



Saudi Arabia, Prussia, Wars and Modern Banking



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Nov 6, 2021



Amidst the distraction of WW1 and the Arab Revolt (1916-1918), we see some evidence of German leadership, now controlled by the Kaiser of Prussia, becoming involved with establishing its influence over Saudi Arabia and the conflicts occurring in the middle east and around the world.

The alignment with dates matching the corporatization of major nations in the 1871 - 1917 window and the establishment of the US Federal Reserve Banking System in December 1913 is uncanny and highly unlikely to be accidental.

Note the involvement of the Ottoman Empire in Saudi Arabia, a flurry of local wars, new infrastructure and the installation of charitable trusts.

Modern history [edit]

The provincial Ottoman Army for Arabia (Arabistan Ordusu) was headquartered in Syria, which included Palestine, the Transjordan region in addition to Lebanon (Mount Lebanon was, however, a semi-autonomous mutasarrifate). It was put in charge of Syria, Cilicia, Iraq, and the remainder of the Arabian Peninsula.^{[65][66]} The Ottomans never had any control over central Arabia, also known as the Najd region.

The Damascus Protocol of 1914 provides an illustration of the regional relationships. Arabs living in one of the existing districts of the Arabian peninsula, the Emirate of Hejaz, asked for a British guarantee of independence. Their proposal included all Arab lands south of a line roughly corresponding to the northern frontiers of present-day Syria and Iraq. They envisioned a new Arab state, or confederation of states, adjoining the southern Arabian Peninsula. It would have comprised Cilicia – İskenderun and Mersin, Iraq with Kuwait, Syria, Mount Lebanon Mutasarrifate, Jordan, and Palestine.^[67]

In the modern era, the term bilad al-Yaman came to refer specifically to the southwestern parts of the peninsula. Arab geographers started to refer to the whole peninsula as 'jazirat al-Arab', or the peninsula of the Arabs.^[68]

Late Ottoman rule and the Hejaz Railway [edit]

The railway was started in 1900 at the behest of the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II and was built largely by the Turks, with German advice and support. A public subscription was opened throughout the Islamic world to fund the construction. The railway was to be a waqf, an inalienable religious endowment or charitable trust.^[69]

The Arab Revolt and the foundation of Saudi Arabia [edit]

The major developments of the early 20th century were the Arab Revolt during World War I and the subsequent collapse and partitioning of the Ottoman Empire. The Arab Revolt (1916–1918) was initiated by the Sherif Hussein ibn Ali with the aim of securing independence from the ruling Ottoman Empire and creating a single unified Arab state spanning from Aleppo in Syria to Aden in Yemen. During World War I, the Sharif Hussein entered into an alliance with the United Kingdom and France against the Ottomans in June 1916.

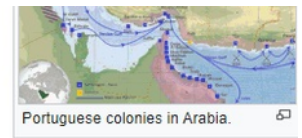
These events were followed by the foundation of Saudi Arabia under King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud. In 1902, Ibn Saud had captured Riyadh. Continuing his conquests, Abdulaziz subdued Al-Hasa, Jabal Shammar, Hejaz between 1913 and 1926 founded the modern state of Saudi Arabia. The Saudis absorbed the Emirate of Asir, with their expansion only ending in 1934 after a war with Yemen. Two Saudi states were formed and controlled much of Arabia before Ibn Saud was even born. Ibn Saud, however, established the third Saudi state.

Interesting timing with the US Fed taking over the currency

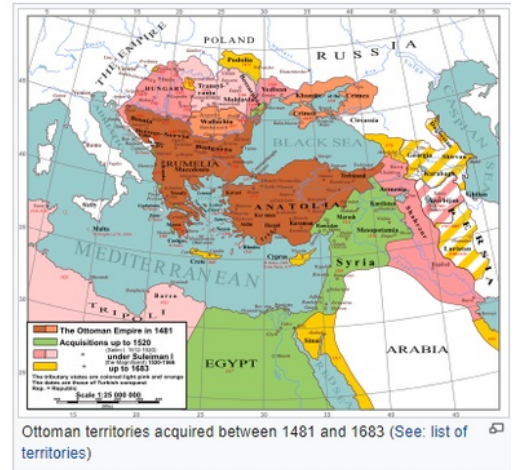
Oil reserves [edit]

The second major development has been the discovery of vast reserves of oil in the 1930s. Its production brought great wealth to all countries of the region, with the exception of Yemen.

Civil war in Yemen [edit]



Portuguese colonies in Arabia.



Ottoman territories acquired between 1481 and 1683 (See: list of territories)



Arabian peninsula during 1900s.

Again, a series of local wars and pending world wars would distract from the US going into a deeper layer of bankruptcy in mid-1933; an event that would ultimately lead to the Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944. This also led to an increase in power and profile of the United Nations, World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"This is the FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE necessary to effect unification of Civil and ADMIRALTY PROCEDURE. Just as the 1938 Rules ABOLISHED THE DISTINCTION between actions At Law and suits in Equity, this CHANGE WOULD ABOLISH THE DISTINCTION between CIVIL actions and suits in ADMIRALTY." (See: Federal Rules Of Civil Procedure, 1982 Ed., pg.17; also see, Federalist Papers No. 83; Declaration Of Resolves Of The First Continental Congress, October 14, 1774; Declaration Of Cause And Necessity Of Taking Up Arms, July 6, 1775; Declaration Of Independence, July 4, 1776; and, Bennet vs. Butterworth, 52 U.S. 669)

The United States thereafter entered the second World War during which time the "League of Nations" was reinstated under PRETENSE of the "United Nations" (22 USCA 287, et seq.), and the "Bank For International Settlements" was reinstated under PRETENSE of the "Bretton Woods Agreement" (22 USCA 286 et seq.) as the "International Monetary Fund" (The Fund) and the "International Bank For Reconstruction And Development" (The Bank or World Bank).

Source:

<https://www.freedomforallseasons.org/DefactoGovernment/One%20World%20Government/THE%20BANKRUPTCY%20OF%20THE%20UNITED%20STATES.pdf>

This change also was noted as the fundamental change necessary to unify "Civil and Admiralty Procedure". This would further relegate the inalienable human rights understood by the Equity Courts, deeper into history.

There is not much doubt anymore that wars and global financial 'transitions' are related. The extent of coordination going on the background remains open to speculation, however there is a growing awareness that this invisible hand has a pattern of infiltration and then destruction from within. Here is another example where the Prince of Prussia (Prince of Orange) was placed into the head of Imperial Germany's leadership in 1871 only to instil paranoia in WW1 that would lead to Germany's own defeat. This pattern of operating is a long-established Prussian tactic.



World War One was a close affair with Germany and the Triple alliance being as likely at some stages of winning the war as the Triple Entente were, but the entry of the United States tilted the balance towards the Entente dramatically. However, this so easily could of not happen, if not because of the Zimmermann Telegraph and the paranoia of Imperial Germany's leaders against the United States, which was far from the truth with the United States trying to remain neutral.

Even though there were large loans from US financiers like J.P Morgan to the Entente that were hedging their bets on a German defeat, more importantly, the public opinion that the government needed for war was mostly of a neutral stance. But German paranoia of the United States ultimately led to the unrestricted targeting of US passengers and merchant's vessels and the Zimmermann Telegraph effectively bought about Imperial Germanys own defeat.

Source: <https://historyofyesterday.com/how-germany-tried-to-get-mexico-to-attack-the-united-states-in-1917-e4079790cca3>

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By Will Zoll · Launched 3 months ago

An invisible hand sits behind humanity, exerting control over the human will. This hidden virus scours the earth, looking for hosts who will adopt its ideology, and wage war against dissenters. You cannot leave a captivity that you cannot see.

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