



## Prayer Topic and Main Word: Babylon – Past, Present, and Future ...

### Prayers

**This is a long prayer / bible study.**

Please take some time and review what the word has to say about where we are.

I believe that for America, we are definitely going down a road that brings unprecedented consequences.

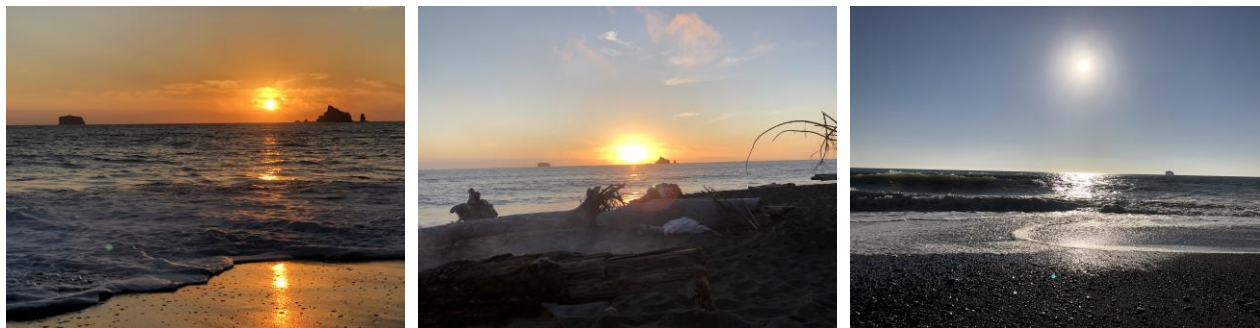
**What can we do?**

Pray and obey because this moves the hand of God into action in these last days!

**I felt it important to understand the history of Babylon**, the present day, why we should understand what the words speaks of from a spiritual standpoint of the world system, and how Babylon affects each of our lives.

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## Section 1 – Babylon

- [2 Kings 17:24](#) - And the king of Assyria brought [people] from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Avva, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and made them dwell in the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel; and they possessed Samaria and dwelt in its cities.
- [2 Kings 20:14](#) - Then came the prophet Isaiah to King Hezekiah and said to him, what said these men? And from whence came to thee? And Hezekiah said, they came from a far country, from Babylon.
- [2 Kings 20:17](#) - Behold, days come that all that is in thy house, and what thy fathers have laid up until this day, shall be carried to Babylon; nothing shall be left, saith Jehovah.
- [2 Kings 24:10](#) - At that time, the servants of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up against Jerusalem, and the city was besieged.
- [2 Kings 24:16](#) - and all the men of valor, seven thousand, and the craftsmen and smiths a thousand, all strong men apt for war, and the king of Babylon brought them captive to Babylon.
- [2 Kings 25:24](#) - And Gedaliah swore unto them and to their men, and said to them, Fear not to be servants of the Chaldeans: dwell in the land, and serve the king of Babylon, and it shall be well with you.
- [1 Chronicles 9:1](#) - And all Israel were registered by genealogy; and behold, they are written in the book of the kings of Israel. And Judah was carried away to Babylon because of their transgression.



- [2 Chronicles 36:18](#) - And all the vessels of the house of God, great and small, and the treasures of the house of Jehovah, and the treasures of the king and of his princes, he brought all to Babylon.
- [Ezra 5:12](#) - But after that our fathers had provoked the God of the heavens to wrath, he gave them into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, the Chaldean, and he destroyed this house, and carried the people away unto Babylon.
- [Ezra 6:5](#) - and also let the golden and silver vessels of the house of God, which Nebuchadnezzar took out of the temple that is at Jerusalem and brought to Babylon, be restored and brought again to the temple that is at Jerusalem, in their place; and thou shalt put [them] in the house of God.
- [Psalms 137:1](#) - By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yes, we wept when we remembered Zion.
- [Isaiah 21:9](#) - -- And behold, there cometh a chariot of men; horsemen by pairs. And he answered and said, Babylon is fallen, is fallen; and all the graven images of her gods he hath broken unto the ground.
- [Jeremiah 20:4](#) - For thus saith Jehovah: Behold, I make thee a terror to thyself, and to all thy friends; and they shall fall by the sword of their enemies, and thine eyes shall see [it]; and I will give all Judah into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall carry them captive into Babylon, and shall smite them with the sword.
- [Jeremiah 20:5](#) - And I will give all the wealth of this city, and all its gains, and all its precious things, and all the treasures of the kings of Judah, will I give into the hand of their enemies; and they shall make them prey, and take them, and carry them to



Babylon.

- [Jeremiah 25:12](#) - And it shall come to pass, when seventy years are accomplished, [that] I will visit on the king of Babylon and on that nation, saith Jehovah, their iniquity, and on the land of the Chaldeans, and I will make it perpetual desolations.
- [Jeremiah 29:10](#) - For thus saith Jehovah: When seventy years shall be accomplished for Babylon I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you, in bringing you back to this place.
- [Jeremiah 29:15](#) - If ye say, Jehovah hath raised us up prophets in Babylon.
- [Jeremiah 29:28](#) - Forasmuch as he hath sent unto us in Babylon, saying, it will be long; build houses, and dwell [in them], and plant gardens, and eat the fruit of them.
- [Jeremiah 50:9](#) - For behold, I will raise and cause to come up against Babylon, an assemblage of great nations from the north country; and they shall set themselves in array against her: from thence shall she be taken. Their arrows shall be as those of a mighty expert man: none shall return empty.
- [Jeremiah 50:13](#) - Because of the wrath of Jehovah, it shall not be inhabited, but it shall be wholly desolate; everyone that go by Babylon shall be astonished, and shall hiss, because of all her plagues.
- [Jeremiah 51:2](#) - and I will send unto Babylon strangers, who shall fan her, and shall empty her land: for in the day of trouble, they shall be against her round about.



- [Jeremiah 51:6](#) - Flee out of the midst of Babylon and save every man his life; be ye not cut off in her iniquity: for this is the time of Jehovah's vengeance: he shall render unto her a recompense.
- [Jeremiah 51:9](#) - We have treated Babylon, but she is not healed: forsake her and let us go everyone into his own country; for her judgment reached unto the heavens and is lifted up to the skies.
- [Jeremiah 51:47](#) - Therefore behold, days are coming when I will punish the graven images of Babylon; and her whole land shall be put to shame, and all her slain shall fall in the midst of her.
- [Jeremiah 51:49](#) - As Babylon caused the slain of Israel to fall, so at Babylon shall fall the slain of all the earth.
- [Jeremiah 51:58](#) - Thus saith Jehovah of hosts: The broad walls of Babylon shall be utterly laid bare, and her high gates shall be burned with fire; so that the peoples will have labored in vain, and the nations for the fire: and they shall be weary.
- [Ezekiel 23:17](#) - And the children of Babylon came to her into the bed of love, and they defiled her with their fornication; she too defiled herself with them, and her soul was alienated from them.
- [Ezekiel 29:19](#) - Therefore thus saith the Lord Jehovah: Behold, I will give the land of Egypt unto Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon; and he shall carry away her multitude, and seize her spoil, and take her prey; and it shall be the wages for his army.
- [Ezekiel 30:25](#) - And I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon, and the arms of Pharaoh shall fall down; and they shall know that I [am] Jehovah, when I have put my



sword into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall have stretched it out upon the land of Egypt.

- [Daniel 2:12](#) - For this cause the king was irritated and very wroth and commanded to destroy all the wise men of Babylon.
- [Daniel 2:14](#) - Then Daniel answered with counsel and prudence to Arioch the chief of the king's bodyguard, who had gone forth to slay the wise men of Babylon.
- [Daniel 2:18](#) - that they would desire mercies of the God of the heavens concerning this secret; that Daniel and his companions should not perish with the rest of the wise men of Babylon.
- [Daniel 2:48](#) - Then the king made Daniel great, and gave him many great gifts, and made him ruler over the whole province of Babylon, and chief of the governors over all the wise men of Babylon.
- [Daniel 2:49](#) - And Daniel requested of the king, and he appointed Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego over the administration of the province of Babylon. And Daniel was in the gate of the king.
- [Daniel 3:12](#) - There are certain Jews whom thou hast appointed over the administration of the province of Babylon: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego: these men, O king, regard thee not; they serve not thy gods, nor worship the golden image that thou hast set up.
- [Micah 4:10](#) - Be in pain, and labor to bring forth, O daughter of Zion, like a woman in travail; for now, shalt thou go forth out of the city, and thou shalt dwell in the field, and thou shalt go even to Babylon: there shalt thou be delivered; there Jehovah will redeem



thee from the hand of thine enemies.

- [Zechariah 2:7](#) - Ho! Escape, Zion, that dwellest with the daughter of Babylon.
- [Matthew 1:11](#) - and Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, at the time of the carrying away of Babylon.
- [Matthew 1:12](#) - And after the carrying away of Babylon, Jechonias begat Salathiel, and Salathiel begat Zorobabel.
- [Matthew 1:17](#) - All the generations, therefore, from Abraham to David [were] fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away of Babylon, fourteen generations; and from the carrying away of Babylon unto the Christ, fourteen generations.
- [1 Peter 5:13](#) - She that is elected with [you] in Babylon salutes you, and Marcus my son.
- [Revelation 14:8](#) - And another, a second, angel followed, saying, Great Babylon has fallen, has fallen, which of the wine of the fury of her fornication has made all nations drink.
- [Revelation 16:19](#) - And the great city was [divided] into three parts; and the cities of the nation's fell: and great Babylon was remembered before God to give her the cup of the wine of the fury of his wrath.
- [Revelation 17:5](#) - and upon her forehead a name written, Mystery, great Babylon, the mother of the harlots, and of the abominations of the earth.



- [Revelation 18:2](#) - And he cried with a strong voice, saying, “Great Babylon has fallen, has fallen, and has become the habitation of demons, and a hold of every unclean spirit, and a hold of every unclean and hated bird.
- [Revelation 18:10](#) - standing afar off, through fear of her torment, saying, Woe, woe, the great city, Babylon, the strong city! For in one hour thy judgment is come.
- [Revelation 18:21](#) - And a strong angel took up a stone, as a great millstone, and cast [it] into the sea, saying, thus with violence shall Babylon the great city be cast down, and shall be found no more at all.

#### **BABYLON means:**

1. The chief city of ancient Mesopotamia – about 3,000 B.C.
2. The Roman Catholic Church regarded as the seat of luxury and corruption.
3. Any society or group in a society considered as corrupt or as a place of exile by another society or group, esp. White Britain as viewed by some West Indians.
4. Same as Babel.
5. Confusion.



## Section 2 – Mesopotamia

- **Genesis 24:10** - Then the servant took ten of his master's camels and departed, taking all sorts of choice gifts from his master; and he arose, and went to **Mesopotamia**, to the city of Nahor.
- **Deuteronomy 23:4** - because they did not meet you with bread and with water on the way, when you came forth out of Egypt, and because they hired against you Balaam the son of Beor from Pethor of **Mesopotamia**, to curse you.
- **Judges 3:8** - Therefore the anger of the LORD was kindled against Israel, and he sold them into the hand of Cu'shan-rishatha'im king of **Mesopotamia**; and the people of Israel served Cu'shan-rishatha'im eight years.
- **Judges 3:10** - The Spirit of the LORD came upon him, and he judged Israel; he went out to war, and the LORD gave Cu'shan-rishatha'im king of **Mesopotamia** into his hand; and his hand prevailed over Cu'shan-rishatha'im.
- **1 Chronicles 19:6** - When the Ammonites saw that they had made themselves odious to David, Hanun and the Ammonites sent a thousand talents of silver to hire chariots and horsemen from **Mesopotamia**, from Aram-ma'acah, and from Zobah.
- **Acts 2:9** - Parthians and Medes and E'lamites and residents of **Mesopotamia**, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus, and Asia.
- **Acts 7:2** - And Stephen said: "Brethren and fathers hear me. The God of glory appeared to our father Abraham, when he was in **Mesopotamia**, before he lived in Haran."



## Section 3 – Assyria

### Assyria means:

1. An ancient civilization of West Asia in the upper valley of the Tigris River – reached their height of power in between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C.

### Iraq means:

1. A country of SW Asia.
2. Site of a number of flourishing ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.

### Assyria Verses

- **Genesis 2:14** - And the name of the third river is Tigris, which flows east of **Assyria**. And the fourth river is the Euphrates.
- **Genesis 10:11** - From that land he went into **Assyria**, and built Nineveh, Reho'both-Ir, Calah.
- **Genesis 25:18** - They dwelt from Havilah to Shur, which is opposite Egypt in the direction of **Assyria**; he settled over against all his people.
- **2 Kings 15:19** - Pul the king of **Assyria** came against the land; and Menahem gave Pul a thousand talents of silver, that he might help him to confirm his hold of the royal power.
- **2 Kings 15:20** - Menahem exacted the money from Israel, that is, from all the wealthy men, fifty shekels of silver from every man, to give to the king of **Assyria**. So, the king of **Assyria** turned back, and did not stay there in the land.



- **2 Kings 15:29** - In the days of Pekah king of Israel Tig'lath-pile'ser king of **Assyria** came and captured I'jon, A'bel-beth-ma'acah, Jan-o'ah, Kedesh, Hazor, Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali; and he carried the people captive to **Assyria**.
- **2 Kings 16:7** - So Ahaz sent messengers to Tig'lath-pile'ser king of **Assyria**, saying, "I am your servant and your son. Come up and rescue me from the hand of the king of Syria and from the hand of the king of Israel, who are attacking me."
- **2 Kings 16:8** - Ahaz also took the silver and gold that was found in the house of the LORD and in the treasures of the king's house and sent a present to the king of **Assyria**.
- **2 Kings 16:9** - And the king of **Assyria** hearkened to him; the king of **Assyria** marched up against Damascus, and took it, carrying its people captive to Kir, and he killed Rezin.
- **2 Kings 16:10** - When King Ahaz went to Damascus to meet Tig'lath-pile'ser king of **Assyria**, he saw the altar that was at Damascus. And King Ahaz sent to Uriah the priest a model of the altar, and its pattern, exact in all its details.
- **2 Kings 16:18** - And the covered way for the Sabbath which had been built inside the palace, and the outer entrance for the king he removed from the house of the LORD, because of the king of **Assyria**.
- **2 Kings 17:3** - Against him came up Shalmaneser king of **Assyria**; and Hoshea became his vassal and paid him tribute.
- **2 Kings 17:4** - But the king of **Assyria** found treachery in Hoshea; for he had sent messengers to So, king of Egypt, and offered no tribute to the king of **Assyria**, as he had done year by year; therefore, the king of **Assyria** shut him up, and bound him in prison.



- **2 Kings 17:5** - Then the king of **Assyria** invaded all the land and came to Samaria, and for three years he besieged it.
- **2 Kings 17:6** - In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of **Assyria** captured Samaria, and he carried the Israelites away to **Assyria**, and placed them in Halah, and on the Habor, the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.
- **2 Kings 17:23** - until the LORD removed Israel out of his sight, as he had spoken by all his servants the prophets. So, Israel was exiled from their own land to **Assyria** until this day.
- **2 Kings 17:24** - And the king of **Assyria** brought people from Babylon, Cuthah, Avva, Hamath, and Sephar-va'im, and placed them in the cities of Samaria instead of the people of Israel; and they took possession of Samaria and dwelt in its cities.
- **2 Kings 17:26** - So the king of **Assyria** was told, "The nations which you have carried away and placed in the cities of Samaria do not know the law of the god of the land; therefore, he has sent lions among them, and behold, they are killing them, because they do not know the law of the god of the land."
- **2 Kings 17:27** - Then the king of **Assyria** commanded, "Send there one of the priests whom you carried away thence; and let him go and dwell there, and teach them the law of the god of the land.
- **2 Kings 18:7** - And the LORD was with him; wherever he went forth, he prospered. He rebelled against the king of **Assyria** and would not serve him.



- **2 Kings 18:9** - In the fourth year of King Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah, king of Israel, Shalmaneser king of **Assyria** came up against Samaria and besieged it.
- **2 Kings 18:11** - The king of **Assyria** carried the Israelites away to **Assyria**, and put them in Halah, and on the Habor, the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.
- **2 Kings 18:13** - In the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah Sennacherib king of **Assyria**, came up against all the fortified cities of Judah and took them.
- **2 Kings 18:14** - And Hezekiah king of Judah sent to the king of **Assyria** at Lachish, saying, "I have done wrong; withdraw from me; whatever you impose on me I will bear." And the king of **Assyria** required of Hezekiah king of Judah three hundred talents of silver and thirty talents of gold.
- **2 Kings 18:16** - At that time Hezekiah stripped the gold from the doors of the temple of the LORD, and from the doorposts which Hezekiah king of Judah had overlaid and gave it to the king of **Assyria**.
- **2 Kings 18:17** - And the king of **Assyria** sent the Tartan, the Rab'saris, and the Rabshakeh with a great army from Lachish to King Hezekiah at Jerusalem. And they went up and came to Jerusalem. When they arrived, they came and stood by the conduit of the upper pool, which is on the highway to Fuller's Field.
- **2 Kings 18:19** - And the Rabshakeh said to them, "Say to Hezekiah, 'Thus says the great king, the king of **Assyria**: On what do you rest this confidence of yours.'"
- **2 Kings 18:23** - Come now, make a wager with my master the king of **Assyria**: I will give you two thousand horses, if you are able on your part to set riders upon them.



- **2 Kings 18:28** - Then the Rabshakeh stood and called out in a loud voice in the language of Judah: "Hear the word of the great king, the king of **Assyria**."
- **2 Kings 18:30** - Do not let Hezekiah make you to rely on the LORD by saying, The LORD will surely deliver us, and this city will not be given into the hand of the king of **Assyria**.'
- **2 Kings 18:31** - Do not listen to Hezekiah; for thus says the king of **Assyria**: 'Make your peace with me and come out to me; then every one of you will eat of his own vine, and every one of his own fig trees, and every one of you will drink the water of his own cistern.
- **2 Kings 18:33** - Has any of the gods of the nation's ever delivered his land out of the hand of the king of **Assyria**.
- **2 Kings 19:4** - It may be that the LORD your God heard all the words of the Rabshakeh, whom his master the king of **Assyria** has sent to mock the living God, and will rebuke the words which the LORD your God has heard; therefore, lift up your prayer for the remnant that is left.
- **2 Kings 19:6** - Isaiah said to them, "Say to your master, 'Thus says the LORD: Do not be afraid because of the words that you have heard, with which the servants of the king of **Assyria** have reviled me.'"
- **2 Kings 19:8** - The Rabshakeh returned and found the king of **Assyria** fighting against Libnah; for he heard that the king had left Lachish.



- **2 Kings 19:10** - "Thus shall you speak to Hezekiah king of Judah: 'Do not let your God on whom you rely on deceive you by promising that Jerusalem will not be given into the hand of the king of **Assyria**.'"
- **2 Kings 19:11** - Behold, you have heard what the kings of **Assyria** have done to all lands, destroying them utterly. And shall you be delivered.
- **2 Kings 19:17** - Of a truth, O LORD, the kings of **Assyria** have laid waste the nations and their lands.
- **2 Kings 19:20** - Then Isaiah the son of Amoz sent to Hezekiah, saying, "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: Your prayer to me about Sennach'erib king of **Assyria** I have heard.
- **2 Kings 19:32** - "Therefore thus says the LORD concerning the king of **Assyria**, He shall not come into this city or shoot an arrow there or come before it with a shield or cast up a siege mound against it.
- **2 Kings 19:35** - And that night the angel of the LORD went forth and slew a hundred and eighty-five thousand in the camp of the **Assyrians**; and when men arose early in the morning, behold, these were all dead bodies.
- **2 Kings 19:36** - Then Sennach'erib king of **Assyria** departed, and went home, and dwelt at Nineveh.
- **2 Kings 20:6** - And I will add fifteen years to your life. I will deliver you and this city out of the hand of the king of **Assyria**, and I will defend this city for my own sake and for my servant David's sake.



- **2 Kings 23:29** - In his days Pharaoh Neco king of Egypt went up to the king of **Assyria** to the river Euphrates. King Josiah went to meet him; and Pharaoh Neco slew him at Megiddo, when he saw him.
- **1 Chronicles 5:6** - Be-er'ah his son, whom Til'gath-pilne'ser king of **Assyria** carried away into exile; he was a chieftain of the Reubenites.
- **1 Chronicles 5:26** - So the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of **Assyria**, the spirit of Til'gath-pilne'ser king of **Assyria**, and he carried them away, namely, the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, and brought them to Halah, Habor, Hara, and the river Gozan, to this day.
- **2 Chronicles 28:16** - At that time King Ahaz sent to the king of **Assyria** for help.
- **2 Chronicles 28:20** - So Til'gath-pilne'ser king of **Assyria** came against him and afflicted him instead of strengthening him.
- **2 Chronicles 28:21** - For Ahaz took from the house of the LORD and the house of the king and of the princes and gave tribute to the king of **Assyria**; but it did not help him.
- **2 Chronicles 30:6** - So couriers went throughout all Israel and Judah with letters from the king and his princes, as the king had commanded, saying, "O people of Israel, return to the LORD, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, that he may turn again to the remnant of you who have escaped from the hand of the kings of **Assyria**."
- **2 Chronicles 32:1** - After these things and these acts of faithfulness Sennach'erib king of **Assyria** came and invaded Judah and encamped against the fortified cities, thinking to



win them for himself.

- **2 Chronicles 32:4** - A great many people were gathered, and they stopped all the springs and the brook that flowed through the land, saying, "Why should the kings of **Assyria** come and find much water."
- **2 Chronicles 32:7** - "Be strong and of good courage. Do not be afraid or dismayed before the king of **Assyria** and all the horde that is with him; for there is one greater with us than with him."
- **2 Chronicles 32:9** - After this Sennach'erib king of **Assyria**, who was besieging Lachish with all his forces, sent his servants to Jerusalem to Hezekiah king of Judah and to all the people of Judah that were in Jerusalem.
- **2 Chronicles 32:10** - "Thus says Sennach'erib king of **Assyria**, 'On what are you relying, that you stand siege in Jerusalem.'"
- **2 Chronicles 32:11** - Is not Hezekiah misleading you, that he may give you over to die by famine and by thirst, when he tells you, "The LORD our God will deliver us from the hand of the king of **Assyria**."
- **2 Chronicles 32:21** - And the LORD sent an angel, who cut off all the mighty warriors and commanders and officers in the camp of the king of **Assyria**. So, he returned with shame of face to his own land. And when he came into the house of his god, some of his own sons struck him down there with the sword.
- **2 Chronicles 32:22** - So the LORD saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the hand of Sennach'erib king of **Assyria** and from the hand of all his enemies; and he gave them rest on every side.



- **2 Chronicles 33:11** - Therefore the LORD brought upon them the commanders of the army of the king of **Assyria**, who took Manasseh with hooks and bound him with fetters of bronze and brought him to Babylon.
- **Ezra 4:2** - they approached Zerubbabel and the heads of fathers' houses and said to them, "Let us build with you; for we worship your God as you do, and we have been sacrificing to him ever since the days of Esarhaddon king of **Assyria** who brought us here."
- **Ezra 6:22** - And they kept the feast of unleavened bread seven days with joy; for the LORD had made them joyful and had turned the heart of the king of **Assyria** to them, so that he aided them in the work of the house of God, the God of Israel.
- **Nehemiah 9:32** - "Now therefore, our God, the great and mighty and terrible God, who keeps covenant and steadfast love, let not all the hardship seem little to thee that has come upon us, upon our kings, our princes, our priests, our prophets, our fathers, and all thy people, since the time of the kings of **Assyria** until this day."
- **Psalms 83:8** - **Assyria** also has joined them; they are the strong arm of the children of Lot.
- **Isaiah 7:17** - The LORD will bring upon you and upon your people and upon your father's house such days as have not come since the day that Ephraim departed from Judah--the king of **Assyria**.
- **Isaiah 7:18** - In that day, the LORD will whistle for the fly which is at the sources of the streams of Egypt, and for the bee which is in the land of **Assyria**.



- **Isaiah 7:20** - In that day, the Lord will shave with a razor which is hired beyond the River--with the king of **Assyria**--the head and the hair of the feet, and it will sweep away the beard also.
- **Isaiah 8:4** - for before the child knows how to cry 'My father' or 'My mother,' the wealth of Damascus and the spoil of Samaria will be carried away before the king of **Assyria**.
- **Isaiah 8:7** - therefore, behold, the Lord is bringing up against them the waters of the River, mighty and many, the king of **Assyria** and all his glory; and it will rise over all its channels and go over all its banks.
- **Isaiah 10:5** - Ah, **Assyria**, the rod of my anger, the staff of my fury.
- **Isaiah 10:12** - When the Lord has finished all his work on Mount Zion and on Jerusalem, he will punish the arrogant boasting of the king of **Assyria** and his haughty pride.
- **Isaiah 10:24** - Therefore, thus says the Lord, the LORD of hosts: "O my people, who dwell in Zion, be not afraid of the **Assyrians** when they smite with the rod and lift up their staff against you as the Egyptians did."
- **Isaiah 11:11** - In that day, the Lord will extend his hand yet a second time to recover the remnant, which is left of his people, from **Assyria**, from Egypt, from Pathros, from Ethiopia, from Elam, from Shinar, from Hamath, and from the coastlands of the sea.
- **Isaiah 11:16** - And there will be a highway from **Assyria** for the remnant, which is left of his people, as there was for Israel when they came up from the land of Egypt.



- **Isaiah 14:25** - that I will break the **Assyrian** in my land, and upon my mountains trample him under foot; and his yoke shall depart from them, and his burden from their shoulder.
- **Isaiah 19:23** - In that day there will be a highway from Egypt to **Assyria**, and the **Assyrian** will come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into **Assyria**, and the Egyptians will worship with the **Assyrians**.
- **Isaiah 19:24** - In that day Israel will be the third with Egypt and **Assyria**, a blessing in the midst of the earth.
- **Isaiah 19:25** - whom the LORD of hosts has blessed, saying, "Blessed be Egypt my people, and **Assyria** the work of my hands, and Israel my heritage."
- **Isaiah 20:1** - In the year that the commander in chief, who was sent by Sargon the king of **Assyria**, came to Ashdod, fought against it, and took it.
- **Isaiah 20:4** - so shall the king of **Assyria** lead away the Egyptians captives and the Ethiopians exiles, both the young and the old, naked, and barefoot, with buttocks uncovered, to the shame of Egypt.
- **Isaiah 20:6** - And the inhabitants of this coastland will say in that day, 'Behold, this is what has happened to those in whom we hoped and to whom we fled for help to be delivered from the king of **Assyria**! And we, how shall we escape.'
- **Isaiah 23:13** - Behold the land of the Chaldeans! These are the people; it was not **Assyria**. They destined Tyre for wild beasts. They erected their siege towers, they razed



her palaces, they made her a ruin.

- **Isaiah 27:13** - And in that day a great trumpet will be blown, and those who were lost in the land of **Assyria** and those who were driven out to the land of Egypt will come and worship the LORD on the holy mountain at Jerusalem.
- **Isaiah 30:31** - The **Assyrians** will be terror-stricken at the voice of the LORD, when he smites with his rod.
- **Isaiah 31:8** - "And the **Assyrian** shall fall by a sword, not of man; and a sword, not of man, shall devour him; and he shall flee from the sword, and his young men shall be put to forced labor."
- **Isaiah 36:1** - In the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah, Sennach'erib king of **Assyria** came up against all the fortified cities of Judah and took them.
- **Isaiah 36:2** - And the king of **Assyria** sent Rabshakeh from Lachish to King Hezekiah at Jerusalem, with a great army. And he stood by the conduit of the upper pool on the highway to Fuller's Field.
- **Isaiah 36:4** - And the Rabshakeh said to them, "Say to Hezekiah, 'Thus says the great king, the king of **Assyria**: On what do you rest this confidence of yours.'"
- **Isaiah 36:8** - Come now, make a wager with my master the king of **Assyria**: I will give you two thousand horses, if you are able on your part to set riders upon them.
- **Isaiah 36:13** - Then the Rabshakeh stood and called out in a loud voice in the language of Judah: "Hear the words of the great king, the king of **Assyria**."



- **Isaiah 36:15** - Do not let Hezekiah make you rely on the LORD by saying, "The LORD will surely deliver us; this city will not be given into the hand of the king of **Assyria**."
- **Isaiah 36:18** - Beware lest Hezekiah mislead you by saying, "The LORD will deliver us." Has any of the gods of the nations delivered his land out of the hand of the king of **Assyria**.
- **Isaiah 37:4** - It may be that the LORD your God heard the words of the Rabshakeh, whom his master the king of **Assyria** has sent to mock the living God, and will rebuke the words which the LORD your God has heard; therefore, lift up your prayer for the remnant that is left.
- **Isaiah 37:6** - Isaiah said to them, "Say to your master, 'Thus says the LORD: Do not be afraid because of the words that you have heard, with which the servants of the king of **Assyria** have reviled me.'"
- **Isaiah 37:8** - The Rabshakeh returned and found the king of **Assyria** fighting against Libnah; for he had heard that the king had left Lachish.
- **Isaiah 37:10** - "Thus shall you speak to Hezekiah king of Judah: 'Do not let your God on whom you rely on deceive you by promising that Jerusalem will not be given into the hand of the king of **Assyria**.'"
- **Isaiah 37:11** - Behold, you have heard what the kings of **Assyria** have done to all lands, destroying them utterly. And shall you be delivered.



- **Isaiah 37:18** - Of truth, O LORD, the kings of **Assyria** have laid waste all the nations and their lands.
- **Isaiah 37:21** - Then Isaiah the son of Amoz sent to Hezekiah, saying, "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: Because you have prayed to me concerning Sennach'erib king of **Assyria**."
- **Isaiah 37:33** - "Therefore thus says the LORD concerning the king of **Assyria**: He shall not come into this city, or shoot an arrow there, or come before it with a shield, or cast up a siege mound against it.
- **Isaiah 37:36** - And the angel of the LORD went forth and slew a hundred and eighty-five thousand in the camp of the **Assyrians**; and when men arose early in the morning, behold, these were all dead bodies.
- **Isaiah 37:37** - Then Sennach'erib king of **Assyria** departed and went home and dwelt at Nineveh.
- **Isaiah 38:6** - I will deliver you and this city out of the hand of the king of **Assyria** and defend this city.
- **Isaiah 52:4** - For thus says the Lord GOD: My people went down at the first into Egypt to sojourn there, and the **Assyrian** oppressed them for nothing.
- **Jeremiah 2:18** - And now what do you gain by going to Egypt, to drink the waters of the Nile? Or what do you gain by going to **Assyria**, to drink the waters of the Euphrates.



- **Jeremiah 2:36** - How lightly you gad about, changing your way! You shall be put to shame by Egypt as you were put to shame by **Assyria**.
- **Jeremiah 50:17** - "Israel is a hunted sheep driven away by lions. First the king of **Assyria** devoured him, and now at last Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon has gnawed his bones."
- **Jeremiah 50:18** - Therefore, thus says the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel: Behold, I am bringing punishment on the king of Babylon and his land, as I punished the king of **Assyria**.
- **Lamentations 5:6** - We have given the hand to Egypt, and to **Assyria**, to get bread enough.
- **Ezekiel 16:28** - You played the harlot also with the **Assyrians**, because you were insatiable; yes, you played the harlot with them, and still you were not satisfied.
- **Ezekiel 23:5** - "Oholah played the harlot while she was mine; and she doted on her lovers the **Assyrians**."
- **Ezekiel 23:7** - She bestowed her harlotries upon them, the choicest men of **Assyria** all of them; and she defiled herself with all the idols of everyone on whom she doted.
- **Ezekiel 23:9** - Therefore I delivered her into the hands of her lovers, into the hands of the **Assyrians**, upon whom she doted.
- **Ezekiel 23:12** - She doted upon the **Assyrians**, governors and commanders, warriors clothed in full armor, horsemen riding on horses, all of them desirable young men.



- **Ezekiel 23:23** - the Babylonians and all the Chaldeans, Pekod and Shoa and Koa, and all the **Assyrians** with them, desirable young men, governors, and commanders all of them, officers, and warriors, all of them riding on horses.
- **Ezekiel 32:22** - "**Assyria** is there, and all her company, their graves round about her, all of them slain, fallen by the sword."
- **Hosea 5:13** - When Ephraim saw his sickness, and Judah his wound, then Ephraim went to **Assyria**, and sent to the great king. But he is not able to cure you or heal your wound.
- **Hosea 7:11** - Ephraim is like a dove, silly and without sense, calling to Egypt, going to **Assyria**.
- **Hosea 8:9** - For they have gone up to **Assyria**, a wild ass wandering alone; Ephraim has hired lovers.
- **Hosea 9:3** - They shall not remain in the land of the LORD; but Ephraim shall return to Egypt, and they shall eat unclean food in **Assyria**.
- **Hosea 9:6** - For behold, they are going to **Assyria**; Egypt shall gather them, Memphis shall bury them. Nettles shall possess their precious things of silver; thorns shall be in their tents.
- **Hosea 10:6** - Yes, the thing itself shall be carried to **Assyria**, as tribute to the great king. Ephraim shall be put to shame, and Israel shall be ashamed of his idol.



- **Hosea 11:5** - They shall return to the land of Egypt, and **Assyria** shall be their king, because they have refused to return to me.
- **Hosea 11:11** - they shall come trembling like birds from Egypt, and like doves from the land of **Assyria**; and I will return them to their homes, says the LORD.
- **Hosea 12:1** - Ephraim herds the wind and pursues the east wind all day long; they multiply falsehood and violence; they make a bargain with **Assyria**, and oil is carried to Egypt.
- **Hosea 14:3** - **Assyria** shall not save us, we will not ride upon horses; and we will say no more, 'Our God,' to the work of our hands. In thee the orphan finds mercy.
- **Amos 3:9** - Proclaim to the strongholds in **Assyria**, and to the strongholds in the land of Egypt, and say, "Assemble yourselves upon the mountains of Samaria, and see the great tumults within her, and the oppressions in her midst."
- **Micah 5:5** - And this shall be peace, when the **Assyrian** comes into our land and treads upon our soil, that we will raise against him seven shepherds and eight princes of men.
- **Micah 5:6** - they shall rule the land of **Assyria** with the sword, and the land of Nimrod with the drawn sword; and they shall deliver us from the **Assyrian** when he comes into our land and treads within our border.
- **Micah 7:12** - In that day they will come to you, from **Assyria** to Egypt, and from Egypt to the River, from sea to sea and from mountain to mountain.



- **Nahum 3:18** - Your shepherds are asleep, O king of **Assyria**, your noble's slumber. Your people are scattered on the mountains with none to gather them.
- **Zephaniah 2:13** - And he will stretch out his hand against the north and destroy **Assyria**; and he will make Nineveh a desolation, a dry waste like the desert.
- **Zechariah 10:10** - I will bring them home from the land of Egypt and gather them from **Assyria**; and I will bring them to the land of Gilead and to Lebanon, till there is no room for them.
- **Zechariah 10:11** - They shall pass through the sea of Egypt, and the waves of the sea shall be smitten, and all the depths of the Nile dried up. The pride of **Assyria** shall be laid low, and the scepter of Egypt shall depart.



## Section 4 – Shinar

- **Genesis 10:10** - The beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, and Accad, all of them in the land of **Shinar**.
- **Genesis 11:2** - And as men migrated from the east, they found a plain in the land of **Shinar** and settled there.
- **Genesis 14:1** - In the days of Amraphel king of **Shinar**, Arioch king of Ella'sar, Ched-or-lao'mer king of Elam, and Tidal king of Goi'im.
- **Genesis 14:9** - with Ched-or-lao'mer king of Elam, Tidal king of Goi'im, Amraphel king of **Shinar**, and Arioch king of Ella'sar, four kings against five.
- **Joshua 7:21** - when I saw among the spoil a beautiful mantle from **Shinar**, and two hundred shekels of silver, and a bar of gold weighing fifty shekels, then I coveted them, and took them; and behold, they are hidden in the earth inside my tent, with the silver underneath.
- **Isaiah 11:11** - In that day, the Lord will extend his hand yet a second time to recover the remnant, which is left of his people, from Assyria, from Egypt, from Pathros, from Ethiopia, from Elam, from **Shinar**, from Hamath, and from the coastlands of the sea.
- **Daniel 1:2** - And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with some of the vessels of the house of God; and he brought them to the land of **Shinar**, to the house of his god, and placed the vessels in the treasury of his god.



- **Zechariah 5:11** - He said to me, "To the land of **Shinar**, to build a house for it; and when this is prepared, they will set the ephah down there on its base."



## Section 5 – Some History about Iraq

- The Garden of Eden was in Iraq.
- Mesopotamia, which is now Iraq, was the cradle of civilization.
- Noah built the ark in Iraq.
- The Tower of Babel was in Iraq.
- Abraham was from Ur, which is in Southern Iraq.
- Isaac's wife Rebecca is from Nahor, which is in Iraq.
- Jacob met Rachel in Iraq.
- Jonah preached in Nineveh - which is in Iraq.
- Assyria, which is in Iraq, conquered the ten tribes of Israel.
- Amos cried out in Iraq.
- Babylon, which is in Iraq, destroyed Jerusalem.
- Daniel was in the lion's den in Iraq.
- The 3 Hebrew children were in the fire in Iraq.
- Belshazzar, the King of Babylon saw the "writing on the wall" in Iraq (which hopefully Saddam will too).
- Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, carried the Jews captive into Iraq - Saddam believes that he is Nebuchadnezzar reincarnated.



- Ezekiel preached in Iraq.
- Peter preached in Iraq.
- The "Empire of Man" described in Revelation is called Babylon which was a city in Iraq.

**And you have probably seen this:** Israel is the nation most often mentioned in the Bible, but do you know which nation is second? It is Iraq! However, that is not the name that is used in the Bible. The names used in the Bible are Babylon, Land of Shinar, and Mesopotamia.

**The word Mesopotamia means between the two rivers,** more exactly between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Iraq means country with deep roots. Indeed, Iraq is a country with deep roots and was an incredibly significant country in the Biblical times. Here is why:

- Eden was in Iraq--Genesis 2:10-14.
- Adam & Eve were created in Iraq--Genesis 2:7-8.
- Satan made his first recorded appearance in Iraq--Gen. 3: 1-6.
- Nimrod established Babylon & Tower of Babel was built in - Iraq-- Genesis 10:8-97 & 11:1-4.
- The confusion of the languages took place in Iraq--Gen 11:5-11.
- Abraham came from a city in Iraq--Genesis 11:31 & Acts 7:2-4.
- Isaac's bride came from Iraq--Genesis 24:3-4 & 10.
- Jacob spent 20 years in Iraq--Genesis 27:42-45 & 31:38.
- The first world Empire was in Iraq--Daniel 1:1-2 & 2:36-38.
- The greatest revival in history was in a city in Iraq--Jonah 3.



- The events of the book of Esther took place in Iraq—Esther.
- The book of Nahum was a prophecy against a city in Iraq—Nahum.
- The book of Revelation has prophecies against Babylon, which was the old name for the nation of Iraq--Revelation 17, 18.

**No other nation, except Israel, has more history and prophecy associated with it than Iraq.**

**It is the heart of the Mid East, and it must be defended and freed.**



## Section 6 – Spiritual Babylon

Most of the world is part of spiritual Babylon. She sits upon many waters and is established throughout the earth. Spiritual Babylon is religious confusion. Spiritual Babylon is not of the Lord, and God's people are commanded to come out of spiritual Babylon to escape of her plagues.

Now in the last days a kingdom would be set up without hands (See Daniel), and it will consume all other kingdoms. This is the kingdom of God. The kingdom of God will flourish by and by until Babylon, even spiritual Babylon is subdued, indeed until spiritual Babylon falls.

The reality is that the true kingdom of God is founded on an authoritative priesthood order. The kingdom is founded therefore on a church consisting of duly ordained servants of the Lord. And it is these duly ordained servants, and through their ministry, and God's mighty powers, that spiritual Babylon will be subdued.



## Section 7 – Babel – Babylon

Information taken from bibletools.org about Babel - Interesting history and overview of Babylon Babel; Assyro-Bab Bab-ili, Bab-ilani, "gate of god," or "of the gods," rendered in Sumerian as Ka-dingira, "gate of god," regarded as a folk-etymology):  
See BABEL, TOWER OF, section 14.

### 1. Names by Which the City Was Known:

The name of the great capital of ancient Babylonia, the Shinar of [Genesis 10:10](#); [Genesis 14:1](#), other names of the city being Tin-dir, "seat of life," E (ki), probably an abbreviation of Eridu (ki) "the good city" (=Paradise), Babylonia having seemingly been regarded as the Garden of Eden (PSBA, June 1911, p. 161); and Su-anna, "the high-handed" (meaning, apparently, "high-walled," "hand" and "defense" being interchangeable terms). It is possible that these various names are due to the incorporation of outlying districts as Babylon grew in size.

### 2. Probable Date of Its Foundation:

According to [Genesis 10:9](#), the founder of Babylon was Nimrod, but among the Babylonians, it was Merodach who built the city, together with Erech and Niffer (Calneh) and their renowned temples. The date of its foundation is unknown, but it certainly went back to primitive times, and Babylon may even have equaled Niffer in antiquity. Babylon's late assumption of the position of capital of the country would therefore be due to its rulers not having attained power and influence at an earlier period. Having once acquired that position, however, it retained it to the end, and its great god, Merodach, became the head of the Babylonian pantheon--partly through the influence of Babylon as capital, partly because the city was the center of his worship, and the place of the great Tower of Babel, concerning which many wonderful things were said.

See BABEL, TOWER OF; CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

### 3. Its Walls and Gates from Herodotus:

According to Herodotus, the city, which lay in a great plain, was square in its plan and measured 120 furlongs (stadia) each way--480 in all. Each side was therefore about fourteen miles long, making a circuit of nearly fifty-six miles, and an area of nearly 196 square miles. As the space enclosed is so great, and traces of the walls would seem to want, these figures may be regarded as open to question. Around the city, Herodotus says, there was a deep and broad moat full of water and then came a wall fifty royal cubits thick and two hundred cubits high, pierced by one



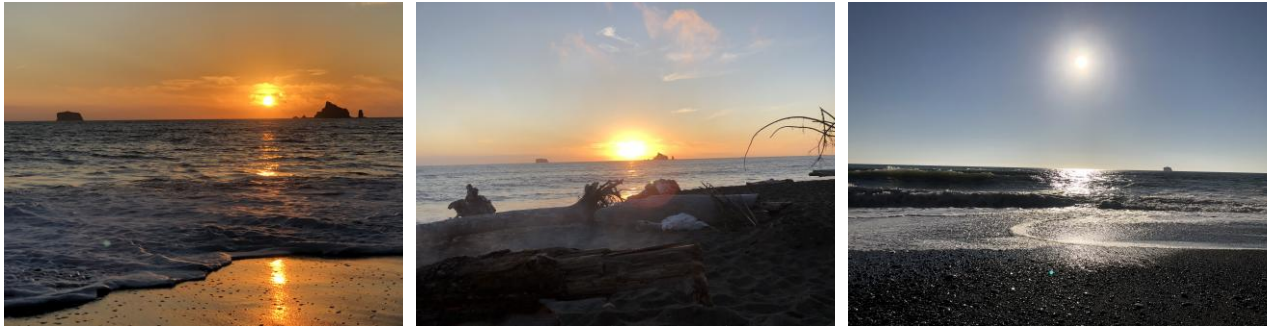
hundred gateways with brazen gates and lintels. Reckoning the cubit at  $18 \frac{2}{3}$  inches, this would mean that Babylon's walls were no less than 311 ft. high; and regarding the royal cubit as being equal to 21 inches, their thickness would be something like 87 ft. Notwithstanding that Babylon has been the quarry of the neighboring builders for two millenniums, it is surprising that such extensive masses of brickwork should have disappeared without leaving at least a few recognizable traces.

#### **4. Its Position, Divisions, Streets, and Temple:**

The city was built on both sides of the Euphrates, and at the point where the wall met the river there was a return wall running along its banks, forming a rampart. The houses of Babylon were 3 and 4 stories. The roads, which ran through the city, were straight, and apparently intersected each other at right angles, like the great cities of America. A brazen gate guarded the river-end of each of the streets leading to the river. Each division of the city contained a great building, the one being the king's palace, strongly fortified around, and the other the temple of Zeus Boles--an erection with brazen gates measuring two furlongs each way. Within this sacred precinct was a solid tower measuring a furlong each way and surmounted by other towers to the number of eight. An ascent ran around these towers, with a stopping-place about the middle where the visitor might rest. Upon the topmost tower a large cell was built, wherein a couch and a golden table was. No image was placed in the cell, and no one passed the night there, except a woman of the people, chosen by the god. In another cell below was a golden image of Zeus sitting, his seat and footstool being likewise of gold, with, nearby, a large golden table. The total weight of the precious metal here was eight hundred talents. Upon a small golden altar outside the cell young suckling only were sacrificed, and upon another (not of gold) full-grown animals were offered.

#### **5. The Works of Semiramis and Nitocris:**

Herodotus attributes the hydraulic works of Babylon to two queens, Semiramis and Nitocris. The former made banks of earth on the plain which were worth seeing, preventing the river from flooding the plain like a sea. The second, Nitocris, altered the channel of the river in such a way that it flowed three times in its course to the village Andericca, and the traveler by water therefore took three days to pass this spot. She also raised the banks of the river and dug a great lake above Babylon. The place, which was dug out, she made into a swamp, the object being to retard the course of the river. The many bends and the swamp were on the shortest route to Media, to prevent the Medes from having dealings with her kingdom and learning of her affairs. Other works were a bridge across the Euphrates and a tomb for herself over the most frequented gate of the city.



Both Herodotus and Ctesias were eyewitnesses of the glory of Babylon, though only at the period when it had begun to wane. It is exceedingly probable; however, that their accounts will be superseded in the end, by those of the people who best knew the city, namely, the inhabitants of Babylon itself.

#### **6. Ctesias' Description--the Palaces and Their Decorated Walls:**

According to Ctesias, the circuit of the city was not 480, but 360 furlongs--the number of days in the Babylonian year--and somewhat under forty-two miles. The East and West districts were joined by a bridge five furlongs or 1,080 yards long and 30 ft. broad. At each end of the bridge was a royal palace, which on the eastern bank being the most magnificent of the two. This palace was defended by three walls, the outermost being sixty furlongs or seven miles in circuit: the second, a circular wall, forty furlongs (4 1/2 miles), and the third twenty furlongs (2 1/2 miles). The height of the middle wall was 300 ft., and that of its towers 420 ft., but this was exceeded by the height of the inmost wall. Ctesias states that the walls of the second and third enclosures were of colored brick, showing hunting scenes--the chase of the leopard and the lion, with male and female figures, which he regarded as Ninus and Semiramis. The other palace (that on the West bank) was smaller and less ornate and was enclosed only by a single wall thirty furlongs (3 1/2 miles) in circuit. This also had representations of hunting scenes and bronze statues of Ninus, Semiramis and Jupiter-Belus (Bel-Merodach). Besides the bridge, he states that there was also a tunnel under the river. He seems to speak of the temple of Belus (see BABEL, TOWER OF) as being surmounted by three statues--Bel (Bel-Merodach), 40 ft. high, his mother Rhea (Dawkina, the Dauke of Damascus), and Bel-Merodach's spouse Juno or Beltis (Zer-panitum).

#### **7. The Temple of Belus and the Hanging Gardens:**

The celebrated Hanging Gardens he seems to describe as a square of which each side measured 400 ft., rising in terraces, the topmost of which was planted with trees of various kinds. If this was the case, it must have resembled a temple-tower covered with verdure. The Assyrian sculptures, however, indicate something different (see section 27).

#### **8. Other Descriptions**

With regard to the size of the city as given by other authorities, Pliny copies Herodotus, and makes its circuit 480 furlongs (Nat. Hist. vi.26); Strabo (xvi.i. section 5), 385; Q. Curtius (v.i. section 26), 368; Clitarchus (apud Diod. Sic. ii.7), 365. Though the difference between the highest and the lowest is considerable, it is only what might be expected from independent estimates, for it is doubtful whether any of them are based on actual measurements. Diodorus (ii.9, end) states that but a small part of the enclosure was inhabited in his time (he was a



contemporary of Caesar and Augustus), but the abandonment of the city must then have been practically completed, and the greater part given over, as he states, to cultivation--even, perhaps, within the space enclosed by the remains of walls today. It is noteworthy that Q. Curtius says (v.i. section 27) that as many as nine-tenths consisted, even during Babylon's most prosperous period, of gardens, parks, paradises, fields, and orchards; and this the later contract-tablets confirm. Though there is no confirmation of the height of the walls as given by these different authorities, the name given to the city, Su-anna, "the high walled" (see above), indicated that it was renowned for the height of its defensive structures.

### 9. Nebuchadrezzar's Account

Among the native accounts of the city, that of Nebuchadrezzar is the best and most instructive. From this record it would seem that there were two principal defensive structures, Imgur-Enlil, and Nemitti-Enlil--"Enlil has been gracious" and "Enlil's foundation" respectively. The construction of these, which protected the inner city only, on the eastern and western sides of the Euphrates, he attributes to his father Nabonidus, as well as the digging of the moat, with the two "strong walls" on its banks, and the embankment of the Arabtu canal. He had also lined the Euphrates with quays or embankments--probably the structures to which the Greek writers refer--but he had not finished the work. Within Babylon itself he made a roadway from Du-azaga, the place where the fates were declared, to Aa-ibur-sabu, Babylon's festival-street, which lay by the gate of Beltis or Mah, for the great New-Year's festival of Merodach and the gods.

### 10. Nebuchadrezzar's Architectural Work at Babylon

Nebuchadrezzar, after his accession, completed the two great walls, lined the ditches with brick, and increased the thickness of the two walls, which his father had built. He also built a wall, traces of which are apparently extant, on the West side of Babylon (he apparently refers to what may be called the "city," in contradistinction to "greater Babylon"), and raised the level of Aa-ibur-sabu from the "holy gate" to the gate of Nana; together with the gateways (in consequence of the higher level of the pathway) through which it passed. The gates themselves were constructed of cedar overlaid with copper (bronze), most likely in the same manner as the gates of Imgur-Bel (Balawat) in Assyria (reign of Shalmaneser II, circa 850 BC). Probably none of Babylon's gates were of solid bronze, notwithstanding the statements of Herodotus; but the thresholds were wholly of that metal, stone being exceedingly rare, and perhaps less durable. Images of bulls and giant serpents or composite dragons of the same metal guarded these gates. Nebuchadrezzar also built a wall on the East bank of the river, 4,000 cubits distant, "high like a mountain," to prevent the approach of an enemy. This wall also had cedar gates covered with copper. An additional defense made by him was an enormous lake, "like unto the broad



sea to cross," which was kept in by embankments.

### **11. The Royal Palaces**

The royal palaces next claimed the great king's attention. The palace in which Nabopolassar had lived, and wherein, in all probability, Nebuchadrezzar had passed his younger days, had suffered from floods when the river was high. The foundations of this extensive edifice, which extended from the wall called Imgur-Enlil to Libil-hegala, the eastern canal, and from the banks of the Euphrates to Aa-ibur-sabu, the festival-street, were thoroughly repaired with burnt brick and bitumen, and the doorways, which had become too low in consequence of the raising of that street, was raised to a suitable height. He caused the whole to tower aloft, as he has it, "mountain like" (suggesting a building more than one story high). The roof of this palace was built of cedar, and the doors were of the same wood covered with bronze. Their thresholds, as in other cases, were bronze, and the interior of the palace was decorated with gold, silver, precious stones, and other costly material.

### **12. Quick Building**

Four hundred and ninety cubits from Nemitti-Enlil lay, as the king says, the principal wall, Imgur-Enlil, and in order to guarantee the former against attack, he built two strong embankments, and an outer wall "like a mountain," with a great building between which served both as a fortress and a palace and attached to the old palace built by his father. According to Nebuchadrezzar's account, which is confirmed by Berosus (as quoted by Josephus and Eusebius), all this work was completed in 15 days. The decorations were like those of the other palace, and blocks of alabaster, brought, apparently, from Assyria, strengthened the battlements. Other defenses surrounded this stronghold.

### **13. The Temples Restored by Nebuchadrezzar**

Among the temples which Nebuchadrezzar restored or rebuilt may be mentioned E-kua, the shrine of Merodach within E-sagila (the temple of Belus); the sanctuary called Du-azaga, the place of fate, where, on every New-Year's festival, on the 8th and 9th of Nisan, "the king of the gods of heaven and earth" was placed, and the future of the Babylonian monarch and his people declared. Every whit as important as E-sagila, however, was the restoration of E-temen-an-ki, called "the Tower of Babylon" (see BABEL, TOWER OF), within the city; and connected, as will be seen from the plan, with that structure. Among the numerous temples of Babylon which he rebuilt or restored were E-mah, for the goddess Nin-mah, near the Ishtar-gate; the white limestone temple for Sin, the Moon-god; E-ditur-kalama, "the house of the judge of the land," for Samas, the Sun-god; E-sa-tila for Gula, the goddess of healing; E-hursag-ella, "the house of



the holy mountain," etc.

#### **14. The Extent of Nebuchadrezzar's Architectural Work**

The amount of work accomplished by this king, who, when walking on the roof of his palace, lifted up with pride, exclaimed, "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" ([Daniel 4:30](#)), was, according to his own records and the Greek writers, enormous, and the claim he made fully justified. But if he boasts of the work he did, he is just in attributing much to his father Nabopolassar; though in connection with this it is to be noted that his ascribing the building of the walls of Babylon to his father is not to be taken literally in all probability he only restored them, though he may have added supplementary defenses, as Nebuchadrezzar himself did.

#### **15. Details Concerning the City from Contract-Tablets**

Besides Nebuchadrezzar's inscriptions, various other texts give details concerning the topography of Babylon, among them being the contract-tablets, which mention various districts or quarters of the city, such as Te which is within Babylon; the city of Sula which is within Babylon; the new city, which is within Babylon, upon the new canal. Within the city were also several Hussetu--perhaps "farms," such as Hussetu SA Iddina-Marduk, "Iddina-Marduk's farm," etc. The various gates are also referred to, such as the gate of Samas, the city-gate of Uras, and the gate of Zagaga, which seems to have lain in "the province of Babylon," and had a field in front of it, as had also the gate of Enlil.

#### **16. Details Concerning Babylon from Other Sources**

According to an Assyrian and a Babylonian list of gates, the streets bore names connected with those of the gates to which they led. Thus, the street of the gate of Zagaga, one of the gods of war, was called "the street of Zagaga, who expels his enemies"; that of the gate of Merodach was "the street of Merodach, shepherd of his land"; while the street of Ishtar's gate was "the street of Ishtar, patron of her people." The city-gates named after Enlil, Addu (Hadad or Rimmon), Samas the Sun god, Sin the Moon-god, etc., had streets similarly indicated. Certain of the streets of Babylon are also referred to on the contract-tablets, and such descriptive indications as "the broad street which is at the southern gate of the temple E-tur-kalama" seem to show that they were not in all cases systematically named. If the streets of Babylon were really, as Herodotus states, straight, and arranged at right angles, this was probably outside the walls of the ancient (inner) city, and most likely due to some wise Babylonian king or ruler. Details of the streets have been obtained at the point called Merkes (sec. 22) and elsewhere and seem to show that the Babylonians liked the rooms of their houses to be square. Such streets as slanted were therefore full of rectangles and must have presented quite a peculiar



appearance.

### **17. Modern Exploration**

It is this inner city, which has most attracted the attention of explorers, both English and German, and it is on its site that the latter have continued their systematic excavations. Indeed, it is probable that the houses of the most numerous classes of the people--artisans, merchants, workmen, etc.--lay outside the walls to which the Babylonian royal inscriptions refer. It may be supposed that the houses in this district were mainly low buildings of unbaked city (of which, indeed, portions of the temples and palaces were built), and these would naturally disappear more easily than if they had been built have baked brick. Even when baked, however, the brick-built ruins of Babylonia Assyria tend to disappear, owing to the value which bricks, both baked and unbaked, have for the erection of new houses in the neighborhood. Concerning the extent of the exterior city much doubt naturally exists, but it may well have covered the tract attributed to it (see section 3, above). Nineveh, at the time of its prosperity, also had enormous suburbs (see NINEVEH).

### **18. Description of the Ruins--The Eastern Walls**

The ruins of Babylon lie between 80 and 90 kilometers (50 miles or less) from Baghdad. The first thing seen on approaching them is the broad high ridge of Babil, which marks the site of the ruins of the Northern Palace. After some time, the ruins of the ancient walls are reached. They are still several yards high, and slope down gently to the plain. Starting to the North of Babil, the wall stretches for about 875 yds. due East, and then runs southwards for another 930 yds, taking at that point a course to the Southeast for about two miles 160 yds. (3,300 meters). A wide gap occurs here, after which it runs to the Southwest, and is lost in the open fields at the end of about miles (2 kilometers). "That this is the old city wall," says Weissbach, "there can be no doubt, and the name Sur, 'city-wall,' given it by the Arabs, proves that they have fully recognized its nature." At the northern end it exists in its original extent, the plain out of which it rises being the old bed of the Euphrates, which, in the course of the centuries, has become filled up by the desert sand. At the period of Babylon's glory, the river had a much straighter course than at present, but it reoccupies its old bed about six hundred meters (656 yds.) South of Babil, leaving it afterward to make a sharp bend to the West. From the point where the city wall first becomes recognizable on the North to its apparent southernmost extremity is about three miles.

### **19. The Western Walls**

On the West side of the river the traces of the wall are much less, the two angles, with the parts adjoining them, being all that is recognizable. Beginning on the North where the Euphrates has

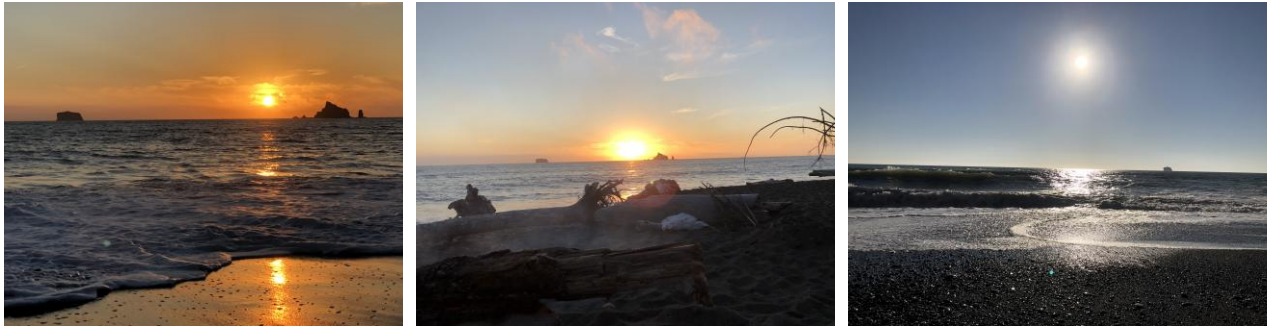


reached its midpoint in its course through the city, it runs westward about 547 yds. (five hundred meters) West-Southwest, and then, bending almost at a right angle South-Southeast, turns east again toward the Euphrates, but is lost in the plain before reaching the river. The distance of the two angles is about one mile, 208 yds. (1,800 meters), and its distance from the Euphrates is at most five-eighths of a mile (1 kilometer). The western portion of the city therefore formed a rectangle with an area of about 1.8 miles, and the eastern quarter, with the projection on the North, 6 1/4 square miles. According to Fried. Delitzsch, the size of Babylon was about the same as Munich or Dresden. This, of course, is an estimate from the extant remains--as has been indicated above; there was probably a large suburban extension beyond the walls, which would account for the enormous size attributed to the city by the ancients.

## 20. The Palaces

Among the Arabs, the northern ruin is called Babil, though it is only the remains of a palace. Its present height is thirty meters (98 feet, five inches), and its rectangular outline is still easily recognizable. Its sides face the cardinal points, the longest being those of the North and South. This building, which measures one hundred meters (109 yds.), was well protected by the city wall on the North and East, the Euphrates protecting it on the West. Continuing to the South, the path at present leads through orchards and palm-groves, beyond which is a rugged tract evidently containing the remains of ancient structures, probably of inconsiderable height. After further palm groves, an enormous ruin is encountered, steep on the East and South, sloping on the North and West. This is the Gasr (Qasr), also called Emjellibeh (Mujellibah), "the overturned," identical with the great palace of Nabopolassar and his son Nebuchadrezzar, referred to so prominently by the latter king in his records. Its longest side skirts the old Euphrates bed, and measures three hundred meters (328 yds.). Its surface is very uneven, projections of fifteen meters (over 49 ft.) alternating with deep depressions. On the Northwest side enormous walls of exceedingly hard yellow brick still tower to a considerable height. South of this the plain, broken only by a few inconsiderable mounds, extends for a distance of half a kilometer (5/16 mile), and terminates on the South with another enormous ruin-mound, called Ishan Amran ibn 'Ali. It measures six hundred meters (656 yds.) from North to South, and 400 (437 yds.) from East to West, its average height being twenty-five meters (82 ft.). About the middle, and close to each other, are two Muslim domed tombs, the first called Ibrahim al-Khalil ("Abraham the Friend" (of God) --probably a late addition to the name of another Abraham than the Patriarch), and the other Areran ibn 'Ali, from which the ruin receives its modern name.

## 21. The Site of Babylon's Great Tower



Near the South termination of the plain on which the village of Jim-jimeh lies, there is a square depression several yards deep, measuring nearly one hundred meters (over 100 yds.) each way. In the middle of this depression, the sides of which do not quite face the cardinal points, there rises to a height of about 13 ft., a platform of sun-dried brick about sixty meters (197 ft.) each way, its sides being parallel with the outer boundary of the depression. This depression, at present called Sahan, "the dish," is partly filled with foundation-water. Centered in its southern side is a rectangular hollowing-out similarly formed, about fifty meters (164 ft.) long, extending toward the ruin called Areran.

## 22. The Central and Southern Ruins

East of the Qasr and Emjellibeh are several mounds bearing the name of Ehmereh, so called from the principal mound on the Southeast, named Ishan al-Oheimar, "the red ruin," from the brick color. Close to the Southeast corner of the Qasr lays the ruin called Merkes, "the central-point," and to the South of that again is a long and irregularly shaped mound bearing the name of Ishan al-Aswad, "the black ruin." From this enumeration of the principal remains on the site of Babylon, it will be easily seen that public buildings in this, the most ancient quarter of the city, were exceedingly numerous. Indeed, the district was regarded as being of such importance that the surrounding walls were not thought altogether sufficient to protect it, so another seemingly isolated rampart, on the East, was built, running North and South, as additional protection. The remains on the western side of the river are insignificant, the changed course of the river being in all probability responsible for the destruction of at least some of the buildings.

## 23. A Walk-through Babylon

There is much work to be done before a really complete reconstruction of the oldest quarter of Babylon can be attempted; but something may be said about the sights to be seen when taking a walk through the more interesting portion, which, as we know from Herodotus' narrative, could be visited by strangers, though it is possible that permission had to be obtained beforehand. Entering by the Urash-gate, some distance to the East of the Euphrates, one found oneself in Aa-ibursabu, the Festival-street, which was a continuation of the royal roadway without the inner wall, coming from the South. This street ran alongside the Arahtu canal, on its western bank. After a time, one had the small temple of Ninip on the right (on the other side of the canal), and E-sagila, the great temple of Belus, on the left. This celebrated shrine was dedicated to Merodach, and other deities associated with him, notably his spouse Zer-panitum (= Juno), and Nebo, "the teacher," probably as the one who inculcated Merodach's faith. The shrine of Merodach therein, which was called E-kua, is said by Nebuchadrezzar to have been magnificently decorated, and into the temple itself that king had caused to be brought many costly gifts, acquired by him in the lands over which he had dominion. Connected with E-sagila



on the Northwest by a causeway and probably a staircase, was the great temple-tower E-temen-an-ki, which, as is indicated above, is not now represented by a tower, but by a depression, the bricks having been employed, it is said, to repair the Hindiyeah canal. This great building was a striking monument of the city, and must have been visible for a considerable distance, its height being something over 300 ft. The stages of which it was composed are thought to have been colored like those of the similar tower laid bare by the French excavations at Khorsabad (DurSarru-ukin) in Assyria. Causeways or streets united this building with Aa-ibur-sabu, the festival-street along which the traveler is supposed to be proceeding. Continuing to the North, the visitor crossed a canal at right angles, named Libilhegalli, "may he (the god) bring fertility," and found himself immediately opposite the royal palace--the extensive building now known as the Qasr. According to Weissbach, its area occupied no less than 4 1/2 hectares (rather more than eleven acres) and it was divided, as we know from the inscriptions of Nebuchadrezzar, into two parts, connected by a corridor. The building was richly decorated, as the Babylonians understood such things, the interior walls being lined with enameled brick and other material.

Passing along the eastern side of the palace, the visitor came to the Ishtar-gate--a massive doorway faced with enameled brick in Nebuchadrezzar's time, and decorated with colored enameled reliefs of the lion, the bull, and the dragon of Babylon. On the right of this gateway was to be seen the temple of the goddess Nin-mah, Merodach's spouse--a temple of sun-dried brick with traces of white coloring. It was a celebrated shrine of the Babylonians, in the usual architectural style with recessed buttresses, but modest from our modern point of view. Nin-mah was the goddess of reproduction, who, under the name of Aruru, had aided Merodach to create mankind, hence the honor in which the Babylonians held her.

## **24. The Ishtar-Gate and the Middle Palace**

The Ishtar-gate was apparently a part of the more ancient fortifications of Babylon, but which portion of the primitive city it enclosed is doubtful. In the time of Nebuchadrezzar it pierced the continuation, as it were, of the wall on the western bank of the river. Passing through this gateway, the visitor saw, on the West, the "middle-palace," an enormous structure, built by Nebuchadrezzar, as he boasts, in 15 days--a statement which seems somewhat of an exaggeration, when we come to consider the massiveness of the walls, some of which have a thickness of several yards. He describes this as having been "a fortress" (duru), "mountainlike" (sadanis), and on its summit he built an abode for himself--a "great palace," which was joined with his father's palace on the South of the intervening wall. It is possibly this latter which was built in 15 days--not the whole structure, including the fortress. It was raised "high as the forests," and decorated with cedar and all kinds of costly woods, its doors being of palm, cedar,



cypress, ebony (?) and ivory, framed in silver and gold, and plated with copper. The thresholds and hinges of its gates were bronze, and the cornice round its top was in (an imitation of) lapis-lazuli. It was a house for men to admire; and it is not improbable that this was the palace upon which he was regarded as having been walking when he referred to "great Babylon," which he had built.

## **25. The Festival-Street**

But the street Aa-ibur-sabu, along which the visitor is conceived to be walking, was also a highly decorated causeway, fitted for the pathway of the great gods. Its width varied from 11 to 22 yds, and it was paved with regularly hewn and fitted natural stones--limestone and a brownish-red stone with white veins--while its walls were provided with a covering of brick enameled in various colors with representations of lions, some of them in relief. The inscriptions, which it bore, were white on a rich dark-blue ground, also enameled. There were various other streets in Babylon, but these still have to be identified.

## **26. The Chamber of the Fates**

At the end of Procession-street, and at right angle to it, was the Merodach canal, which communicated directly with the Euphrates. At this point also, and forming its end-portion, was the Chamber of Fates (Patak simate), where, yearly, the oracles were asked and declared. In close connection with this was the Temple of Offerings (Bit Nike) or festival-house (Bit akiti). Concerning these places more information is needed, but it would seem that, before Nebuchadrezzar's time, the Chamber of Fates was simply decorated with silver--he, however, made it glorious with pure gold. It is at this point that Procession street is at its widest. The position of the Temple of Offerings is at present uncertain.

## **27. The Northern Palace and the Gardens**

What may have lain on the other side of the Arabtu-canal, which here made a bend to the Northwest, and flowed out of the Euphrates somewhat higher up, is uncertain; but in the extreme North of the city was the palace now represented by the ruin called Babil. Nebuchadrezzar likewise built this, but it may be doubted whether he really founded it. The presence of traces of wells here made Hormuzd Rassam think that this was probably the site of the Hanging Gardens, but further exploration is needed to decide the point, though it may be regarded as likely that this identification is correct. In that case it would represent the palace shown in the Assyrian saloon at the British Museum--a building apparently protected by three walls and adorned with columns resting on the backs of lions in an attitude of walking. On the adjoining slab is a representation of a small building--also with columns--on a hill. A figure of a king sculptured on a steel is seen on the left, with an altar in front of it, showing that divine



honors were paid to him. The hill is thickly wooded with trees, which may be olives, poplars, etc., and on the right is a series of arches on which other trees are planted. Irrigation channels stretch in a long stream to the left and in shorter streams to the right. As this belongs to the time of Ashur-bani-apli, about 650 BC, and refers to that king's operations against his brother Samas-sum-ukin, the king of Babylon, it is clear that something similar to the Hanging Gardens existed before the time of Nebuchadrezzar, and therefore, if it was his queen who had them made, before the time of their reputed founder. This would be the point first reached by the Assyrian army when advancing to the attack. Such a park as is represented here with its hills and streams, and thickly planted trees, must have made the palace in the vicinity the pleasantest, in all probability, in all Babylonia, and excited the admiration of everyone who visited the sights of the city.

## 28. Historical References to Babylonian Buildings

The architectural history of the city of Babylon is still to be written, but something is already known about it, especially its central point of interest, the great temple E-sagila, wherein Merodach was worshipped. The fifth year of Sumu-la-ila was known as that in which the great fortress of Babylon was built; and his 22nd was that in which a throne of gold and silver was completed and made for Merodach's supreme abode (paramaha). Later on, Abil-Sin, in his 17th year, made a throne (?) for Samash of Babylon; and Hammu-rabi, in his 3rd, 12th and 14th years, also made thrones for the gods--Nannar of Babylon (the Moon-god), Zer-panitum, Merodach's consort, and Ishtar of Babylon. Samsuiluna, his son, in his sixth year, placed a "praying statue" in E-sagila before Merodach, followed, in his eighth, by the dedication of some bright-shining object (mace?) of gold and silver, to the god; and on that occasion it is stated that he made E-sagila to shine like the stars of heaven. Passing over many other references to kings who adorned the temples of the city, the work done there by Agukakrime (circa 1480 BC) may be mentioned. This ruler, who belonged to the Kassite dynasty, not only brought back the images of Merodach and Zer-panitum to their temple, but also restored the building and its shrine, and made rich offerings thereto. Later on, after the destruction of the city by Sennacherib, his son Esarhaddon, and his grandsons Samas-sum-ukin, king of Babylon, and Ashurbani-apli, king of Assyria, all took part in the restoration of Babylon's temples and palaces. The work of Nabopolassar and Nebuchadrezzar has already been referred to. In 330 BC (reign of Alexander the Great), an attempt was made, by the tithes of the pious, to clear away the rubbish around E-sangil (E-sagila), but to all appearance no real restorations were made--or, at least, the stage at which they could have been put in hand was not reached. In the year 269 BC Antiochus Soter claims, like Nebuchedrezzar and other Babylonian kings, to have restored the temples E-sagila and E-zida (the latter at Borsippa). Though in late times the temples were more or less dilapidated, the services to all appearance continued to be performed, and may even



have gone on until well in the Christian era, Babylonian religion and philosophy being still held in honor as late as the fourth century. The downfall of Babylon as a city began with the founding of Seleucia on the Tigris, in the reign of Seleucus Nicator (after 312 BC). The inhabitants of Babylon soon began to migrate to this new site, and the ruined houses and walls of the old capital ultimately became the haunts of robbers and outlaws. It is said that the walls were demolished by later (Seleucid) kings on that account, and it is not improbable that, with the walls, any houses, which may have remained habitable, were cleared away. Fortunately, the palaces restored by Nebuchadrezzar were too built to be easily demolished, hence their preservation to the present day



## Section 8 – End of this Age

The information below is taken from Gabriel Shalom.

Babylon = "confusion"

1) A very large and famous city, the residence of the Babylonian kings, situated on both banks of the Euphrates.

And now of the word "harlot" which is called "whore" in the King James Version of the bible, 4204 porne {por'-nay} from 4205; TDNT - 6:579,918.

AV - harlot 8, whore 4; 12

1) *a woman who sells her body for sexual uses* 1a) a prostitute, a harlot, one who yields herself to defilement for the sake of gain 1b) any woman indulging in unlawful sexual intercourse, whether for gain or for lust 2) metaph. an idolatress 2a) of "Babylon" i.e. Rome, the chief seat of idolatry And "mystery", 3466 musterion {moos-tay'-ree-on}.

From a derivative of muo (to shut the mouth); TDNT - 4:802,615; n AV - mystery 27; 27.

1) hidden thing, secret, mystery (a) generally mysteries, religious secrets, confided only to the initiated and not to ordinary mortals (b) a hidden or secret thing, not obvious to the understanding (c) a hidden purpose or counsel 1c1) secret will 1c1a) of men 1c1b) of God: the secret counsels which govern God in dealing with the righteous, which are hidden from ungodly and wicked men but plain to the godly.

I am going to post the book of Revelations, chapter 17 from the amplified bible. I will make notes throughout, and I will summarize a bit at the end.

Chapter 17 begins immediately following the seven angels pouring out their vials of God's wrath (bowls in amplified New Testament). It begins with the angel



taking John to see the judgment of the harlot "mystery" Babylon. Now remember, I am not trying to prove anything, but I am pointing some things out.

I am almost convinced now that the United States of America is in fact *the whore*, Mystery Babylon. But I recognize the reality that I could be wrong. However, I can easily and correctly say that no nation on this entire earth fits as well as the United States of America.

## Revelations, Chapter 17

### Amplified Version of the Bible

1 One of the seven angels who had the seven bowls then came and spoke to me, saying, Come with me! I will show you the doom (sentence, judgment) of the great harlot (idolatress) who is seated on many waters, [Jer. 51:13].

The United States does in fact "sit on many waters". The Pacific, the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico. Add this to the fact that she is stretched across the face of the entire earth, with her navy literally sitting everywhere that there is an ocean, and she fulfills this description (more than any other nation on this earth). But there is considerably more.

2 [She] with whom the rulers of the earth have joined in prostitution (idolatry) and with the wine of whose immorality (idolatry) the inhabitants of the earth have become intoxicated. [Jer. 25:15, 16].

This verse speaks for itself. The inhabitants of the earth have become intoxicated with her immorality. No other nation on this earth fits this verse as well as the United States does. Every nation on this planet works so hard to emulate our wealth, our popularity, our power, and our immorality. Again, read the verse and you will see at the very least that the United States fits. She fulfills that description better than any other nation on the entire earth.

3 And [the angel] bore me away [rapt] in the Spirit into a desert (wilderness), and I saw a woman seated on a scarlet beast that was all covered with blasphemous



titles (names), and he had seven heads and ten horns.

Notice, the harlot described above is "riding" the beast. And we all know that the United Nations (UN) bows to the demands of the United States. In fact, an American atheist harlot, Ted Turner, got the United Nation's millennial meeting started at their religious summit, which was held to herald the coming in of the new millennium. Ted Turner is a man who has boldly proclaimed that there is no god. And yet, in that UN religious meeting he headed, he said that god was in charge of all religions in his speech to the United Nations (UN). Basically, saying that there are many "ways" to God. We know that is false, and it is in fact *THE* message of antichrist. All the religious world leaders of this world wildly applauded him (people were standing in their chairs and yelling). It was very much like a religious experience for those, I am sure.

4 The woman was robed in purple and scarlet and bedecked with gold, precious stones, and pearls, [and she was] holding in her hand a golden cup full of the accursed offenses and the filth of her lewdness and vice. [Jer.51: 7].

And there is no nation in the entire earth, which is draped in riches as the United States is.

5 And on her forehead, there was inscribed a name of mystery [with a secret symbolic meaning]: Babylon the great, the mother of prostitutes (idolatresses) and of the filth and atrocities and abominations of the earth.

The United States of America is in fact "a mother" of prostitutes and a mother who gives birth too much of the filth and abominations on the earth. She is a mother, the biggest mother, of Pornography, of greed, of lust, and even judgment. Also, the United States has learned "selling out" and compromise with evil. The world has learned from her well. And has followed her into the pit in which she has gone.

A mother is what gives birth to something. The United States has in fact given birth too much evil within evil nations. She even "encourages" evil with her wealth.



6 I also saw that the woman was drunk, [drunk] with the blood of the saints (God's people) and the blood of the martyrs [who witnessed] for Jesus. And when I saw her, I was utterly amazed and wondered greatly.

For many years I saw that the United States fit the description of the harlot more than any nation on this earth. But this one verse always completely destroyed that "thought" for me. I never even considered the possibility as a result (until recently). Now, first let me point out this. The words that are highlighted with brackets [] are words "added" to *amplify the assumed meaning* of the verse. So, the part in the writings of Revelations where it is speaking of "those who witnessed" for Jesus, was added to scripture by the writers of the Amplified Bible based on Christian doctrine those writers already held. So let us remove that one part of the verse "who witnessed". That brings it down to "the woman was drunk, with the blood of the saints (God's people) and the blood of the martyrs for Jesus." This still messed me up. How can America be "drunk with the blood of believers"? She has done much evil in her history. Today America has joined with Muslim nations, which are literally slaughtering, raping, and torturing Christians. But that was never enough for me. Then, recently I was shown something. The reality of abortion struck me. According to Christian scriptures, America is in fact drunk with the "blood of believers" – the blood of those who were murdered in their mother's wombs. How can abortion be murdering believers? How can they be believers if they are not even born? Because according to Christian scriptures, God chose them *before the foundation of the universe* (before they were even conceived). If Christians believe their scriptures, they will in fact be unable to dismiss this fact. Make no mistake, according to writings in the New Testament, any abortion of a child who will be a believer, is in fact the killing of a believer. And according to Christian teachings, America is therefore killing "Jesus" himself. Because, again according to Christian teachings, at least many of these were "chosen" thousands of years before they were conceived.

Because America claims to be a servant of God, judgment is absolutely going to come upon her because of what she does while she bears His Name. America is a nation that DEMANDS a life for a life with capital punishment. Again, remember Christian teachings. They teach that, "As you judge, so shall you be judged". Americans demand a "life for a life". We are talking millions upon millions of innocent and defenseless children, monstrously torn to shreds in their mother's womb. And as a nation, America will IN FACT reap the judgment that she



demands. She will reap "a life for a life". America has slaughtered tens of millions of babies. Tens of millions of Americans will reap the fruit – our children, our wives, our husbands, unless we do as commanded. "Come out of her my people that you are not part of her sin and that you do not receive of her plagues (judgment)."

When this truth about abortion struck me, I was floored. I could not believe it. And at that moment, every bit of scripture on the subject of "Mystery" Babylon was opened before me.

Now, let us look at the title "Mystery Babylon". As you saw above, mystery means "secret", "hidden" (secret Babylon). I used to think that maybe this was speaking of Iraq where the literal city Babylon sat. Babylon would not be "a mystery" at all. There was absolutely nothing secret about Babylon. So, Iraq, the original city of Babylon, cannot fulfill that verse. And it does not fulfill that verse. The Babylon in Iraq is not "Mystery Babylon"; it is simply "Babylon". There is a difference.

7 But the angel said to me, "Why do you wonder? I will explain to you the [secret symbolic meaning of the] mystery of the woman, as well as of the beast having the seven heads and ten horns that carries her.

See my note directly above regarding "Mystery Babylon".

8 The beast that you saw [once] was, but [now] is no more, and he is going to come up out of the Abyss (the bottomless pit) and proceed to go to perdition. And the inhabitants of the earth whose names have not been recorded in the Book of Life from the foundation of the world will be astonished when they look at the beast, because he [once] was, but [now] is no more, and he is [yet] to come. [Dan. 7:3].

Ah, the beast (often thought of as the United Nations (UN) or the European Union (EU)). The UN does in fact match many of the descriptions of that beast, based on the days into which we are walking. And I will be convinced if it stands against Israel. [Update: The UN has been standing against Israel in all ways in the past couple of years. So, an evil "beast", the United Nations has in fact become.



9 These calls for a mind [to consider that is packed] with wisdom and intelligence [it is something for a particular mode of thinking and judging of thoughts, feelings, and purposes]. The seven heads are seven hills upon which the woman is sitting:

10 And they are also seven kings, five of whom have fallen, one still exists [and is reigning]; the other [the seventh] has not yet appeared, and when he does arrive, he must stay [but] a brief time.

11 And as for the beast that [once] was, but now is no more, he [himself] is an eighth ruler (king, head), but he is of the seven and belongs to them, and he goes to perdition.

I have some thoughts on these but leaving them for another study which is still not fully formed. Just remember, we are not talking about Mystery Babylon in those verses at all. Rather it is speaking of the beast. The harlot, Mystery Babylon, simply rides on that beast's back.

12 Also the ten horns that you observed are ten rulers (kings) who have as yet received no royal dominion, but together they are to receive power and authority as rulers for a single hour, along with the beast. [Dan. 7:20-24].

Ah, here we are. This thought struck me while reading. Could it be that the United Nations (UN) is the beast spoken of here? The UN is in fact the entire world. So, I can see that. But the European Union (EU) could they be the ten spoken of here? That is really just a thought. But it did strike me as a possibility.

13 These have one common policy (opinion, purpose), and they deliver their power and authority to the beast.

The European Union (EU) delivers its power and authority to the United Nations (UN) in order to come against Israel, against God's people? I can see this easily, especially when a world war begins. Possibly even before.

14 They will wage war against the Lamb, and the Lamb will triumph over them; for He is Lord of lords and King of kings-and those with Him and on His side are



chosen and called [elected] and loyal and faithful followers. [Dan. 2:47].

"They"? Potentially the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU). Again, in this day especially that is easy to see as possible. This nation has in fact become pretty aloof of the United Nations (UN). Has no real interest in her except especially for "cash".

15 And [the angel further] said to me, the waters that you observed, where the harlot is seated, are races, multitudes, nations, and dialects (languages).

What nation on this earth could fit this description better than the United States? Not one. America does in fact lead the world in all ways (often in unfortunate ways). As a nation, the United States is composed of many immigrants. She fits the "of many races, people, nations, and languages" part of that verse perfectly. This verse is certainly true of the US.

16 And the ten horns that you saw, they and the beast will [be the very ones to] hate the harlot (the idolatrous woman); they will make her cheerless (bereaved, desolate), and they will strip her and eat up her flesh and utterly consume her with fire.

17 For God has put it into their hearts to conduct His own purpose by acting in harmony in surrendering their royal power and authority to the beast, until the prophetic words (intentions and promises) of God shall be fulfilled.

And in these two verses, we see the nations of the beast, potentially the United Nations (UN) and/or the European Union (EU), come against the harlot that they lusted after and committed adultery with for so long. And they destroy her completely. Christians often think the United States will have no real part in the end times wars and things. Some of those Christians, because of the biblical error teaching of pre-trib rapture, believe that they will not see "real" trying times, real tribulation. Personally, I am now about convinced it is because of her being convinced of the non-biblical in any way teaching of a pre-tribulation rapture, she will never see strife. As a result, she will be un-ready. In fact, she will find herself part of the actions against God and His people as a result. And as a result, she will be utterly destroyed by the beast, by God's judgment against her evil. Destroyed by the very ones she had been whoring around with for so very



many years. That is what the suitors of a whore do to her. They get tired of her, and they spurn her. Especially when she gets old and wore out. They destroy her, they remove her from their lives when they are finished using her. All of them do, that has always been true.

**18 And the woman that you saw is herself the great city, which dominates and controls the rulers and the leaders of the earth.**

Here is another decisive factor that can only describe America. It speaks of a woman, the harlot, who literally controls the nations and rulers of this earth. Again, as we watch many nations dance according to America's words, mostly empty words, no matter what those words are. We again see this description filled by America as no other nation, even a group of nations, ever could. This verse in fact can fit no other nation (harlot) on this earth, other than the United States. The US is the ONLY nation which could possibly even come close to fitting that description. That cannot be said of any other nation in the entire world. Yes, America won the cold war. And our influence is almost insurmountable. That is going to change when the beast, the friend of this harlot, gets tired of her and turns upon her. When, as the Word says, "the beast will hate the harlot" and consume her.

Does anyone really believe that the world emulates the United States because they love her? We all know that is not true. In fact, most of the world hates America. They emulate her because she was attractive – because she was rich – because she is "easy".

Men, we all know that many men will fall all over a woman without virtue. They will "flatter" that woman and make her feel good about herself. And she eats it up. But that kind of woman is ignorant beyond imagining. She does not realize she is just a harlot who can be, and is, dropped the moment her seducers feel like it. They do not care about her; they do not care if she lives or dies. They care about what they can get from her. Nothing more. They want her for what she freely, and in ignorance, gives to them. All the while she is thinking that giving them what they want is winning her fame and popularity. All the while she has an ignorant and empty smile on her face. To me, that describes the United States of America, as it does no other nation on this earth.



If this Christian prophecy is truth, one day we will hear the call, "come out of her my people, that you are not part of her evil actions and face not my wrath" (Rev. 18:4-5). That message is to the Christians who love and serve God while living inside the borders of "Mystery Babylon" (to those who love and serve God who is part of her). It does not necessarily mean to "hop a boat and run", though it may. However, I suspect many will be, and have been, commanded to do just that. Many are moving to Israel today for example. Many are even converting to Judaism because they are not finding the depth, the truth, which they seek in any of the churches across America.