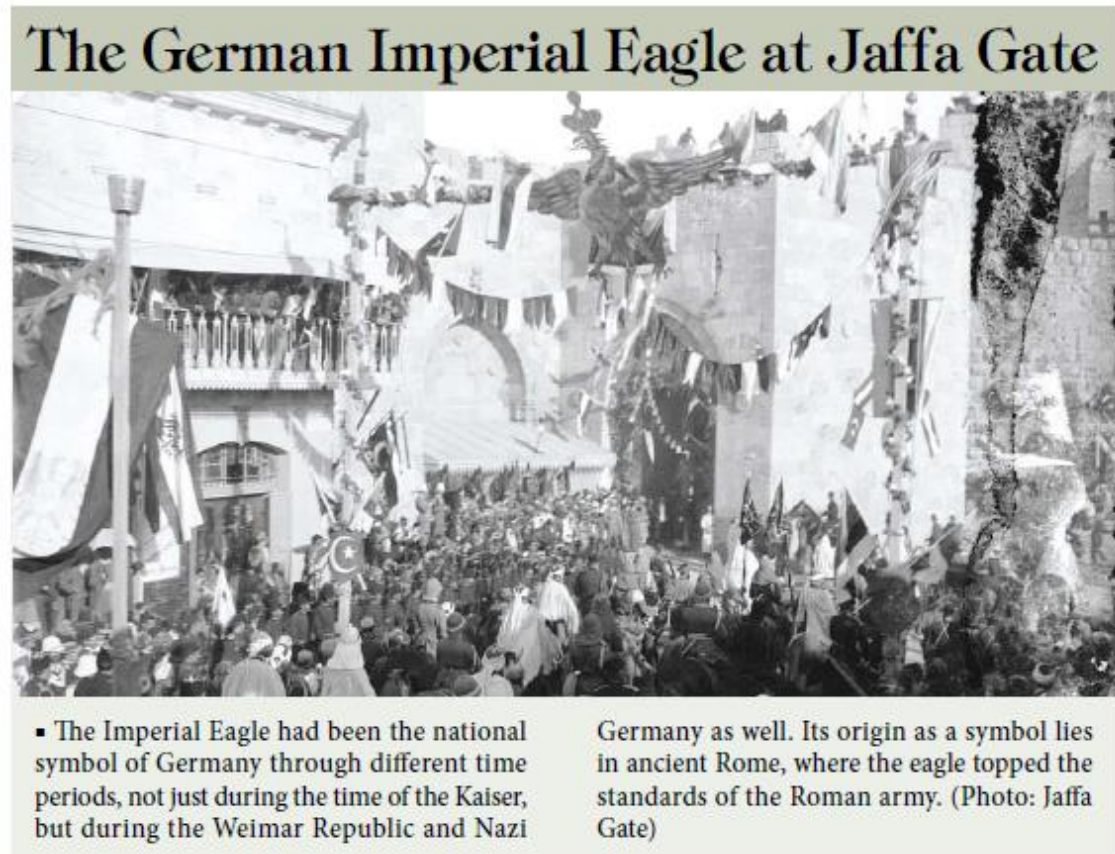
While all the gates had actual gates, the Jaffa Gate did not and was especially made for him.

"Kaiser's entry into Jerusalem like a triumph. When referring to entry into Jerusalem in the Judeo-Christian context, associations quickly set in, notably the Old Testament Messiah tradition and the entry of Jesus into the city of David. The question arises whether a comparison of the arrival of Wilhelm II with the arrival of the Messiah should not be considered an illegitimate exaggeration. In 1898, however, contemporaries weaved such a dense network of Messianic quotes around the Kaiser that had to go through the comparison.

The entry of Wilhelm II is a key scene for the understanding of the modern imperial cult, for the self-image of the monarch and for the expectations of his surroundings. The arrival of the Kaiser was *adventus*, arrival, the term borrowed from the Roman Kaiser cult returned to its origins, at least to a late interpretation of the ancient and medieval tradition." (*The Orient Journey of Kaiser Wilhelm II* (1898). A thesis submitted to the Graduate School of Social

Sciences of Middle East Technical University by Irfan Ertan, September 2018, p. 65.) [emphasis mine]

The symbolism of the Kaiser's entry together with his ambitions should not be under-estimated.



Source: HaMigdal. The Tower of David Museum of the History of Jerusalem, Oct 2012, p. 2

Final Analysis

As we have seen, when one examines the physical appearance, arrogance, pompousness, and militaristic approach of Wilhelm II, it points to his continuing a long line of leaders commencing with Rome and the subsequent Holy Roman Empire (the First Reich). The Bismark-Wilhelm II period is known as the Second Reich. It even identified with the Roman Empire, Charlemagne and the Holy Roman Empire – betraying the spirit that lurked behind its ambitions.

Wilhelm was at loggerheads with Chancellor Bismark since 1888 and forced him to resign in 1890. Bismark knew that Wilhelm had great imperial ambitions that would lead to major confrontation with the Anglo-Saxon (British and American) powers and warned him against such because they would rise up and defeat him.

“Charlemagne, Charles V., Napoleon and the Kaiser endeavoured to build a universal [Roman] Empire of undisputed sway, but they all signally failed.” (L. Sale-Harrison, *The Resurrection of the Old Roman Empire*, p. 22).

Wilhelm ignored Bismark's wisdom and of course lost the war, abdicating in November 1918

and going into exile in Holland. The German monarchy was subsequently abolished.

This led to the inevitable rise of Hitler – the First World War is sometimes called the ‘unfinished war’ that was truncated and ‘had’ to be completed. The entire period of the two Wars is sometimes called the ‘second thirty years war’.



The Kaiser's funeral

Although radical, the Wilhelm despised Hitler, he gave him initial support in the hope that the Monarchy would be restored – this was not to be. To him Hitler was nothing but a rabble-rousing extremist who did not come from aristocratic or Prussian background. But when Hitler was able to beguile the Prussian leaders and Hindenburg to support him, the Kaiser began to believe that Hitler would restore the Monarchy and did all he could to curry favours – however Hitler remained a republican.



A postcard from World War I shows Kaiser Wilhelm II as if blessed by God. Picture by Paul Hauke

Overtures to Hitler by Wilhelm were generally ignored which greatly upset Wilhelm – after all Hitler saw him as weak and having let Germany down. All the talk of Hitler of restoring the Holy Roman Empire and his initial overtures toward the Catholics and Christians soured within months after gaining complete control. By 1938 all pretences were gone,²⁶ and Hitler appeared more in the Roman (and anti-Christian) than Holy Roman tradition.²⁷ The old aristocracy, former

²⁶ The Christians were aghast at Hitler's euthanasia, abortion, breeding program (*Lebensborn*), infanticides, anti-Jewish etc policies. Let alone the extreme repression that went on.

²⁷ **Hitler repeatedly used the Holy Roman Empire as a rhetorical counterpoint to his united Germany**, parroting decades of conservative historical critique by, for instance, claiming that ‘if the German feudal princes had been

Princes and old Prussians resented that Hitler had strung them along. Their power and influences were now subsumed into the Hitler dictatorship and they continued to grant him some titular support.

Hitler's anti-Semitism, ambitions and cruelty was vastly worse than the old Prussians.

Wilhelm was sickened by the violence yet rather pleased by the conquest of his old enemy, France and Germany's restoration to greatness.

In fact, Hitler prevented his troops and leaders fraternising with the former Kaiser, yet the Nazis gave him a glorious funeral contrary to his will, to demonstrate continuity between the two Reichs.²⁸ They even had swastikas in vogue during the ceremony which was also contrary to Wilhelm's will.



The mausoleum at Doorn, The Netherlands, where Wilhelm is laid to rest

The system's revival under Hitler was known as the Third Reich (allied with Italy) as we have seen. This Reich absorbed Austria, and included close cooperation from the fascists of eastern Europe and neutrality or low-level assistance from the fascists in Spain. The vast overseas colonies and territories of the fascist Vichy France were also initially part of that global system.

Historically, all these Roman-type leaders have demonstrated defiance toward God, opposition to the House of Israel and terrors unspeakable. They all met their fate. As will the future and

loyal to the German emperors, the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation would have become a mega-empire'. The Second Empire was commended for having briefly achieved national unity, but was otherwise condemned as a missed opportunity. **A circular was sent to all Nazi Party organizations on 13 June 1939 banning further use of the adjective 'third' in reference to the Reich, since Hitler wished to avoid any comparisons with the two previous empires.** The Nazi ideologue Alfred Rosenberg was outspokenly hostile, dismissing the Holy Roman Empire as a tool of the papacy and trying to claim that the 4,500 Saxons executed by Charlemagne for refusing to convert to Christianity were precursors to Nazi fighters; for this he was reprimanded by Hitler, who had a more heroic image of the Frankish king (who was, of course, a *German*).

"Hitler's intervention indicated the difficulties of ignoring the Holy Roman Empire altogether, if for no other reason than it encompassed so much of Germany's past. After the *Anschluss* with Austria in 1938, an SS honour guard was sent to fetch the imperial insignia from Vienna and escort them to Nuremberg, which had both been their location during early modernity and was now home to the Nazi Party headquarters. Although staged to symbolize the return of Austria (now dubbed the *Ostmark*) to Germany, the enterprise was problematic since Charlemagne's crown was decorated with images of the Jewish kings David, Solomon and Hezekiah. Himmler was perhaps the most enthusiastic of the senior leadership in appropriating the medieval Empire to legitimate the 'new order'. He chose July 1936, the thousandth anniversary of the death of his Ottonian namesake Henry I, to inaugurate an annual *Heinrichsfeier* at Quedlinburg castle for the SS... Like many of his contemporaries, Himmler was influenced by the nineteenth-century misinterpretation of Henry as 'founder' of a 'German empire'. An SS division was named 'Hohenstaufen', while French SS volunteers formed another called 'Charlemagne' in 1944." (Peter Wilson, *Heart of Europe*, pp. 676-77) [emphasis mine]

²⁸ A video of the funeral is available on YouTube here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xA9sc9FOz2g>.

final restoration of the Roman system and its supreme leader – the final Emperor.

Appendix. Plans to invade Britain and America

German plans against Britain and America go back a long time!

Like Hidden Fire: The Plot to Bring Down the British Empire by Peter Hopkirk [Extracts Only]:

“Great Britain and the Tsarist empire, so long at daggers drawn in Central Asia and the approaches to British India, found themselves uneasily allied in 1914 against the crescent power of the Wilhelmine Reich.

German devotees of the geopolitical maunderings of Halford Mackinder cast covetous eyes upon the Near East. And when the Great War erupted in smoke and shot, the Germans moved in for the kill. Having coopted the Turks into the Central Powers alliance, they set their sights on nothing less than the destruction of the British Empire.

Enter one Wilhelm Wassmuss ... With Turkey in the Hohenzollern camp, and the Reich thus in effective control of the Sultan-Caliph, it was Berlin's idea that a jihad against the sirkar, the Raj, could be raised: Turkey and Persia in flames, the Gulf Trucial States in arms, the landlines to India cut, the wild Afghans poised to sweep down upon the Viceroy's denuded forces, the Indian Army itself wracked by a new Great Mutiny.... Wassmuss was sent out, with an Indian nationalist or two in the Wilhelmstrasse's pocket, to raise the revolt. (As in the Second World War, there were colonial malcontents so bitter against British rule that they would align themselves with despots and commit treason to all humanity to bring it down.)

Oh, and Wassmuss? He escaped at the time, but he left behind a code book. It, with a similar treasure trove from a sinking German vessel in the Baltic, made its way to Room 40 at the British Admiralty, whence Admiral 'Blinker' Hall ran naval intelligence. In 1917, it was used to decipher the Zimmermann Telegram, a German attempt to bribe Mexico to attack the US and keep it out of the European war; which of course brought the US in on the Allied side.”

The invasion plans which have been hidden for a century

(Source: <https://www.alternatehistory.com/forum/threads/wi-kaiser-wilhelm-ii-invades-the-united-states.32041/>)

“German battleships shelling Boston? Infantry battalions storming the streets of New York? These events might read like something from science fiction, but new research suggests that Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was considering an attack on the United States.

The German newspaper *Die Zeit* has published a set of newly discovered documents, dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; they were found in a military archive at Freiburg, south Germany. The files relate to the Kaiser's famous desire to conquer an empire, and archivists have found a series of stunning material: plans for the invasion of the mainland United States.

Two of the most sensational strategies were created, at the behest of the Kaiser, by a naval officer called Eberhard von Mantey and then probably refined by Admiral Tirpitz. One, dating from 1897, planned a sea-borne invasion of Norfolk, Hampton and the Newport News, areas of

America that were considered particularly vulnerable. The plan was changed in 1898 when American victories over Spain left the U.S. in control of Cuba, a region which Wilhem II coveted: the files show his desire to build a military base there. The revised plan called, not for a naval blockade or sea battle to aid in the capture of Cuba, but for a huge invasion of New York and the surrounding region.

Without seeing the documents it is difficult to say exactly what the plan would have been - whether the German military was aiming simply for a show of strength or whether it intended to occupy New York permanently - but some details are certain. A massive flotilla of ships would be dispatched, carrying around 100,000 troops and a terrific strength in artillery. The ships would then shell New York, Boston and other targets - the German military believed this would cause significant panic - before troops disembarked and began to plunder.

The English language media has reacted to this discovery with its traditional reactionary journalism and poor academic standards, calling the Kaiser a megalomaniac and the plans those for world domination. These descriptions may be true, but they present a gross simplification of the late nineteenth century. Historians have known for many years, just as contemporary politicians did, that the newly created Germany (or *Kaiserreich*) wanted an empire of foreign land, just like those of Britain, Spain and, to a lesser extent, France and Portugal. One obvious target was South America, and the new material reveals debates between the German high command, regarding bases on Puerto Rico and plans to capture the Panama Canal.

Crucially, the seizure of these lands would have brought Germany into conflict with the United States, a relatively new world power at the start of its swift rise to Superpower status. U.S. politicians were aware of the Kaiser's territorial hunger, and in 1917 the U.S. ambassador to Germany argued in favour of American intervention in the Great War because of it:

"I believe that we are not only justly in this war, but prudently in this war. If we had stayed out and the war had been drawn or won by Germany we should have been attacked, and that while Europe stood grinning by: not directly at first, but through an attack on some Central or South American State...and what if this powerful nation, vowed to war, were once firmly established in South or Central America? What of our boasted isolation then?" (James W. Gerard, *My Four Years in Germany*, cited from *Voices from the Great War*, ed. P. Vansittart, Pimlico, 1998, p. 161 - 162.)

The plans for attacking the U.S. fit seamlessly into the broader desire of the Kaiserreich for an empire and a swift and shocking invasion would have demonstrated German might, possibly preventing the US from acting against German expansion; of course, that's only if the plan succeeded. Even allowing for the 1890's radically different military climate, the whole scheme is still slightly fantastical. This might be one reason why the plans were never implemented, remaining dormant until being dropped in 1906. By then, the state of world politics had changed: America's strength had continued growing while events in Europe suggested that a war might soon be fought on the continent.

Overall, the documents have a twofold importance. For historians, they cast further light on the Kaiserreich, enabling greater insight into imperial policy and - for better or worse - allowing a few academics to draw greater comparisons with the Nazi period. For everyone else, especially the citizens of New York, the archive is a quirky, and possibly ghoulish, insight into the route history could have taken. Even if German forces had failed to subdue America, their invasion would have changed U.S. policy, and our own history.

Readers may be interested to note that [History Net](#) are planning an article exploring the German threat to the United States. Entitled "Perspectives: The U.S. - German War Scare", this piece by Robert Conroy discusses the following: "In the wake of the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Navy in the Pacific had several tense encounters with naval units of another budding imperialist power - Germany. Only luck kept the U.S. from being occupied by Germany between 1899 and 1904." This potentially contentious feature will be published before the end of the summer."

Another source noted:

"The German newspaper *Die Zeit* has published a set of newly discovered documents, dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; they were found in a military archive at Freiburg, south Germany. The files relate to the Kaiser's famous desire to conquer an empire, and archivists have found a series of stunning material: plans for the invasion of the mainland United States.

Historians have known for many years, just as contemporary politicians did, that the newly created Germany (or Kaiserreich) wanted an empire of foreign land, just like those of Britain, Spain and, to a lesser extent, France and Portugal. One obvious target was South America, and the new material reveals debates between the German high command, regarding bases on Puerto Rico and plans to capture the Panama Canal."

The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, by William L. Shirer, p. 782

"The Nazi German invasion of Britain would have not been a gentle affair. The captured German papers leave no doubt of that. On September 9 [1940] Brauchitsch, the Commander in chief of the Army, signed a directive providing that "the able-bodied male population between the ages of seventeen and forty-five [in Britain] will, unless the local situation calls for an exceptional ruling, be interned and dispatched to the Continent ... In no other conquered country, not even in Poland, had the Germans begun with such a drastic step...[The plans] ... seem designed to ensure the systematic plunder of the island and the terrorization of its inhabitants ... Everything but normal household stocks were to be confiscated at once."

So, Hitler's siren call over the radio that the British Empire should cooperate with Nazi Germany was rightly eschewed by Churchill. Also, Leftist lies that many of the British aristocracy and Royalty were Nazi sympathisers were thoroughly investigated, but left egg on the faces of the Left. No evidence has ever been found. To the contrary, Nazi plans to massacre the British ruling classes has been discovered.

Those that heeded the siren call prior to the war (such as Ford) found out what was going on and quickly turned away from this evil. Crackpot and unprovable conspiracy theories to the contrary.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany Had Plan to Take New York

(www.reuters.com, 8 May 2002)

"Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm had drawn up detailed plans in 1900 for an invasion of the United States centered on attacks on New York City and Boston, according to documents in a military archive published on Thursday.

The weekly newspaper *Die Zeit* published details from documents it said it uncovered in

Germany's official military archives in Freiburg. One plan foresaw a force of 100,000 soldiers transported across the Atlantic on 60 ships.

Beginning in 1897, a German navy lieutenant named Eberhard von Mantey was assigned the task of preparing an invasion of the United States after German and American interests had collided in the Pacific.

"Wilhelm II wanted colonies and military bases around the world," author Henning Sietz wrote in *Die Zeit*. "The United States was increasingly getting in the Kaiser's way."

Von Mantey's aim was to find a way to force the United States to sign a treaty giving Germany free reign in the Pacific and Atlantic. He rejected ideas of a naval blockade or a naval battle and made plans for an invasion of the northeast instead.

"This is the core of America and this is where the United States could be most effectively hit and most easily forced to sign a peace treaty," von Mantey wrote. He said the morale and discipline of American soldiers was low.

The plans were reworked and revised over the next decade. Chief of staff Alfred von Schlieffen, who planned Germany's invasion of France in World War I, was skeptical about the idea of attacking the United States, 3,000 sea miles away.

But his loyalty to the Kaiser prevented him from rejecting the war planning outright, Sietz said. At one point the German chief of staff had a plan to bombard New York City.

"The greatest panic would break out in New York over fears of a bombardment," von Mantey wrote."

"The Zimmermann Telegram", *The Independent*

(Source: <https://simonsingh.net/media/articles/maths-and-science/the-zimmermann-telegram/>)

"On 9 January 1917, the German Supreme High Command held a momentous meeting. Previously, they had agreed that U-boats must surface before firing their torpedoes, a restriction that would limit accidental attacks on civilian shipping, but now German commanders were about to agree on a course of all-out U-boat aggression, which was set to begin on 1 February. Although such a change of policy would cut off supply lines and possibly starve Britain into submission within six months, there was a risk attached to this strategy. Up until this point, President Woodrow Wilson had kept America neutral, but the inevitability of civilian casualties resulting from all-out U-boat aggression threatened to draw America into the war. Consequently, the German Foreign Minister, Arthur Zimmermann, decided to draw up an insurance policy.

Zimmermann sent a telegram to the President of Mexico, stating that in the case of America entering the war, then Germany would support a Mexican invasion of America, helping it to reclaim territories such as Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. If Zimmermann's plan worked, then America would be too busy defending itself at home to become involved in the European conflict. Ideally he would have sent the message via Germany's own transatlantic cables, but before dawn on the first day of the war, the British ship *Telconia* had approached the German coast under cover of darkness and severed Germany's transatlantic cables. This act of sabotage forced Zimmermann to send his telegram via cables that touched Britain.

Zimmermann had encrypted the telegram, and assumed that the German codes were strong enough to protect his message, but he underestimated the skills of the British codebreakers, who immediately set to work deciphering the telegram. The Admiralty's codebreaking office, known as Room 40, were well versed in cracking a whole variety of codes. For example, Room 40 had solved the mystery behind a Turkish postcard that had been addressed to Sir Henry Jones, 184 King's Road, Tighnabruaich, Scotland. Sir Henry assumed that it was from his son, a prisoner of the Turks, but he was puzzled because the postcard was blank, and the address was peculiar – none of the houses in Tighnabruaich were numbered and there was no King's Road.

Room 40's codebreakers realised the address alluded to the Bible, First Kings, Chapter 18, Verse 4: "Obadiah took a hundred prophets, and hid them fifty in a cave, and fed them with bread and water." Sir Henry's son was simply reassuring his family that he was being well looked after by his captors. Although Room 40 rapidly deciphered the Zimmermann telegram, the British did not immediately show it to the Americans. If the Americans entered the war because of the hostile contents of the telegram, then the Germans would realize that their diplomatic code had been broken, and they might then upgrade their codes, depriving the British of a valuable source of intelligence. Furthermore, unrestricted U-boat warfare was due to begin in just a matter of days, and this in itself might provoke the Americans into entering war. Why risk losing a source of intelligence, if the Americans might already be on the verge of joining the Allies? On 1 February, Germany embarked on its strategy of unrestricted U-boat warfare, but two days later President Wilson announced to Congress that America would continue to remain neutral. This left the British with no choice but to reveal the contents of the Zimmermann telegram.

At the beginning of the year Wilson had said that it would be a "crime against civilization" to lead his nation to war, but the Zimmermann telegram forced him to change his mind:

"I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States, and that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it."

A single breakthrough by Room 40's codebreakers had succeeded where three years of intensive diplomacy had failed."

"Germans planned U.S. invasion century ago", *The Daily Times*, 12 January 2003

"We write a lot about history and some of our military clashes because they are important. History repeats itself. And continually as researchers obtain access to newly available records - no matter how old - there are constantly new facts revealed. Many of these new facts are the result of a lot of digging by researchers.

Early last year, military archivists found 19th century plans for a German invasion of America. Goal of the plan was not to conquer and hold the United States under the German flag. Instead, Kaiser Wilhelm wanted to "put America in its place" and exact concessions in return for withdrawing, according to a recent article in *American Heritage* magazine.

Of particular concern was Germany's hopes to expand its empire into the Pacific. With America preparing to annex Hawaii and build a canal through Panama, the Germans feared being crowded out of that area.

Kaiser Bill as he was referred to by many during World War I, gave the job of drafting a strategy

to Eberhard von Mantey, a 28-year-old naval lieutenant.

The first plan which was devised in 1897, called for a surprise naval assault on American shipyards at Norfolk, Hampton Roads, and Newport News, Va., similar in concept to one at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese.

However, before Germany could take action the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898. In that brief skirmish the United States increased its Pacific presence and gained effective control of Cuba where Germany had hoped to build a naval base.

Mantey devised a revised plan that concentrated on northern population centers. German troops would land on Cape Cod and march to Boston, Mass. as a flotilla shelled New York City, causing panic and making the city an easy target for a landing force.

Nothing became of Mantey's second plan either. German chief of staff Count Alfred von Schlieffen, balked at committing 100,000 troops it would have required. The idea was dropped in 1906.

A little more than a decade later during World War I, Germany being otherwise occupied in Europe, encouraged Mexico to invade the United States across the Rio Grande. When the United States learned of the proposal by intercepting a Zimmermann Telegram, it drew closer to entering World War I.

Students of history will recall how the pugnacious Secretary of Navy and later President, Teddy Roosevelt, raised America's martial spirit that led to the Spanish-American War. And they will also recall how nearly a century earlier America came together after it was invaded.

Much of the nation - especially New England - did not support the War of 1812 saying it was started only to expand the United States to the west and southwest. However, that attitude changed abruptly when British troops devastated Maryland and burned the White House in 1814. The nation was united just as it is today in the War on Terrorism. As a nation we are not to be trifled with.

Dean Stone is editor of *The Daily Times*."

Germany's 1915 Terrorist Cell in America

Read Howard Blum's book *Dark Invasion. 1915: Germany's Secret War and the Hunt for the First Terrorist Cell in America*:

"In the nonfiction spy tale that follows, I tell how a sophisticated foreign intelligence organization launched a covert campaign of terror—bombs, germ warfare, and murder—against an unsuspecting turn-of-the-century America, and how Tunney and his men, at first overwhelmed and overmatched, rose to the challenge of defending the home front.

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A Type of the Final Emperor

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