

# King of the Giants

Mighty Hunter of World Mythology

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original research, unpublished

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## After the Flood: Rise of a Mighty One

### EARLY POST-FLOOD SOCIETY

Two centuries after the catastrophic deluge brought about a human population explosion. Early on there were seventy established patriarchs, each clan-head having one or several wives all giving birth to more and more progeny. Twins were unusually common and the practice of taking in concubines became more and popular because the number of females being born rapidly multiplied against the male birth-rate. These Seventy Patriarchs soon became the heads of seventy nations of the post-diluvian world immortalized within the pages of Genesis 10 in the Table of Nations.

The Genesis text reads that these 70 nations descended from the three sons of Noah who had survived the Flood upon the ark, namely, Japheth, Shem and Ham. "...and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the Flood." (Gen. 10:32) According to Deuteronomy this division was according to the sons of Israel, (Deut. 32:8) but this was a later corruption introduced into the text for the earlier versions are rendered sons of God. It was an olden belief that the nations of the world each had their own spiritual protector, as Israel had Michael the Archangel. In Enoch III we read about 70 princes over the kingdoms of men (Dict. of Deities 84), the title prince being a common designation for angelic being as in Daniel where we read about powerful angelic entities called the Prince of Persia and of Grecia.

The Greek Septuagint translation of the Books of Moses also reads sons of God which is supported by the Dead Sea texts that read that the nations were divided according to the number of the sons of God.. (An Intro to the Complete Dead Sea Scrolls: 176) Early Christian records as in the First Epistle of Clement reads, "For so it is written, when the Most High divided the nations, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the nations according to the number of his angels." (First Epistle of Clement 13:7) The older Book of Jasher refers to these 70 angels (Jasher 9:32-36) and among the oldest stone tablet writings discovered from Canaan we learn of El, the Creator, who fathered 70 gods. (Myths and Legends of Ancient Near East 110)

The original pre-flood religion involved the coming of the promised seed of the Woman, the Son of God who would overcome the Dragon [Adversary] and be an eternal lawgiver once the number of the Fallen Ones [evil Anunnaki] are replaced by the redeemed of humanity. After the acknowledgement of the authority of 70 beings that were believed to have come from the Moon after the Flood the antediluvian faith as passed down from Eden had become perverted into a pantheistic theology claiming that the Anunnaki themselves were the chosen sons of God. These were Watchers of the order written about in Genesis 6 that prior to the Flood and after it (Genesis 6) took [abducted] the daughters of men and fathered the Nephilim [Giants].

Early in post-flood history the doctrines of the Anunnaki resurfaced. This may have been due to the discovery of an ancient pre-flood archeological artifact. In the Book of Jubilees we learn that Arphaxad, son of Shem [survivor of the Flood] had a son named Kainan, named after one of his ancestors who had been a king before the Deluge who exercised dominion even over the demons of the Earth. Kainan was taught how to read and write in the antediluvian language which was still spoken in those days and when he was old enough he travelled

in search of good land to build a city, "...and he found a writing which the forefathers had carved into a rock, and he read what was in it, and he translated it and there was written in it the science of the Watchers by which they had seen the astrology of the sun and the moon and the stars and all the signs of heaven; and he wrote this down and did not say anything concerning it, for he feared to speak to Noah concerning it, lest he be angry with him on this account." (Jubilees 8:1-3) [Note: this in 36th Jubilee] This passage has also suffered from Jewish interference. The earliest versions of the Jubilees writings were reviewed by Syncellus and Cedrenus who discovered that the later translations that mentioned "former generations," or "the forefathers," in reference to the carving in the rock actually read "...of the Giants." Apparently redactors of the Jubilees text attempted to demythologize the book.

Toward the end of the pre-flood world the Goddess Cult had become predominate throughout global civilization, a darkly perverted version of the holy promise of the seed of the Woman [Eve, and Humanity by extension]. This is why Christ called Himself the Son of Man over and over again, He was acknowledging that He was the fulfillment of this primordial promise. The unholy theology venerated a certain woman who lived before the Flood who gave birth to the Seven Anunnaki who began exercising kingship the year Noah was born and reigned over the Earth for 600 years until the cataclyms. Eve, as the Mother of All Living, was the primary origin of the eventual birth of the True God but this belief system was changed into a belief of many sons who would rule the Earth called the Anunnaki.

The post-diluvian fascination with the Woman, or matriarchal aspect of the ancient faith, was in part due to the physical characteristics of the wives of Noah and his three sons. According to Hebraic records, Noah's wife Naamah was 86 years older than the patriarch and a granddaughter of the prophet Enoch [architect of the Great Pyramid complex]. She was 686 years old at the Flood and after the deluge Naamah was the oldest living person on the face of the earth. She was also, as well as her daughters-in-law who also survived the Flood on the ark, very tall, extremely beautiful, knowledgeable of antediluvian history, politics, culture, fashion, sciences and civilization in general. Prior to the cataclysm humans grew to astonishing sizes by today's standards and lived on average 900 years. These pre-flood women inspired awe in all who looked upon them and they were much revered by those born after the Flood under impure genetic circumstances. Two hundred years after the Deluge these women, as well as their husbands Noah, Japheth, Shem and Ham, were outliving their own sons and daughters and even grandchildren. Humanity had become frail, grew old at accelerating rates and two centuries after the catastrophe they looked upon its survivors as the embodiment of divinity and within their lore they recorded them in their traditions and annals as the Eight Immortals.

Noah was no doubt aware that his ancestor Enoch prophesied that there would be a global flood and that Noah would survive, after this event "...his posterity shall beget on the earth giants, not spiritual, but carnal." (Enoch 105:14-16). Noah himself in Genesis made a prophecy concerning his firstborn son, Japheth, foretelling that the Japhethites would become "enlarged." Born prior to the deluge as Noah's firstborn his offspring after the flood still grew to gigantic sizes and it was the Japhethites who first reigned over all the other sons of Noah, which was their birthright under patriarchal tradition. Though tall in stature and renowned for being larger than the other families of men they were

not the tallest nor most feared of the colossal offspring of Noah.

In the years after the Flood Noah and Naamah continued to bear children. Their daughters were almost as tall and equally beautiful as any females born prior to the cataclysm and they were sought fervently by men from among the families of Japheth, Shem and Ham. The sons born to Noah afterward are recorded in history as the Titan-like Anakim giants renowned throughout the older biblical books. Noah had a son called Arba, a great giant who fathered Anak, the patriarch of the Anakim of Scripture. The newer sons of Noah were regarded as bastards by his antediluvian sons, to which they can be faulted, for the Anakim in the earliest records of the Hebrews were not evil and in fact as will be shown it was the Anakim that aided Abraham in the rescue of Lot after Sodom and Gomorrah were defeated by the Elamites. Jealousy between Noah's pre-flood and post-flood sons is what led to the ostracization of the Anakim. Nor does this infer that there were not bad seeds among the populace, for there lived in those days after the Flood giants that afflicted the people in the wilderness, abducted travellers and even cannibalized them. Patriarchal stricture was slowly giving way to pockets of tyranny as the strong among the mighty were chosen to protect and then govern over their communities.

Despite the efforts of Noah, Shem and a few others true to the Elder Faith, humanity began degenerating back into the rebellious state that had earlier resulted in global cataclysm. In those days "...the evil demons began to lead astray the sons of Noah and deceived them and destroyed them. And the sons came to Noah their father and told him concerning the demons which were leading astray, darkening, and slaying the sons of their sons..." (Jubilees 10:1-2) [Note: this was 40th Jubilee]. Those who held to the Elder Faith, remembering the wicked reign of the Anunnaki and their Nephilim offspring before the Flood, while also stirred by jealousy against the newer sons of Noah, referred to these younger and gigantic sons as the Anakim in an attempt to liken them to the Anunnaki. This resulted in a pervasive prejudice against these huge men, alienating them and their families as well as giving rise to a hostility that later shook the Ancient World.

It was at this time when the youngest son of Noah from his pre-flood family, Ham, committed one of the greatest sins recorded in Genesis. Ham already had three sons mentioned in the biblical records as Cush, Mitzraim and Put, they as well having had several sons and daughters. The wife of Noah and oldest woman on earth fell prey to the adoration and veneration of the populace and became depraved and self-centered that she vexed Noah. Ham lusted after her and had sexual relations with Naamah, which in Genesis is described in very general neutral language. The text reads that Ham "...saw his father's nakedness," (Gen. 9:22) which was an unoffensive way to describe what was considered under patriarch law as a horrid crime.

Levitical law makes clear what Ham committed, reading "...The nakedness of thy father's wife shalt thou not uncover: it is thy father's nakedness." (Lev. 18:8) Also, "And the man that lieth with his father's wife hath uncovered his father's nakedness." (Lev. 20:11) In the Jubilees accounts we learn that Reuben, the son of Jacob, slept with his father's concubine which was recorded as a sin because he uncovered his father's nakedness. This text also goes on to read that "...cursed be the one who sleeps with his father's wife." (Jubilees 33:7-11) Unlike as with Naamah, Reuben's sexual trespass was by

rape for the concubine, named Bilhah had become drunk and went to sleep. Jacob never touched her again. (Test. of Reuben 1:39-41) Also, Jacob's son Judah laid with Tamar, one of his son's concubines. Judah said, "I wrought a great sin, and I uncovered the covering of my son's shame." (Test. of Judah 3:14) Even outside biblical sources it is found that one of the greatest sins that could be committed was the "...violation of a guru's bed," according to Buddhist teachings. (Fountainhead 41) Further, there are even scholars that hold that the sexual trespass of Ham was probably due to sexual intercourse with Noah's wife. (Bible Knowledge Commentary 41)

Evidence of the sexual trespass involving Naamah is found in Genesis where Noah uttered a curse after discovering the intrigue. Noah said, "Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be to his brethren," and how Canaan shall serve both Shem and Japheth. (Genesis 9:25-27). Also Genesis in this same passage twice mentioned "...and Ham was the father of Canaan." (Gene. 9:18, 22) This fact only makes sense if Canaan was the product of the trespass by which the curse attached. Canaan was the child of a forbidden union, son of Noah's wife and youngest son Ham. Canaan was the fourth son of Ham and it appears that this curse did not apply to Cush, Mizraim or Put. The assertions of modern Christians that Ham's sin was homosexual in nature is unwarranted. For this he would have been killed, as violating the patriarch. Nor was this Ham's first or last great sin against Noah.

The Book of Jasher conveys that while upon the ark after the flood had subsided Ham stole a priceless artifact from Noah that had been passed down from generation to generation. ~~for eight thousand years~~ When Adam was found naked God went out of the Garden and slew an animal and made a coat of skin to clothe him and Eve. This skin was given to Seth, passed to Enoch, Lamech and Noah as a reminder of the eternal atonement offered to Mankind. Ham stole the garment made by God from off the ark and later gave it to Cush, his firstborn son. (Jasher 7:24-29)

Some time after the birth of Canaan by Naamah, she instigated her new husband Ham to castrate Noah, possibly because she was jealous that Noah may take another wife. On the other hand, Ham thought the idea was justified because the offspring of Noah were enormous and their presence was a burden to Noah's pre-flood sons who exercised the kingship over the people. Ham, whose historic name was actually Kham or Khem, castrated the patriarch and banished him to the west along with his Titanic offspring: the Anakim. Noah's wife was now Ham's, but one of Noah's daughter's, a virtual Titaness, the daughter of Naamah also, was taken by Ham as wife ~~as wife~~ Her name was Semiramis.

for his firstborn son Cush.

Canaan grew strong in his father's house, Ham being his father and brother. Semiramis was both wife and sister of Cush and she detested the patriarch Ham, plotted against him. When Cush married Semiramis he was already old and had five sons, Semiramis giving birth to his sixth child. Semiramis early on assimilated the wicked tactics of her mother Naamah and instigated the murder of Cush's first five sons. She prompted Ham to slay them and he did, also taking Semiramis as his own bride. But not before Semiramis hid the sixth child from him and sent the baby away to her kin in the west. This child was Nimrod and he was raised by none other than the Anakim giants he was kin to through her mother Semiramis, sister of the Anakim and daughter of Noah. NANT

Semiramis became the epitome of postflood royalty, wife of the ruling patriarch Ham as well as being a daughter of the Ancient One Noah, survivor of the Deluge along with her husband Ham and also of the even more archaic Naamah.

#### Semiramis and Her Son

During Semiramis' youth patriarchal society was adopting the more sensual traits of matriarchal culture. Semiramis is remembered in the annals of history as being extremely popular and as cruel as she was beautiful. She was wanton and sexually promiscuous but this luxury she did not extend to others. The origin of eunuchs (council guardians) is attributed to Queen Semiramis, who surrounded herself with beautiful men and women and had their genitalia removed or mutilated so as to excite no jealousy. (Smith's Bible Dict. 97) In the palaces carnal pleasures were reserved for royalty and the court only, servants and slaves could only watch on mutely, unable to attend even if they were permitted. Priests in the temple complexes by official mandate from Semiramis were not allowed to indulge in sexual intercourse, she enforcing legislation dictating their celibacy. (Babylon Mystery Religion 108) The terrible agonies of crucifixion were not a Roman invention, but the practice of slowly killing people who fell into political or royal disrepute is traced back to Semiramis herself. (Babylon Mystery Religion 44)

In Herodotus' Histories this early queen was called Sammuramat, who was known for her beauty, power and licentiousness. (Herodotus, Histories notes 76.pg. 559) Diodorus Siculus wrote that she was worshipped in Heliopolis on the Upper Euphrates, in Assyria, and had erected a 130 ft. high obelisk in the city of Babylon. (Dictionary of Deities 263, Encyclopedia of Religions Vol. 3 p. 264: Forlong, J.G.R. (Univ. Books) cited in Babylon Mystery Religion 31) Upon the walls of excavated monuments in Iraq have been discovered Assyrian pictures of Semiramis with Ninus [Nimrod] amidst hunting scenes. (Smiths Bible Dict. 31)

The popularity and power she experienced, devotion and fear she inspired, provoked this queen to publicly declare that she was the fulfillment of the Elder Prophecy of the coming of the Divine Lawgiver and savior of mankind, she fulfilling the role of Mother of the Promised Child. As Eve of Antediluvian Earth, Semiramis became the Mother of All Living after the deluge and statuary and imagery changed to suit this corrupted ideology. She was called Nintu (Lady Who Gave Birth) (Dict. of Deities. 603) and as Mari among the Amorites, which means The Fruitful Mother, from a root [rim] meaning to bear a child. (The White Goddess 371). In Sumer she was AMMA (the Mother), known as a mother-goddess also called Ninhursag (Lady of the Mountains). (Dict. of Deities 603). This latter epithet is curious for Sumer had no mountains. This title supports the fact that Semiramis for a while lived among the Anakim giants, her brothers, with her child in northern Canaan to the west where the Lebanon Mountains lied. Her kinship to these giants is found in her most renowned Sumerian title: NIN.ANAK, ~~xxxxxxofxxxxxx~~ **ANAK** (Dict. of Deities 452), or Lady of the Anakim. The name Semiramis appears to be constructed from Semitic roots that mean Mother [or Woman] of the Guardians.

The root for guardian appears in her other title linked to Sumer. The Sumerian goddess Shenirda, also known as the Bride, was worshipped in the cities of Larsa and Sippar. (Dict. of Deities 126) In the Genesis account we learn that



the very first post-diluvian human settlement was called Shinar and in the Book of Jasher we find that after the flood many patriarchs travelled far and wide looking for places suitable for the building of cities that they named after their wives. Shenirda means Woman of Shenir. Semiramis was often represented with architectural motifs and tower constructions. As the mother-goddess of Crete she grasped snakes, wore a dress like a tower with exposed breasts. (Dict. of Bib. Imagery 116) She was often depicted with a younger man who was thought to be her son, a figure the later Greeks identified as Zeus. (Dict. of Bib. Imagery 118) As Cybel she was recognized as the tower-bearing goddess and it is believed that her epithet Astarte means "the woman that made towers." (Babylon Mystery Religion 36-37) Interestingly, one of the principle cities of the Rephaim giants of the Old Testament who were cousins of the Anakim in Canaan was Astoreth.

Very early traditions held that this goddess, also called Ishtar, was the daughter of Enlil, and was the mother and later the wife of her own son. (Symbols, Sex 34) That Semiramis was the daughter of Noah is shown in that Ishtar of Babylonia was the daughter of Anu [a-Noah]. (Symbols, Sex 34). IN Akkad she was known as Belit-Akkadi, or Lady of Akkad (Dict. of Deities 171) and in an Akkadian hymn Ishtar is called "Queen of the land of the Four Rivers of Erech." (The Natural Genesis Vol. II p. 21) This title was yet a further attempt to usurp the elder prophecies of the Woman and her Child which had been known since the times of Eden. The Four Rivers is a reference to the four rivers of Eden, but Erech was a post-flood city built by Nimrod. In Babylon she became Zarpanit, wife of Marduk [Silver-Shining One] (Symbols, Sex 33, Dict. of Deities 172), Belit-Itani [Queen of the Gods] (Symbols, Sex 32) as well as Belit-Babili, or Queen of Babylon.

It has long been held that Astarte and the Egyptian Isis are the same goddess. (History of Baalbek 29). Both are memories of the earlier Semiramis. She was the mother and wife of Osiris, who will be detailed later in this study. After the death of Osiris she instituted his worship. (Nature Worship 14) She was also called Hathor and was called the Cow [male deities called bulls] as well as Neith, the Mistress of the Gods and goddess of the Chase who held a bow and arrow, appearing in cow form. (Book of the Dead 186) The title Isis is not Egyptian, but of Asiatic origin, being Ish-ish, or She Who Weeps. (The White Goddess 337) Like Ishtar weeping over Tammuz, Isis wept over her lost Osiris.

The Greek states maintained traditions of this woman. According to Diodorus, Rhea forsake her husband Ammon [Ham], returning to her brethren the Titans [Anakim giant sons of Noah], taking one of them to husband. She provoked her husband to make war against Ammon and the Titans helped them to victory. (The Natural Genesis Vol. II p. 77) Rhea is the origin of the goddess motif depicting the search of the goddess for her son with a torch in the darkness (Stellar theology 15) much like the Statue of Liberty. As Artemis she holds a bow, holds a torch and wears a long robe. She is known to have as many as 64 different epithets. One of the more popular was Ephesia in Asia Minor, who was shown wearing a robe of the cut restivcles of bulls. (Dict. of Deities 93-94)

This is how it came to pass that Nimrod was born 251 years after the Flood. His father Cush, grandson of Noah and son of Ham was also the son of Semiramis, daughter of Noah, wife of Cush and also of Ham. In the Book of Jasher at his birth society was in a state of rebellion and for this fact the child was named Nimrod, from a root meaning to rebel. (Book of Jasher 7:23). Cush was old and took another wife [Semiramis] who mothered his sixth child, Nimrod, but she was not the mother of his five prior sons. This year was 1907 Annus mundi, better understood as 1987 BC. Nimrod quickly grew up and Josephus claimed he had "...great strength of hand," (Antiquities of the Jews Book 4:1-3) His strength and size was partly due to his father Cush being first generation, Cush's father having survived the flood and all eight of these survivors were huge by postflood standards. Philo of Alexandria, Egypt in his Questions & Answers II:82 commenting on the gigantic stature of Cush he wrote that the patriarch was "...like a giant born of the Earth," that prefers "...earthly to heavenly things, and thus appears to verify the ancient fable of the Giants and Titans." It for this reason and because his mother was the direct daughter of Noah and Naamah, the oldest people on Earth, that Nimrod was "...of great stature and immense bodily powers." (Two Babylons 21, 63)

#### Emergence of Nimrod the Hunter

The veneration of a hunter after the DELuge was the result of the unusual ecological situation surrounding human society. At that time God was regarded as the Unseen Shepherd and humanity was His flock. Shepherds then were considered honorable professions. Unknown to Ham, who had Semiramis sitting as his queen, his grandson Nimrod was still alive and being raised by his enemies in Canaan [prior to its name being Canaan]. Nimrod learned from the Anakim giants who were also shepherds and later in history renowned as the famous Shepherd Kings that led the Canaanite and Arab armies against Egypt to occupy that land for a couple centuries. Noah too lived there with Shem, the patriarch of the Semitic nations.

The unusual environmental problem that led to the rise of Nimrod and transition to the Hunter from the Shepherd was due to the rapid multiplication of the animals against humanity after the Flood. Wild and dangerous animals and creatures stalked the earth: cave bears, wolf packs, lions, panthers, wild boar and even large reptilian creatures that the cooler climate had not yet renered extinct. These beasts wrought much misery upon the people, attacking travellers, farmers, stole away with small children, decimated herds and flocks used for food, milk and wool. For the first twenty years Nimrod merely upheld the office of shepherd with numerous other men, learning the ways of the Elder Faith and was reliquously devout.

It was at age 20 that Nimrod was given the coat of skin that had been worn by Adam, stolen from off the ark by Ham who later had given it to his first-born Cush. The Book of Jasher reads "...and Nimrod became strong when he put on those garments, and God gave him might and strength, and he was a mighty hunter in the ~~fixx~~ earth, yea, he was a mighty hunter in the field and hunted the animals and built altars, and he offered upon them the animals before the Lord." (Jasher 7:30) The young giant-kin shepherd began actively hunting these predatory animals and the notoriety he gained from slaying animals that were now regarded as terrestrial symbols of evil greatly aided in the loss of respect for the shepherd motif as the bloodlust of the hunter excited the

passion of the people. Until that time meat was acquired by the domesticated livestock which required shepherd to protect. Nimrod taught the animals fear of mankind.

Nimrod wore a leopard skin and there is the possibility that the skin relic from Eden was that of a leopard skin for the ~~panther~~ leopard was regarded as the animal kingdom equivalent of the Watcher because of its spots that resembled vaguely eyes. Leopards were also symbols of cruelty and untamed instincts, which would definitely describe the pre-flood Watchers that took the daughters of men to give birth to the Nephilim. The leopard-Watcher connection is ancient. (Illust. Book of Signs and Symbols 62) Intriguingly, though the root word used to construct Nimrod's name means ~~rebel~~ to rebel, in Hebrew Nimrod means leopard-subduer. (Pract. Bible Dict. 67) He wore the leopard skin to exemplify his kingship over the predatory animals and also sported a horned helm in recognition of his lordship over the domesticated animals as well, a symbol that later came to mean that he was as sexually unrestrained as a bull in a pasture full of heifers. It was this practice that gave rise to the myths of the Minotaur and other horned creatures. (Two Babylons 32-33)

The Genesis chronicler admits by translation that he was aware that Nimrod was huge, quite possibly a giant. In Genesis he is described as mighty, which in Hebrew is gibbor, connoting a tyrant, someone who is huge: a giant. (Gen. 10:8) The text reads that "...he was a mighty hunter before the Lord; wherefore it is said, even as Nimrod the mighty Hunter before the Lord." Some scholars claim gibbor simply means tyrant, and while indeed this is one of its connotations, the literal meaning implies a great size. This passage would make no sense reading, "...the tyrant hunter before the Lord." The word tyranny is merely popular etymology and the actual rendering of huge or giant is correct. This is validated in the Paschal Chronicle which reads that Nimrod was a "Huntsman and Giant." (Two Babylons 240)

Nimrod's twenty year career as the Mighty Hunter gained him powerful favor with the people and Ham, not knowing who he was [his grandson and son of his wife Semiramis] had the 40-year old savior of the people moved to his own court. Within a year, the new cupbearer of the king, was king himself.

#### Nimrod Defeats Giants to Become King of Earth

During the twenty years that Nimrod hunted and sacrificed animals to God he was a religious man, and the Anakim giants had not yet begun to fall into depravity as we find them five hundred years later during the Conquest of Canaan by Joshua. Ham was priorly ~~king~~ king of the entire human race but the kingship had passed on to Japheth, firstborn of Noah after a war between the families of these two patriarchs. Japheth and his sons were considered as Giants, not like the Anakim who were truly like the Titans of lore, but still much taller and larger than ordinary post-flood human stock.

The myth of the Seven Giants after the Flood [having no connection to the Seven Anunnaki before the Deluge] may be traced back to the seven sons of Japheth [the Enlarged]. These sons were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras. (Book of Jasher 7:2) The semi-mythical wars between the Titans and Giants appear to have been recorded in the Book of Jasher. "And

when Nimrod was forty years old, at that time there was war between his brethren and the children of Japheth, so that they were in the power of their enemies." Thus, the Seven Sons of Japheth ruled over the families of the Hamites. (Jasher 7:34)

It was by some intrigue that Semiramis, with her son Nimrod now in the court of Ham, convinced Nimrod to usurp the throne and make war against the Giants [Japhethites]. This was done, increasing not only the popularity of this Mighty Hunter, but the revelation that his mother was indeed Semiramis, the daughter of Noah further propagated the belief that she was indeed the post-flood fulfillment of the Woman who would give birth to a Savior. When Nimrod assumed the throne he took his own mother Semiris as his wife-queen, who by title was also his grandmother because she was married to his grandfather while also being his great aunt and aunt, a family relation equated anciently as a sister. To further validate his kingship and identity as the Promised One and coming Lawgiver was the fact that he not only freed the Hamites from Japhethite rule, but also enslaved them. Nimrod became the Giant-subduer.

After securing his reign over his subjects Nimrod led the Cushites (sons and grandsons of his murdered brothers) and other Hamites of the families of Put, Mitzraim and Canaan, 460 of them, along with 80 allies who were probably Anakim giants of Canaan he'd known from childhood, and brought war against the Japhethites. The Book of Jasher reveals that Nimrod still had a profound faith in God and told his nervous troops that their Japhethite enemies would "...be delivered into our hands." (Jasher 7:35). This phraseology infers the existence of a deity that would aid them in their campaign. And this is exactly what occurred. Right before entering the Japhethite territories the villages and encampments of the Japhethites were ruined by a terrible earthquake. Finding his enemies discomfited, Nimrod defeated the gigantic sons of Japheth and their families, taking some of their children as security while also leaving standing officers over them. (Jasher 7:37-38) It was this amazing event that went down in the annals of Nimrod that claimed that the Mighty Hunter was one of a group of men of old who could lay waste an entire city. (Jasher 34:42-43)

While the Anakim dwelt in northern regions of Canaan and Syria in the Lebanon Mountains, the Japhethites were living at that time in southern Canaan while the Hamites dwelt around the Jordan area on the east side of the Dead Sea in what is a stretch of Arabian Desert today. Nimrod returned from victory with material and human spoils after this earthquake and the feat heightened his popularity, as well as that of Semiramis, who was still young and beautiful, a virtual Titaness. Though she was about a hundred years older than her son Nimrod her pure first generation stock gave her the genetic advantages few others could boast. The Hamite families then migrated east and found a well-watered plain where they settled and built a city. Nimrod named the city Shenar specifically because "...the Lord had vehemently shaken his enemies [the Japhethites] and destroyed them." (Jasher 7:43)

His popularity was so widespread that "...all the sons of Noah were under Nimrod's rule," (Jasher 7) and most by choice. Many people joined the construction of the city and Shinar became a "...large and extensive city." (Jasher 7:34-43). It was here that Nimrod became the first Shepherd King. (Two Babylons 217)