

WHO IS THE DAUGHTER OF BABYLON?

- Babylon was initially a minor city-state, and controlled little surrounding territory; its first four Amorite rulers did not assume the title of king. The older and more powerful states of Assyria, Elam, Isin, and Larsa overshadowed Babylon until it became the capital of Hammurabi's short-lived empire about a century later. Hammurabi (r. 1792–1750 BC) is famous for codifying the laws of Babylonia into the Code of Hammurabi. He conquered all of the cities and city states of southern Mesopotamia, including Isin, Larsa, Ur, Uruk, Nippur, Lagash, Eridu, Kish, Adab, Eshnunna, Akshak, Akkad, Shuruppak, Bad-tibira, Sippar, and Girsu, coalescing them into one kingdom, ruled from Babylon. Hammurabi also invaded and conquered Elam to the east, and the kingdoms of Mari and Ebla to the northwest. After a protracted struggle with the powerful Assyrian king Ishme-Dagan of the Old Assyrian Empire, he forced his successor to pay tribute late in his reign, spreading Babylonian power to Assyria's Hittian and Hurrian colonies in Asia Minor.

After the reign of Hammurabi, the whole of southern Mesopotamia came to be known as Babylonia, whereas the north had already coalesced centuries before into Assyria. From this time, Babylon supplanted Nippur and Eridu as the major religious centers of southern Mesopotamia. Hammurabi's empire destabilized after his death. Assyrians defeated and drove out the Babylonians and Amorites. The far south of Mesopotamia broke away, forming the native Sealand Dynasty, and the Elamites appropriated territory in eastern Mesopotamia. The Amorite dynasty remained in power in Babylon, which again became a small city-state. In 1595 BC the city was overthrown by the Hittite Empire from Asia Minor.

- Thereafter, Kassites (Kushites/Ethiopians according to Herodotus and other ancient historians from the time see Judges 3:8 below) captured Babylon, ushering in a dynasty that lasted for 435 years, until 1160 BC. The city was renamed Karanduniash during this period. Kassite Babylon eventually became subject to the Middle Assyrian Empire (1365–1053 BC) to the north, and Elam to the east, with both powers vying for control of the city. The Assyrian king Tukulti-Ninurta I took the throne of Babylon in 1235 BC.
- By 1155 BC, after continued attacks and annexing of territory by the Assyrians and Elamites, the Kassites were deposed in Babylon. An Akkadian south Mesopotamian dynasty then ruled for the first time. However, Babylon remained weak and subject to domination by Assyria. Its ineffectual native kings were unable to prevent new waves of foreign West Semitic settlers from the deserts of the Levant, including the Arameans and Suteans in the 11th century BC, and finally the Chaldeans in the 9th century BC, entering and appropriating areas of Babylonia for themselves. The Arameans briefly ruled in Babylon during the late 11th century BC.
- During the rule of the Neo-Assyrian Empire (911–609 BC), Babylonia was under constant Assyrian domination or direct control. During the reign of Sennacherib of Assyria, Babylonia was in a constant state of revolt, led by a chieftain named Merodach-Baladan, in alliance with the Elamites, and suppressed only by the complete destruction of the city of Babylon. In 689 BC, its walls, temples and palaces were razed, and the rubble was thrown into the Arakhtu, the sea bordering the earlier Babylon on the south. Destruction of the religious center shocked many, and the subsequent murder of Sennacherib by two of his own sons while praying to the god Nisroch was considered an act of atonement. Consequently, his successor Esarhaddon hastened to rebuild the old city and make it his residence during part of the year. After his death, Babylonia was governed by his elder son, the Assyrian prince Shamash-shum-ukin, who eventually started a civil war in 652 BC against his own brother, Ashurbanipal, who ruled in Nineveh. Shamash-shum-ukin enlisted the help of other peoples against Assyria, including Elam, Persia, Chaldeans, and Suteans of southern Mesopotamia, and the Canaanites and Arabs dwelling in the deserts south of Mesopotamia.

- Under Nabopolassar, a previously Caldanian King, Babylon escaped Assyrian rule, and in an alliance with Cyaxares, king of the Medes who was his son in law together with Cimmerians, finally destroyed the Assyrian Empire between 612 BC and 605 BC. Babylon thus became the capital of the Neo-Babylonian or Chaldean Empire.
- Rulers of Babylon prior to Chaldeans: Cushitic-Assyrians, Akkadians, Elamites, Amorites, Hitties, Cushitic-Kassites, Arameans, etc...
- 1. Micah 5:6 (Assyria Black Headed peoples or Cushites)
- 2. Judges 3:8 (Circa 1400BC)
- 3. Genesis 10:8-12
- 4. Nahum 1:1 (Nahum's family came from Capernaum but they were taken in the Assyrian captivity to El-Kosh or Alkosh/Al-Qosh/Alqosh/Al-Kush near modern day Mosul in Northern Iraq. Assyria fell in 612 BC after being attacked by a confederation of Chaldeans, Medes, Persians, Scythians, and Cimmerians. The Chaldeans took over Babylon. This marked the end of Black rule of the world. Prior to this different Black/Brown peoples and or Hamito-Semitic cultures were the dominant world powers. For example: Assyria, Kemet, Israel, Elam, Kush (Meroe) etc...)
- 5. Encyclopaedia Britannica: Cimmerian-member of an ancient people living north of the Caucasus and the Sea of Azov, driven by the Scythians out of southern Russia, over the Caucasus, and into Anatolia toward the end of the 8th century BC. (Gomer)
- 6. Encyclopaedia Britannica: Scythian- also called Scyth, Saka, and Sacae, member of a nomadic people, originally of Iranian stock, known from as early as the 9th century BCE who migrated westward from Central Asia to southern Russia and Ukraine in the 8th and 7th centuries BCE. The Scythians founded a rich, powerful empire centred on what is now Crimea. (Magog)
- 7. Nahum 3:1-11 (Verse 11 migration into Sahelian region of Africa)
- 8. Isaiah 23:13
 - The Chaldeans made Babylon their capital. When the Medo-Persians took over they moved the capital to Shushan.
- 9. Psalms 137
 - Verses 1-3=This is the Babylonian or Chaldean Captivity
 - Verse 7=Esau/Edomites/Idumea helped the Chaldeans during the Siege of Jerusalem circa 587BC.
 - Obadiah 10-12 "10 For thy violence against thy brother Jacob shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off for ever. 11 In the day that thou stoodest on the other side, in the day that the strangers carried away captive his forces, and foreigners entered into his gates, and cast lots upon Jerusalem, even thou wast as one of them. 12 But thou shouldest not have looked on the day of thy brother in the day that he became a stranger; neither shouldest thou have rejoiced over the children of Judah in the day of their destruction; neither shouldest thou have spoken proudly in the day of distress."
 - During the Jewish exile, it would appear the Edomites pressed forward into the south of Palestine, of which they took possession as far as to Hebron. Here they were subsequently attacked and subdued by John Hyrcanus, and compelled to adopt the laws and customs of the Jews. The name Idumea was transferred to this part of the land of Judea which they occupied, and this is the Idumea which is mentioned by Pliny, Ptolemy, Strabo, and other ancient writers. Indeed the name Idumea was sometimes given by the Roman writers to the whole of Palestine (Reland's Palestine). Idumea, including the southern part of Judea, was henceforth governed by a succession of Jewish prefects. One of these, Antipater, an Idumean by birth, by the favor of Caesar, was made procurator of all Judea. He was the father of Herod the Great, who became king of Judea, including Idumea. While the Edomites had been extending themselves to the northwest, they had in turn been driven out from the southern portion of their own

territory, and from their chief city itself, by the Nabatheans, an Arabian tribe, the descendants of Nebaioth, the oldest son of Ishmael. This nomadic people had spread themselves over the whole of desert Arabia, from the Euphrates to the borders of Palestine, and finally to the Elanitic gulf of the Red Sea. They thus grew up into the kingdom of Arabia Petrea, occupying very nearly the same territory which was comprised within the limits of ancient Edom. A king of this country, Aretas, is mentioned as cotemporary with Antiochus Epiphanes, about 166 b.c. From this time to the destruction of Jerusalem, the sovereigns of Arabia Petrea came into frequent contact with the Jews and Romans, both in war and peace. **(Barnes' Notes on the Bible)**

- Idumaea and the Idumeans: West of the `Arabah the country they occupied came to be known by the Greek name Idumaea, and the people as Idumeans. Hebron, their chief city, was taken by Judas Maccabeus in 165 BC (1 Macc 4:29,61; 5:65). In 126 BC the country was subdued by John Hyrcanus, who compelled the people to become Jews and to submit to circumcision. Antipater, governor of Idumaea, was made procurator of Judea, Samaria and Galilee by Julius Caesar. He paved the way to the throne for his son Herod the Great. With the fall of Judah under the Romans, Idumaea disappears from history. **(INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA)**
- Daughter of Babylon here is referring to Chaldeans

10. Isaiah 47:1-5

11. Jeremiah 50:33-46

12. Jeremiah 51:33-35

13. Zechariah 2:7_1-13 (The Daughter of Babylon you must deliver yourself from)

- Verses 1-2=Chapter 1 introduced the four horsemen of the apocalypse and the start of the tribulation along with the punishment of the gentiles for their oppression of Israel. Here is verse 1-2 it let's you know Zechariah is still seeing a vision of the tribulation/second coming/Sabbatical Kingdom. Revelation 11:1-3 "1 And there was given me a reed like unto a rod: and the angel stood, saying, Rise, and measure the temple of God, and the altar, and them that worship therein. 2 But the court which is without the temple leave out, and measure it not; for it is given unto the Gentiles: and the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months. 3 And I will give power unto my two witnesses, and they shall prophesy a thousand two hundred and threescore days, clothed in sackcloth." Revelation 21:9_15-17 "9 And there came unto me one of the seven angels which had the seven vials full of the seven last plagues, and talked with me, saying, Come hither, I will shew thee the bride, the Lamb's wife. 15 And he that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and the gates thereof, and the wall thereof. 16 And the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth: and he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal. 17 And he measured the wall thereof, an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the angel.
- Verses 4-5=During Sabbatical Kingdom/Millennial Reign
- Land of the North=Gentiles AKA Europe
- Four winds=Global scattering of the Israelites to the four corners of the earth
- **SEE JEREMIAH 16:11-20 & JEREMIAH 23:1-8**
- At the start of the Great 3 ½ year tribulation Israel needs to flee/deliver herself out of these lands and make it to the wilderness with the church.
- Daughter of Babylon=Here is referring to whatever daughter of Babylon The Great Mother of Harlots or Rome an Israelite finds himself in.
- Verses 10-13=Further confirms end times

14. Daniel 2:1-5_10-16_26-45 (Gold=Babylon/Chaldeans, Silver=Medo-Persian, Brass=Greece, Iron & Clay=Rome, Stone=Jesus, and the Mountain=Government of God.)
15. Daniel 9:1 (Cyrus the Great made Darius King over Chaldea/Babylon. Darius the Mede is also known as Cyaxares II. A joint confederation of Medo-Persian took over. After Darius the Mede came Cyrus the Persian.)
16. See a "A History of Babylon 2200 BC-AD 75" by Paul-Alain Beaulieu.
17. See Xenophon's "Cyropaedia" Xenophon of Athens (/ˈzɛnəfən, -fən/; Greek: Ξενοφῶν, Ancient Greek: [ksenopʰoːn], Xenophōn; c. 431BC – 354 BC) was an ancient Greek philosopher, historian, soldier, mercenary, and student of Socrates. Written circa 370 BC
18. Daniel 11:1-4 Greece takes over from Persians.
19. The Last Two Million Years, pg. 103-104: "After freeing Ionia from Persian rule, Alexander and his army swept on to occupy Syria and Phoenicia. In 332 BC he captured the island city of Tyre, by building a dyke from the mainland; the dyke has survived through the centuries and, strengthened by accumulations of silt, now joins Tyre permanently to the coast. Egypt was the best country to fall to the young conqueror, and Alexander was proclaimed pharaoh. His astoundingly successful 11-year campaign brought the whole Persian Empire, including lands as far afield as India, into Greek hands. When Alexander died in 323 BC at the age of only 32; the immense territories he had conquered were divided among his generals."
20. Alexander did not have any sons. The Kingdom was divided among his four generals: Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, & Seleucid
21. Daniel 7:1-27
 - Verse 7=Fall of the Grecians: The Fall of Greece: World Scope Encyclopedia, Volume 6: "Greece" – In 432 BC, the Spartans began a general war to conquer Athens after 27 years and establish Spartan supremacy. The oppression that followed resulted in an alliance between a number of states and the Persian king and in 321 led to the defeat of the Spartans. Greece attained its height and military power during the Macedonian supremacy, particularly under Alexander the Great, son of Phillip the Barbarian of Macedon who reigned in 336-323 BC. This great leader, defeated Darius, overthrew the Persian Empire, annexed large parts of Asia and Africa and among other cities founders Alexandria, Egypt. The brief reign of Alexander was followed by internal dissensions and invasions by the Gauls in 279 BC and the nation was threatened by the States that rose in the West and all of Greece, became a Roman province after the capture of Corinth in 146 BC" The Last Two Million Years, page 105: "The Shadow of Rome": The great struggle between Rome and Carthage which dominated the west Mediterranean during much of the Hellenistic Age came to an end in 146 BC with a total victory for the Romans. With the destruction of Carthage Rome was free to turn her attention to the eastern Mediterranean. Mainland Greece soon became a Roman protectorate, and during the 1st century BC Rome gradually absorbed Asia Minor, Syria, Judea and nearly all the remnants of Alexander's eastern empire."
 - Verse 8=The ten horns on the fourth (great and terrible) beast, represent 10 temporal leaders that would try to reunite the Roman Empire after it "fell" in 476 A.D. Among these 10 horns came another little horn that came into its religio-political power after the three horns got plucked up (eliminated from History) after trying to restore the Roman Empire on their own terms. This little horn is a priest-king (like the Babylonian priest-kings of old) and represents the anti-Christ office of the papacy. He is the ruler that is responsible for the emperorship of the 7 horns/kings that have tried to and that will reunite the Roman Empire. Every pope has either ruled Europe indirectly or presided over his own sovereign city-state established 1929 AD (Vatican City) and speaks great blasphemies against the God of Israel:

- Horns 1-3= Herulians, Vandals, and Ostrogoths (Germanic tribes)
- Pictorial History of the Italian People, page 63-65: “Barbarian Rulers” – After 455 AD, West Central government remained in Italy for eighty years in the hands of German mercenary troops or of Germanic tribes that settled in the country and lived, exploiting the docile, servile Christian Roman population. The Vandals remained in Italy for a short time. They appointed and dismissed emperors in the empire for 16 years. Another general, Orestes, possibly a Roman and not a Barbarian, nominated his teenage son, Romulus Augustulus emperor in 475 AD. In the following year, Odoacer the Herulian and his troops deposed Romulus Augustulus. 476 AD is the year that marks the end of the Roman state in Italy.” (Odoacer governed Italy nominally as representative of the Roman emperor in the East. In reality he acted as an independent ruler, and inefficiently. In 488, the Ostrogoths, authorized since around 450 by the government in Constantinople to settle on the right bank of the middle Danube, were led into Italy by their leader, King Theodoric II. Besieged in Ravenna, Odoacer surrendered and was assassinated in 493. The Herulians were never heard of again. In 535 the Roman emperor in the East, the able Justinian, bent on reestablishing the unity of the Empire, sent an expeditionary force to Italy. In his eyes, as in the eyes of all native Italians, Italy was still very much an integral part of the Roman State. Surprised initially by the attack, the Goths soon rallied behind their leaders. While most Italians looked on, a ferocious war was fought for nearly two decades between the armies of the Gothic kings and those of the legitimate ruler, the emperor. Finally defeated, the Ostrogoths disappeared from the pages of history.
- Grolier Encyclopedia: Justinian’s aim was the restoration of the earlier Roman Empire by reconquest of areas lost to the Germanic tribes. With the help of his general Belisarius, he regained North Africa from the Vandals (533-34) and, after a lengthy war (535-54), Italy from the Ostrogoths (see Goths). Justinian also acquired southeastern Spain. Repeated wars with the Sassanid Persians, however, usually ended with the Byzantines buying peace; and the Slavs occupied much of the Balkan Peninsula.
- Horns 4-10= Justinian, Charlemagne, Otto, Charles V, Napoleon, Mussolini, & the President of the European Union (Does not exist yet) or the beast along with the final pope or false prophet.
- THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGES 121/123 (Justinian): One of the greatest of the Byzantine emperors came to the throne in 527. He was Justinian I, whose 38-year reign was distinguished by three major achievements. He reconquered much of the old Western Empire; he modernized Roman Law; and built hundreds of churches, including the magnificent Hagia Sophia, the church of the holy wisdom, in Constantinople. He devoted his long reign to trying recreate the old Roman Empire as it was when dominated the Mediterranean throughout the centuries before the barbarian invasion. He succeeded in driving the Vandals from Africa and the Ostrogoths from Italy. The Pictorial History Of Italian People page 81 (Charlemagne): Charlemagne himself remained ever after a major figure of Italian lore as did, with modified names, the English monk Alcuin (Charle-magne’s trusted adviser for many years) and the gallant knight Roland. All Italians certainly took pride in the revived title of Roman emperor and in the great ceremony at which Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne in the old Basilica of Saint Peter’s in Rome, on Christmas Day of the year 800; There had been no emperor of the West since 476: now Italy seemed again to be the leading Western nation. Quote from Funk and Wagnall’s online encyclopedia, under Holy Roman Empire. On December 25, 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor. This act established both a precedent and a political structure that were destined to figure decisively in the affairs of central Europe. The precedent established the papal claim to the right to select, crown, and even depose

emperors that was asserted, at least in theory, for nearly 700 years. In its primary stage, the resurrected Western Empire endured as an effective political entity for less than 25 years after the death of Charlemagne in 814. The reign of his son and successor, Louis I, was marked by feudal and fratricidal strife that climaxed in 843 in partition of the empire. For an account of the growth, vicissitudes, and final dissolution of the Frankish realm, see FRANCE. Funk and Wagnall's online encyclopedia under Holy Roman Empire: (Otto the Great) Despite the dissension within the newly created Western Empire, the popes maintained the imperial organization and the imperial title, mainly within the Carolingian dynasty, for most of the 9th century. The emperors exercised little authority beyond the confines of their dominions, however. After the reign (905-24) of Berengar I of Friuli (850-924), also styled as king of Italy or ruler of Lombardy, who was crowned emperor by Pope John X, the imperial throne remained vacant for nearly four decades. The East Frankish kingdom, or Germany, capably led by Henry I and Otto I, emerged as the strongest power in Europe during this period. Besides being a capable and ambitious sovereign, Otto I was an ardent friend of the Roman Catholic church, as revealed by his appointment of clerics to high office, by his missionary activities east of the Elbe River, and finally by his military campaigns, at the behest of Pope John XII, against Berengar II (900-66), king of Italy. In 962, in recognition of Otto's services, John XII awarded him the imperial crown and title.

- Grolier Encyclopedia (Charles V): Charles V, Holy Roman emperor (1519-56) and King of Spain (1516-56), dominated the politics of Europe for 40 years. Charles was born in Ghent, in present-day Belgium, on Feb. 24, 1500, the eldest son of the Habsburg Philip the Handsome (later Philip I) and Joan the Mad of Castile. From his father, who died in 1506, he inherited the Netherlands (including most of the modern Netherlands and Belgium) and Franche Comte (a French-speaking province that bordered eastern France but belonged to the Holy Roman Empire). After the death (1516) of his maternal grandfather, Ferdinand II of Aragon, Charles became ruler of the kingdoms of Spain and the Spanish dependencies in Italy—the kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia. The Habsburg possessions of Austria and several smaller south German lordships came to him on the death (1519) of his paternal grandfather, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, as did hereditary claims to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. The latter were made good by his younger brother Ferdinand (later Emperor Ferdinand I) in 1526, after the last independent king of Hungary, Louis II, was killed by the Turks in the Battle of Mohacs. Meanwhile, in 1519, Charles had been elected German king and Holy Roman emperor in succession to his grandfather Maximilian. Grolier Encyclopedia (Napoleon Bonaparte): With peace restored, Bonaparte extended French influence into Holland (the Batavian Republic), Switzerland (the Helvetic Republic), and Savoy-Piedmont, which was annexed to France; he played the major role in the Imperial Recess (1803), by which the free cities and minor states of the Holy Roman Empire were consolidated; and he attempted to extend the French colonial empire, principally by recovering Haiti (see Louisiana Purchase). As a result of these policies and his refusal to grant trade concessions to Britain, war was renewed in 1803. In the wake of these events, which revived royalist hostility, the Senate petitioned Bonaparte to establish a hereditary dynasty. On Dec. 2, 1804, therefore, Napoleon crowned himself emperor in a ceremony presided over by Pope Pius VII. Napoleon created a titled court that included many of his statesmen and generals as well as ex-royalists. Believing that family ties were more durable than treaties, in the next few years he placed members of his family on the thrones of several satellite states—Naples, Holland, Westphalia, and Spain and married his relatives to some of the most

distinguished families in Europe. THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGE 409 (Benito Mussolini): Mussolini ordered his followers to march on Rome in 1922; the king gave way before this show of force and called on Mussolini to form a government. Mussolini gradually transformed Italy into a dictatorship, basing his policies on the idea of corporative state. Under his rule, the Fascist attempted to control every major aspect of Italian life. He took the title of Il Duce (the leader) and suppressed parliament, retaining the monarchy as a figure-head. The Duce had grandiose ambition of reviving the glories of Ancient Rome and making the Italians once again a conquering, militaristic people. These ambition, strengthen by the memory of humiliating defeat the Italians had suffered at Adowa in Ethiopia in 1896, led him to attack and conquer Ethiopia in 1935-6.

- Mussolini allowed Vatican City to become a sovereign state in 1929.
- Horn 10 is the beast and false prophet.

22. Revelation 17

- The great Whore = Roman Catholic (Universal) Church, the 'Mother' Church
- Many waters = peoples, multitudes, nations and tongues
- Wine of her fornication = False doctrine (Easter, Xmas, going to heaven, etc.)
- Harlots = Protestant churches (Baptists, Methodists, COGIC, Calvinists, etc.)
- 10 horns/kings (kingdoms) = The European Union
- One hour = 3 1/2 years
- Beast = the head of the E.U.
- All nations who join the E.U. must sign the 'treaties of Rome'.
- The Roman Empire became the Holy Roman Empire under Emperor Charlemagne.
- The Mother Church (Catholic) changed the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday in the 4th Century.
- Lamb = JESUS
- They that are with him = those that are in the first Resurrection, the Saints.

- Spiritual Harlots/Daughters are offshoots of Roman catholic church. Physical daughters are her colonies.
- The Treaty of Tordesillas divided the New World into Spanish and Portuguese spheres of influence. The treaty amended papal bulls issued by Pope Alexander VI in 1493.
- The papal bull Aeterni regis [English: "Eternal king's"] was issued on 21 June 1481 by Pope Sixtus IV. It confirmed the substance of the Treaty of Alcáçovas, reiterating that treaty's confirmation of Castile in its possession of the Canary Islands and its granting to Portugal all further territorial acquisitions made by Christian powers in Africa and eastward to the Indies.
- Inter caetera was a papal bull issued by Pope Alexander VI on the 4 May (quarto nonas maii) 1493, which granted to the Catholic Monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella (as

sovereigns of Castile) all lands to the "west and south" of a pole-to-pole line 100 leagues west and south of any of the islands of the Azores or the Cape Verde islands

- Modern (1500-1990AD) European Colonialism/Imperialism was initiated/started by the Pope in Rome.
- No where in the New World is named in the Bible
- The Bible makes no specific references to America because America is not relevant in the grand scheme of things. Nor is the year 1619.
- America is one of many daughters/harlots of Babylon the Great OR Rome Mother of Harlots.
- Follow the RABBIT HOLE!!!!!!!
- Roman Britain, Latin Britannia, area of the island of Great Britain that was under Roman rule from the conquest of Claudius in 43 CE to the withdrawal of imperial authority by Honorius in 410 CE. (Encyclopaedia Britannica)
- Londinium, also known as Roman London, was the capital of Roman Britain during most of the period of Roman rule. It was originally a settlement established on the current site of the City of London around AD 47–50. It sat at a key crossing point over the River Thames which turned the city into a road nexus and major port, serving as a major commercial centre in Roman Britain until its abandonment during the 5th century.
- British America comprised the colonial territories of the British Empire in America from 1607 to 1783. These colonies were formally known as British America and the British West Indies before the Thirteen Colonies declared their independence in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) and formed the United States of America.
- George I (George Louis; German: Georg Ludwig; 28 May 1660 – 11 June 1727) was King of Great Britain and Ireland from 1 August 1714 and ruler of the Duchy and Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) in the Holy Roman Empire from 23 January 1698 until his death in 1727. He was the first British monarch of the House of Hanover. His Most Serene Highness George Louis, Archbannerbearer of the Holy Roman Empire and Prince-Elector, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg.
- George II (George Augustus; German: Georg August; 30 October / 9 November 1683 – 25 October 1760) was King of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) and a prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire from 11 June 1727 until his death in 1760.
- The State of Georgia came out of the "Province of Georgia" (also Georgia Colony) which was one of the Southern colonies in British America. It was the last of the thirteen original American colonies established by Great Britain in what later became the United States. In the original grant, a narrow strip of the province extended to the Pacific Ocean. The colony's corporate charter was granted to General James Oglethorpe on April 21, 1732, by George II, for whom the colony was named.
- American (n.) 1570s, originally "one of the aboriginal peoples discovered in the Western Hemisphere by Europeans," from Modern Latin *Americanus*, **from America** (q.v.). The original sense is now Native Americans; the sense of "resident of North America of European (originally British) descent" is from 1765. American (adj.) 1590s, "pertaining to the Western Hemisphere and its aboriginal inhabitants," from Modern Latin *Americanus*, **from America** (q.v.); the sense of "pertaining to the residents of North America of European (originally British) descent" is first recorded 1640s; later "pertaining to the United States." French *Américain*, Spanish and Italian *Americano*, German *Amerikanisch*. Fem. form *Americaness* attested from 1838. The American beauty rose so called from 1886. American English as a sub-language attested from 1806; Amerenglish is from 1974. (**ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY**)

- Klein, Ernest. 1971. *A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language : Dealing with the Origin of Words and Their Sense Development Thus Illustrating the History of Civilization and Culture*. Vol. Unabridged, one vol. ed. Amsterdam:

America, n. — Named after *Americus Vesputius* (Amerigo Vespucci), an Italian merchant (1451-1512). The name *America* was first used by the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller (in 1507).

Derivatives: *Americ-an*, adj. and n., *Americ-an-ism*, n., *Americ-an-ize*, v., *Americ-an-iz-ation*, n.

- America: 1507, "the western hemisphere, North and South America," in Cartographer Martin Waldseemüller's treatise "Cosmographiae Introductio," from Modern Latin *Americanus*, after Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512) who made two trips to the New World as a navigator and claimed to have discovered it. His published works put forward the idea that it was a new continent, and he was first to call it *Novus Mundus* "New World." Amerigo is more easily Latinized than Vespucci (Latin *Vesputius*, which might have yielded place-name *Vesputia*). The sense in English naturally was restricted toward the British colonies, then the United States. **The man's name Amerigo is Germanic**, said to derive from **Gothic Amalrich, literally "work-ruler."** The Old English form of the name has come down as surnames **Emmerich, Emery**, etc. The Italian fem. form merged into **Amelia**. (**ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY**)
- Amalric or Amalaric (also Americ, Almerich, Emeric, Emerick and other variations) is a personal name derived from the tribal name Amal (referring to the Gothic Amali) and ric (Gothic *reiks*) meaning "ruler, prince". Italian: Amerigo, Arrigo; Portuguese: Amauri, Américo, América; Spanish: Américo; Latin: Amalricus, Americus, Almericus, Emericus. The Amali – also called Amals, Amalings or Amalungs – were a leading dynasty of the Goths, a Germanic people who confronted the Roman Empire during the decline of the Western Roman Empire. They eventually became the royal house of the Ostrogoths and founded the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy.
- emery (n.) granular mixture used as an abrasive, late 15c., from French *émeri*, from Old French *esmeril*, from Italian *smeriglio*, from Vulgar Latin **smyrilium*, from Greek *smyris* "abrasive powder" used for rubbing and polishing, probably a non-Greek word, perhaps from a **Semitic source**. Emery board is attested from 1725. (**ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY**)
- Klein, Ernest. 1971. *A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language : Dealing with the Origin of Words and Their Sense Development Thus Illustrating the History of Civilization and Culture*. Vol. Unabridged, one vol. ed. Amsterdam:

Emery, also spelled **Emmery**, masc. PN. — Prob. fr. OF. *Aimeri*, fr. OHG. *Amalric*, *Amelric* (whence also G. *Emmerich*), lit. 'work ruler', fr. *amal*, 'work', and Teut. **rik-*, 'ruler'. For the first element cp. the first element in **Millicent**. The second element is related to OHG. *rīhi*, 'powerful, rich'. See **rich** and cp. words there referred to.

- Klein, Ernest. 1971. A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language : Dealing with the Origin of Words and Their Sense Development Thus Illustrating the History of Civilization and Culture. Vol. Unabridged, one vol. ed. Amsterdam:

Amelia, fem. PN. — A Teutonic name lit. meaning 'laborious'. Cp. ON. *ama*, 'to trouble', and *Amal*, name of the ruling family of the Ostrogoths. The name was confused later with the name of the Roman gens *Aemilia* (see *Emily*).

- Amelia fem. proper name, Latin, but of Germanic origin, literally "laborious" (cognates: Old Norse *ama* "to trouble"); the name was assimilated with Roman gens name *Aemilia*. (**ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY**)
- Amalia is a female given name, derived from the Hebrew word *אִמָּל* ("amal"), meaning "toil, labor" [see Ecclesiastes 4: 4 or Job 7:3. Also see Ecclesiastes. 2;18, 2;21, 3; 19 etc., Proverbs 16;26 for the verb form *אִמַּל* ("amel")] as well as the old Germanic word *amal*, also meaning "work, activity"
- rich (adj.) Old English *rice* "strong, powerful; great, mighty; of high rank," in later Old English "wealthy," from Proto-Germanic **rikijaz* (source also of Old Norse *rikr*, Swedish *rik*, Danish *rig*, Old Frisian *rike* "wealthy, mighty," Dutch *rijk*, Old High German *rihhi* "ruler, powerful, rich," German *reich* "rich," Gothic *reiks* "ruler, powerful, rich"), borrowed from a Celtic source akin to Gaulish **rix*, Old Irish *ri* (genitive *rig*) "king," from PIE root **reg-* "move in a straight line," with derivatives meaning "to direct in a straight line," thus "to lead, rule" (compare *rex*). The form of the word was influenced in Middle English by Old French *riche* "wealthy, magnificent, sumptuous," which is, with Spanish *rico*, Italian *ricco*, from Frankish **riki* "powerful," or some other cognate Germanic source. (**ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY**)
- Strong's H5999 - *ʾamal* The KJV translates Strong's H5999 in the following manner: labour (25x), mischief (9x), misery (3x), travail (3x), trouble (3x), sorrow (2x), grievance (1x), grievousness (1x), iniquity (1x), miserable (1x), pain (1x), painful (1x), perverseness (1x), toil (1x), wearisome (1x), wickedness (1x). Outline of Biblical Usage: trouble, mischief, toil, & labour. *אִמָּל* 'âmal, aw-mawl'; from H5998; toil, i.e. wearing effort; hence, worry, whether of body or mind:—grievance(-vousness), iniquity, labour, mischief, miserable(-sery), pain(-ful), perverseness, sorrow, toil, travail, trouble, wearisome, wickedness. Strong's H5998: *אִמַּל* 'âmal, aw-mal'; a primitive root; to toil, i.e. work severely and with irksomeness:—(take) labour (in).
- Strong's H7554 - *רָאָה* *râqa'*, raw-kah'; a primitive root; to pound the earth (as a sign of passion); by analogy to expand (by hammering); by implication, to overlay (with thin sheets of metal):—beat, **make broad, spread abroad (forth, over, out, into plates), stamp, stretch.**
- **Aw-Mawl-Raw-Kah or America in Hebrew means land spread abroad or "populated with" laborers. It comes from an ancient Germanic ruling family of Rome.** THE AMERICAS ARE THE EPITOME OF DAUGHTER'S OF ROME OR THE WHORE OR BABYLON THE GREAT/MYSTERY BABYLON.
- How were the Americas populated/settled? Native Americans did not adequately develop/exploit the land and were not suitable for commercial purpose. Israelites/African slaves imported as chattel heredity property for "FREE LABOR". Europeans came here first as indentured servants, prisoners (sent to work colonies), & religious/political outcasts looking for work and opportunity. Then the next wave of European immigrants came to the Americas in search of low paying jobs during the industrial revolution. Asians also first came here as indentured servants in the Caribbean and South America after

slavery was abolished. In the U.S. they came to build the railroads first and work on old plantations after slavery was abolished. The Hebrew meaning of the word America already told you what time it was. AMERICA IS A CORPORATION

23. Revelation 12 (When and where to flee?)

- 7 heads= 7 hills of Rome, Gentile Dynasties: Chaldeans, Medo-Persians, Greece [split into 4], and Rome; 7 attempts to restore Roman Empire) The woman is Israel/church. The manchild is Christ. The wilderness is the place of safety for the body of Christ during the three and half year tribulation.

24. Psalms 91:1-11 (Secret place/wilderness= deserts in Jordan that will become oasis during tribulation, fowler=E.U./Pope/Satan, & Noisome Pestilence=E.U. Army)

25. Hosea 2:14-23 (Her=body of Christ, Ishi=Husband, Baali=Lord, Valley of Achor=Plains of Jordan near the border with Israel by Jericho. This is wear Achan died.)

26. Isaiah 16:1-5

27. Isaiah 35:1-10 (Glory of Lebanon=Israel, Ransom=Jesus blood, & place of safety is currently a desert)

28. Isaiah 41:16-21 (Christ will transform it from desert to oasis)