

*The Belus-Nimrod equation or link is also found in many old works such as Moses of Chorene and the Book of the Bee. Nibru, in the Sumerian language, was the original name of the city of Nippur.*

Biblical account[ edit ] The first biblical mention of Nimrod is in the Table of Nations. This is repeated in the First Book of Chronicles 1: And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof: Genesis says that the "beginning of his kingdom" reshit mamlakto were the towns of " Babel , Erech , Akkad and Calneh in the land of Shinar " Mesopotamia Gen Owing to an ambiguity in the original Hebrew text, it is unclear whether it is he or Ashur who additionally built Nineveh , Resen , Rehoboth-Ir and Calah both interpretations are reflected in various English versions. Sir Walter Raleigh devoted several pages in his History of the World c. Several of these early Judaic sources also assert that the king Amraphel , who wars with Abraham later in Genesis, is none other than Nimrod himself. Since Accad Babylonian Akkad was destroyed and lost with the destruction of its Empire in the period – BCE long chronology , the stories mentioning Nimrod seem to recall the late Early Bronze Age. The association with Erech Babylonian Uruk , a city that lost its prime importance around 2, BCE as a result of struggles between Isin , Larsa and Elam , also attests the early provenance of the stories of Nimrod. According to some modern-day theorists, their placement in the Bible suggests a Babylonian origin – possibly inserted during the Babylonian captivity. In Pseudo-Philo dated ca. AD 70 , Nimrod is made leader of the Hamites, while Joktan as leader of the Semites, and Fenech as leader of the Japhethites, are also associated with the building of the Tower. The Book of Jubilees mentions the name of "Nebrod" the Greek form of Nimrod only as being the father of Azurad , the wife of Eber and mother of Peleg 8: This account would thus make Nimrod an ancestor of Abraham, and hence of all Hebrews. Nimrod by Yitzhak Danziger Now it was Nimrod who excited them to such an affront and contempt of God. He was the grandson of Ham, the son of Noah, a bold man, and of great strength of hand. He persuaded them not to ascribe it to God, as if it were through his means they were happy, but to believe that it was their own courage which procured that happiness. He also gradually changed the government into tyranny, seeing no other way of turning men from the fear of God, but to bring them into a constant dependence on his power. He also said he would be revenged on God, if he should have a mind to drown the world again; for that he would build a tower too high for the waters to reach. And that he would avenge himself on God for destroying their forefathers. Now the multitude were very ready to follow the determination of Nimrod, and to esteem it a piece of cowardice to submit to God; and they built a tower, neither sparing any pains, nor being in any degree negligent about the work: It was built of burnt brick, cemented together with mortar, made of bitumen, that it might not be liable to admit water. When God saw that they acted so madly, he did not resolve to destroy them utterly, since they were not grown wiser by the destruction of the former sinners; but he caused a tumult among them, by producing in them diverse languages, and causing that, through the multitude of those languages, they should not be able to understand one another. The place wherein they built the tower is now called Babylon, because of the confusion of that language which they readily understood before; for the Hebrews mean by the word Babel, confusion It further adds that Nimrod "saw in the sky a piece of black cloth and a crown. He was allegedly the first king to wear a crown. However, in another version, the Homilies H 9: The Syriac Cave of Treasures ca. In this version, the weaver is called Sisan, and the fourth son of Noah is called Yonton. Jerome , writing ca. However, Ephrem the Syrian – relates a contradictory view, that Nimrod was righteous and opposed the builders of the Tower. Similarly, Targum Pseudo-Jonathan date uncertain mentions a Jewish tradition that Nimrod left Shinar in southern Mesopotamia and fled to Assyria in northern Mesopotamia, because he refused to take part in building the Tower – for which God rewarded him with the four cities in Assyria, to substitute for the ones in Babel. Pirke De-Rabbi Eliezer c. Later, Esau grandson of Abraham , ambushed, beheaded, and robbed Nimrod. These stories later reappear in other sources including the 16th century Sefer haYashar , which adds that Nimrod had a son named Mardon who was even more wicked. Another Muslim historian of the 13th century, Abu al-Fida , relates the same story, adding that the patriarch Eber an ancestor of Abraham was

allowed to keep the original tongue, Hebrew in this case, because he would not partake in the building. The 10th-century Muslim historian Masudi recounts a legend making the Nimrod who built the tower to be the son of Mash, the son of Aram, son of Shem , adding that he reigned years over the Nabateans. Later, Masudi lists Nimrod as the first king of Babylon, and states that he dug great canals and reigned 60 years. Still elsewhere, he mentions another king Nimrod, son of Canaan , as the one who introduced astrology and attempted to kill Abraham. This tradition can also be found in over twenty other medieval Hungarian chronicles, as well as a German one, according to Dr Antal Endrey in an article published in Hunor and Magor found the two daughters of King Dul of the Alans, together with their handmaidens, whom they kidnapped. Hungarian legends held Hunor and Magyar aka Magor to be ancestors of the Huns and the Magyars Hungarians , respectively. According to the Miholjanec legend , Stephen V of Hungary had in front of his tent a golden plate with the inscription: According to the Encyclopedia of Freemasonry: Thus in the York MS. Abraham cast into fire by Nimrod. From Zubdat-al Tawarikh, a Turkish manuscript. A confrontation between Nimrod and Abraham is said to have taken place, according to several Jewish and Islamic traditions. On the other hand, some Jewish traditions say only that the two men met and had a discussion. In others, he proclaims himself a god and is worshipped as such by his subjects, sometimes with his consort Semiramis worshipped as a goddess at his side. A portent in the stars tells Nimrod and his astrologers of the impending birth of Abraham, who would put an end to idolatry. Nimrod therefore orders the killing of all newborn babies. At a young age, Abraham recognizes God and starts worshipping Him. He confronts Nimrod and tells him face-to-face to cease his idolatry , whereupon Nimrod orders him burned at the stake. In some versions, Nimrod has his subjects gather wood for four whole years, so as to burn Abraham in the biggest bonfire the world had ever seen. Yet when the fire is lit, Abraham walks out unscathed. In some versions, Nimrod then challenges Abraham to battle. In some versions, Nimrod repents and accepts God, offering numerous sacrifices that God rejects as with Cain. Still other versions have Nimrod persisting in his rebellion against God, or resuming it. In still other versions, Nimrod does not give up after the Tower fails, but goes on to try storming Heaven in person, in a chariot driven by birds. Nimrod is thus given attributes of two archetypal cruel and persecuting kings – Nebuchadnezzar and Pharaoh. Some Jewish traditions also identified him with Cyrus , whose birth according to Herodotus was accompanied by portents, which made his grandfather try to kill him. Muslim commentators assign Nimrod as the king. The king responds by bringing out two people sentenced to death. He releases one and kills the other, as a poor attempt at making a point that he also brings life and death. Ibrahim refutes him by stating that Allah brings the Sun up from the East, and so he asks the king to bring it from the West. The king is then perplexed and angered. Whether or not conceived as having ultimately repented, Nimrod remained in Jewish and Islamic tradition an emblematic evil person, an archetype of an idolater and a tyrannical king. In rabbinical writings up to the present, he is almost invariably referred to as "Nimrod the Evil" Hebrew: There it is said that Nimrod "dreamed a dream" which his soothsayers interpreted as signifying the birth of a new star in heaven. A herald is then said to have appeared in the land announcing "the coming of Abraham. Beginning with the words: Full original text and an English translation appear in the Ladino Wikipedia article. He frees one and condemns the other. According to Mujahid , "Four people gained control over the earth, east and west, two believers and two disbelievers. The two believers were Solomon and Dhul Qarnayn , and the two disbelievers were Nebuchadnezzar and Nimrod. No one but they gained power over it. The part in which this appears, the Genesis Rabbah Chapter 38, 13 , is considered to date from the sixth century. He [Abraham] was given over to Nimrod. Abraham said to him: Shall I then worship the water, which puts off the fire! If so, shall I worship the cloud, which carries the water? If so, shall I worship the wind, which scatters the clouds? And shall we worship the human, who withstands the wind? Said [Nimrod] to him: You pile words upon words, I bow to none but the fire – in it shall I throw you, and let the God to whom you bow come and save you from it! He said [to himself]: If Abraham wins, I shall say: When Abraham went into the furnace and survived, Haran was asked: Since the city of Akkad was destroyed and lost with the destruction of its Empire in the period – BC long chronology , the stories mentioning Nimrod seem to recall the late Early Bronze Age. The association with Erech Sumero-Akkadian Uruk , a city that lost its prime importance around 2, BC as a result of struggles between Isin , Ur , Larsa and Elam , also

attests the early provenance of the stories of Nimrod. The Christian Bishop Eusebius of Caesarea as early as the early 4th century, noting that the Babylonian historian Berossus in the 3rd century BC had stated that the first king after the flood was Euechoios of Chaldea, identified him with Nimrod. More recently, Sumerologists have suggested additionally connecting both this Euechoios, and the king of Babylon and grandfather of Gilgames who appears in the oldest copies of Aelian c. Prince also suggested a possible link between the Lord Ni of Marad and Nimrod. He mentioned how Dr. Kraeling was now inclined to connect Nimrod historically with Lugal-Banda, a mythological king mentioned in Poebel, Historical Texts, , whose seat was at the city Marad. The identification with Ninus follows that of the Clementine Recognitions; the one with Zoroaster, that of the Clementine Homilies, both works part of Clementine literature. Additionally, Enmerkar is said to have had ziggurats built in both Uruk and Eridu , which Rohl postulates was the site of the original Babel. George Rawlinson believed Nimrod was Belus like Nimrod and Ninus a king not attested in Mesopotamian annals, but claimed by the later Greeks to have been a king of Assyria based on the fact Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions bear the names Bel-Nibru.

**Chapter 2 : The Book of Nimrod (TV Series " ) - IMDb**

*The Book of Nimrod's Extended Trailer begins with a brief look inside the troubling past of Esteban "Nimrod" Santiago. Next a preview of this dramatic series. The extended trailer concludes with no.*

Nimrod started his kingdom at Babylon Genesis Babylon later reached its zenith under Nebuchadnezzar sixth century BC. Nineveh along the Tigris River continued to be a major city in ancient Assyria. A ziggurat was a man-made structure with a temple at its top, built to worship the host of heaven. Many consider this to be a positive, complimentary testimony about Nimrod. It is just the opposite! First, a little background study is necessary. Cultural Connections in the Ancient Near East Besides the stories of the Creation and Flood in the Bible there ought to be similar stories on clay tablets found in the cultures near and around the true believers. These tablets may have a reaction, or twisted version, in their accounts of the Creation and Flood. In the post-Flood genealogical records of Genesis 10 we note that the sons of Ham were: Cush , Mizraim , Put and Canaan. Mizraim became the Egyptians. No one is sure where Put went to live. And it is obvious who the Canaanites were. There developed the first civilization after the Flood. The sons of Shem -the Semites-were also mixed, to some extent, with the Sumerians. The Babylonian Flood Story is told on the 11th tablet of the Gilgamesh Epic, almost lines of poetry on 12 clay tablets inscribed in cuneiform script. A number of different versions of the Gilgamesh Epic have been found around the ancient Near East, most dating to the seventh century BC. The most complete version came from the library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh. Commentators agree that the story comes from a much earlier period, not too long after the Flood as described in the story. The best-known of ancient Mesopotamian heroes, Gilgamesh was king of Uruk in southern Mesopotamia. His story is known in the poetic Gilgamesh Epic, but there is no historical evidence for his exploits in the story. He is described as part god and part man, a great builder and warrior, and a wise man in the story. Not mentioned in the Bible, the author suggests Gilgamesh is to be identified with Biblical Nimrod Genesis The Sumerians, very early, developed a religio-politico state which was extremely binding on all who lived in it except for the rulers, who were a law unto themselves. This system was to influence the Ancient Near East for over years. Founded by Cush , the Sumerians were very important historically and Biblically. First, what does the name Nimrod mean? It is more likely a derisive term of a type, a representative, of a system that is epitomized in rebellion against the Creator, the one true God. Rebellion began soon after the Flood as civilizations were restored. At that time this person became very prominent. Therefore, one would expect to find also, in the literature of the ancient Near East, a person who was a type, or example, for other people to follow. It is a well-known tale, common in Sumerian literature, of a man who fits the description. In addition to the Sumerians, the Babylonians wrote about this person; the Assyrians likewise; and the Hittites. He was obviously the most popular hero in the Ancient Near East. The first clay tablets naming him were found among the ruins of the temple library of the god Nabu Biblical Nebo and the palace library of Ashurbanipal in Nineveh. Many others have been found since in a number of excavations. The author of the best treatise on the Gilgamesh Epic says, The date of the composition of the Gilgamesh Epic can therefore be fixed at about BC. But the material contained on these tablets is undoubtedly much older, as we can infer from the mere fact that the epic consists of numerous originally independent episodes, which, of course, did not spring into existence at the time of the composition of our poem but must have been current long before they were compiled and woven together to form our epic Alexander Heidel, Yet his arrogance, ruthlessness and depravity were a subject of grave concern for the citizens of Uruk his kingdom. The Epic of Gilgamesh has some very indecent sections. Alexander Heidel, first translator of the epic, had the decency to translate the vilest parts into Latin. With this kind of literature in the palace, who needs pornography? Gilgamesh was a vile, filthy man. He was the grandson of Ham , the son of Noah -a bold man, and of great strength of hand. He persuaded them not to ascribe it to God , as if it were through his means they were happy, but to believe that it was their own courage which procured that happiness. He also gradually changed the government into tyranny-seeing no other way of turning men from the fear of God , but to bring them into a constant dependence upon his own power. He also said he would be revenged on God , if he should have a mind to drown the world again; for that he would

build a tower too high for the waters to be able to reach! Two of the premiere commentators on the Bible in Hebrew have this to say about Genesis Only eight people descended from the Ark. Those people worshipped YHWH. But at some point an influential person became opposed to YHWH and gathered others to his side. I suggest that Nimrod is the one who did it. Cain had done similarly before the Flood, founding a new city and religious system. Our English translation of the Hebrew of Genesis The author of this passage of Scripture will not call Gilgamesh by his name and honor him, but is going to call him by a derisive name, what he really is-a rebel. Therefore we should translate Genesis He was a tyrannical hunter in opposition to the Lord. In Genesis 10 Nimrod is presented as a type of him. Gilgamesh is a type of early city founders. Therefore we would not expect to find it in the Gilgamesh epic. But why should the God of the Jews rarely be mentioned? The Hebrew Bible is replete with the names of other gods. On the other hand, the nations surely knew of Him even though they had no respect for Him. If so, how might His Name appear in their literature, if at all? The name of YHWH, in a culture which is in rebellion against His rule, would most likely be in a derisive form, not in its true form. Likewise, the writers of Scripture would deride the rebels. According to the story, Huwawa Humbaba in the Assyrian version was killed by Gilgamesh and his half man, half beast friend, Enkidu. About 3 in 7. Of an unknown provenance, it is now in the British Museum. In the Epic, the hero is a vile, filthy, perverted person, yet he is presented as the greatest, strongest, hero that ever lived Alexander Heidel, So that the one who sent the Flood will not trouble them anymore, Gilgamesh sets out to kill the perpetrator. He takes with him a friend who is a monstrous half-man, half-animal-Enkidu. Together they go on a long journey to the Cedar Mountain to find and destroy the monster who sent the Flood. Is there a connection with the Gilgamesh epic and Genesis 10? Note what Gilgamesh says to Enkidu the half man, half beast, who accompanied him on his journey, found in Tablet III, lines Gilgamesh is fallen, they will say, in combat with terrible Huwawa. Can we speculate on what they say? Alexander Heidel, speaking of the incident as it is found on Tablet V says, All we can conclude from them [the lost lines] is that Gilgamesh and Enkidu cut off the head of Humbaba or Huwawa and that the expedition had a successful issue [ending] The missing lines from the Epic are right there in the Bible! Because of the parallels between Gilgamesh and Nimrod, many scholars agree that Gilgamesh is Nimrod. Therefore, he could come back to Uruk and other cities and tell the people not to worry about YHWH anymore, he is dead. So just live however you like, I will be your king and take care of you. The Epic says that is precisely what Gilgamesh did. The Bible calls Nimrod a tyrant, and Gilgamesh was a tyrant. There was a flood in the Bible; there is a flood in the Epic. Cush is mentioned in the Bible, Kish in the Epic. Gilgamesh made a trip to see the survivor of the Flood. Historically, Gilgamesh was of the first dynasty of Uruk. As Jacobsen points out The fact that the Gilgamesh epic also contains the Deluge story would indicate a close link with events immediately following the Flood. Kramer says, A few years ago one would have strongly doubted his historical existence! we now have the certitude that the time of Gilgamesh corresponds to the earliest period of Mesopotamian history. Why do the nations conspire and the peoples plot in vain? You will rule them with an iron scepter; you will dash them to pieces like pottery. Serve the LORD with fear and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry and you be destroyed in your way, for his wrath can flare up in a moment. Blessed are all who take refuge in him. References and Bibliography Brown, F. Oxford Clarendon Press,

**Chapter 3 : Nimrod - Wikipedia**

*The Book of Nimrod is a dramatic series which delves into the dark world of Esteban "Nimrod" Santiago, a local hustler who gets a little girl in a back alley deal. He raises this innocent child as his own, but with his own twisted sense of parental guidance.*

I believe the answer is staring us right in the face! Look at Genesis It tells us that Eber lived years after he became the father of Peleg. Check out Genesis To Eber were born two sons: Eber is the man whose name is that from which we get the term "Hebrew. After Eber had Peleg, he lived years. What happened in those years? Nimrod ruled as king of the world! In Egypt, he was known as Osiris. As we have already seen, Osiris was known as the King of kings and Lord of lords! So, what we see here is a king over the whole world, who eventually left his first capital in Babylon and set up his new headquarters in Egypt! So, in essence, what we have in the Exodus scriptures is an accurate statement by the time God says that to Abram. My friend LA Marzulli is at the time of this writing currently working on a new book called, " The Cosmic Chess Match " which deals with the moves and counter-moves between God and Lucifer. I have often thought about the same thing when looking at history, current events and prophecy. You can see these constant movements on the "Chess Board of Life" being played out. But I have never seen the moves and counter moves so well played out, than at the beginning of the "new game" that appears to have started shortly after the Flood of Noah. The first game played out pretty quick. God makes man in His own image and they have a great relationship together. Lucifer gets jealous and tries to break up the relationship. Lucifer then tries to mess up the seed in order to subvert this judgement. He nearly succeeds, but God finds ONE family that is still pure enough to preserve the promised Seed. Within a hundred years after the Flood, he has a new champion player on the board. God lets the game play out a bit. Just as it looks like Lucifer may have a winning angle lining up, God makes a masterful move and confounds the languages. Nimrod is down but not out. The Devil still has his power-player in hand. God allows him to move this player into position again. Then, God introduces his own new key player. By the time Abram was born, Nimrod was still in the land of Shinar. In fact, that was a big part of the reason why God called Abram out of Ur of the Chaldees which was just south of Babylon in the first place. And this is where "the game" starts to get really interesting. The Book of Jasher lays it out beautifully. Chapter 12 starts off with a very similar tale to that of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego , the three Hebrew slaves that - in the same place - King Nebuchadnezzar would throw into a fiery furnace hundreds of years later. In this case, the king is Nimrod and it is Abram who has been found guilty and thrown into and yet preserved by God in the furnace. And Haran was eighty-two years old when he died in the fire of Casdim. And the king, princes, and inhabitants of the land, seeing that Abram was delivered from the fire, they came and bowed down to Abram. And all the kings, princes and servants gave Abram many gifts of silver and gold and pearl, and the king and his princes sent him away, and he went in peace. And from that day forward Abram inclined the hearts of the sons of men to serve the Lord. And Sarai, wife of Abram, was barren; she had no offspring in those days. And the king dreamed that all his troops sank in that river and died, and the king took flight with three men who were before him and he escaped. And the king looked at these men and they were clothed in princely dresses as the garments of kings, and had the appearance and majesty of kings. And the king was grieved at the sight, and he awoke out of his sleep and his spirit was agitated; and he felt a great terror. And in the morning the king rose from his couch in fear, and he ordered all the wise men and magicians to come before him, when the king related his dream to them. And a wise servant of the king, whose name was Anuki, answered the king, saying, "This is nothing else but the evil of Abram and his seed which will spring up against my Lord and king in the latter days. And as to what thou hast said concerning three men which thou didst see like unto thyself, and which did escape, this means that only thou wilt escape with three kings from the kings of the earth who will be with thee in battle. And that which thou sawest of the river which turned to an egg as at first, and the young bird plucking out thine eye, this means nothing else but the seed of Abram which will slay the king in latter days. Now therefore my king, surely thou knowest that it is now fifty-two years since thy sages saw this at the birth of Abram, and if my king will suffer Abram to live

in the earth it will be to the injury of my lord and king, for all the days that Abram liveth neither thou nor thy kingdom will be established, for this was known formerly at his birth; and why will not my king slay him, that his evil may be kept from thee in latter days? And Eliezer said to Abram, Hasten, rise up and save thy soul, that thou mayest not die through the hands of the king, for thus did he see in a dream concerning thee, and thus did Anuki interpret it, and thus also did Anuki advise the king concerning thee. And Abram said to his father, "Dost thou not know that the king thinketh to slay me, and to annihilate my name from the earth by the advice of his wicked counsellors? Now whom hast thou here and what hast thou in this land? Arise, let us go together to the land of Canaan, that we may be delivered from his hand, lest thou perish also through him in the latter days. Dost thou not know or hast thou not heard, that it is not through love that Nimrod giveth thee all this honor, but it is only for his benefit that he bestoweth all this good upon thee? And if he do unto thee greater good than this, surely these are only vanities of the world, for wealth and riches cannot avail in the day of wrath and anger. Now therefore hearken to my voice, and let us arise and go to the land of Canaan, out of the reach of injury from Nimrod; and serve thou the Lord who created thee in the earth and it will be well with thee; and cast away all the vain things which thou pursuest. It shows how Haran died before his father Terah. In fact it totally elaborates on Genesis It also helps to explain the myth of Osiris as it relates to Nimrod. For instance, we are all familiar with the " All Seeing Eye. Remember what I wrote concerning Sargon pictured right from the last blog? So, if the losing of the eye represents his death, we can now clearly "see" the other symbolic reference here. Through the cult of Osiris, the "All Seeing - remaining - Eye" seems to indicate a return. This is further confirmed by the numerous tales and iconography associated with Osiris - such as the Ankh and the Phoenix - both of which refer to resurrection. Again, Anuki said this would happen, " So, this seems to confirm our thesis concerning who the End Time Anti-Christ is. He is the one who "was, is not and yet shall be" - the first of the seven heads of the Beast John described in Revelation Look at the chart again. The verbage used here, "let us go to the land Canaan As things began to heat up with Nimrod, apparently, Noah and Shem decided to "get out of Dodge-Shinar" too. This was the beginning of the promise! In AD, the United Nations signed the decree that would ultimately lead to the forming of Israel as a nation again the following year. Now, I understand that those dates are based on the Gregorian calendar and not the Hebrew, but to me that just makes it all that much more amazing! Only God could do that! At first, Bible students may see the Jasher account as contradicting Genesis It is not a contradiction. Jasher simply gives you more detail than Genesis does. Genesis 11 tells us that Abram left Ur, apparently with intentions of going to Canaan, but they instead settled in Haran. Terah took his son Abram, his grandson Lot son of Haran, and his daughter-in-law Sarai, the wife of his son Abram, and together they set out from Ur of the Chaldeans to go to Canaan. But when they came to Haran, they settled there. Terah lived years, and he died in Harran. It just says they settled in Herran and then it tells you how long Terah lived. Jasher fills in some gaps in the story. Apparently, the fiery furnace event happened when Abram was The dream of Nimrod happened two years later. Abram went into hiding at age 52, then had a discussion with his dad about leaving. They left for Canaan, but stayed in Haran for three years instead. It was during that time that God told Abram that He would greatly bless him if he kept His commandments. This happened when Abram was 53 in the year BC. By age 55 after living in Haran for 3 years , God told Abram to go to Canaan. Then in chapter 13, we learn that Noah dies and that Abram was 58 years old when that happens. Eventually, after a number of years, war and other circumstances cause Abram to move back to Haran to see his family. But God appears to him again and tells him to get back to Canaan. Now therefore arise, go forth from this place, thou, thy wife, and all belonging to thee, also every one born in thy house and all the souls thou hast made in Haran, and bring them out with thee from here, and rise to return to the land of Canaan. And Abram went and returned to the land of Canaan, according to the word of the Lord. And Lot the son of his brother Haran went with him, and Abram was seventy-five years old when he went forth from Haran to return to the land of Canaan. I am including all of this to show that books like Jasher have tremendous value. Meanwhile, during those twenty years or so that Abram was bouncing back and forth between Haran and Canaan, Nimrod was also doing some traveling of his own. Though Nimrod still reigned from the area of Babylon, he regularly made trips to other parts of his kingdom. Apparently, one of his favorite spots was Egypt - the land from which he would eventually rule the

ancient world - even after his death.

**Chapter 4 : The Two Babylons - Wikipedia**

*The season finale of THE BOOK OF NIMROD is fast approaching (Tuesday, May 17, @ 9pm on The Book of Nimrod youtube channel)! The end will leave you screaming for more, and more is coming.*

After the flood, beyond the time of Abraham, there was another story extremely important to the legacy of Babylon: Lets go back to the time right after the flood; and see what unfolded. Abraham had a son: Isaac had two twin sons: Jacob would go on to have a very special position, in regards to this Holy bloodline. He would be the one God would rename Israel - the father of the Israeli people. According to the ancients, the firstborn son was of a special family significance. He retained a number of privileges within the family. The two never really saw anything "eye to eye. Their battle, it seems, would never end. So, in order to discover an important piece of Mystery Babylon, we may need to go back in time, a couple hundred years, to revisit the times of Nimrod, himself. He was even said to have thrown Abraham into a fiery furnace - because he would not worship his idol s. Nimrod was so amazed that he reportedly sent Abraham on his way, and gave him great riches, as well as his own freedom. But, the confrontations between the family of Nimrod and the family of Abraham was far from over. According to a number of ancient sources, Nimrod wore clothes which seemed to have "magical" properties. These clothes were said to have been the clothes of Adam himself; clothes of which God made for him, as soon he realized he was naked in the Garden! They eventually landed with Noah. Nimrod understood that he could wear the same clothes, animals would do the same thing around him! This, probably, could be one of the reasons he was said to be a "mighty hunter" of old: And Cush begat Nimrod: After his uncle Shem killed him, Semiramis took over the "reigns" of Babylon. We also know that Semiramis had a child - a child she called Nimrod "re-born. One day, one of these subsequent "Nimrods" went hunting. He had acquired these same clothes of Adam, naturally, because he was now in power; and used them in his hunts. So, Esau had a plot against this "reborn" Nimrod. Waiting for the time this Nimrod would be walking near him, he waited; in ambush. After a long fight, Esau eventually killed this reborn Nimrod, and took his clothes. It was a rough ambush. Esau was absolutely exhausted from this struggle. He ran all the way home; to the place where Jacob was staying. Once he got to Jacob, he begged him for something to eat. This leads us to a very famous story in the Bible: And Jacob said, Sell me this day thy birthright. And Esau said, Behold, I am at the point to die: Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentiles; and he did eat and drink, and rose up, and went his way: Although Esau was out of the birthright of this Holy bloodline, he did gain another, it seems, through his actions: So, Israel and Rome - two close but entirely different groups of people at least as far as their moral codes, their culture, etc. Yes, the story of Esau did allow for a royal "changing of the guard," in regards to the spiritual authority and dominance of ancient Babylon. Babylon - the city - would eventually fall to dust; but the spirit of Babylon would live in. At one time, it was Cush and Nimrod; then Semiramis; then here subsequent "reborn" Nimrods. He stripped the "royal" clothes off of one of these "Nimrods," and kept this symbol of Babylonian majesty for his self. Tradition says that he buried the clothes, somewhere. Eventually, maybe members of his own family could have dug them up, and passed them on, in secret, to up-and-coming rulers of authority. Interestingly enough, the Roman Empire would have its place as a majestic, world-dominating system of authority! Although the influences of ancient Babylon - political and religious - had begun to spread throughout many facets of the old world, its majesty was once held by the rulers in charge. Now, at least in some respects, the dominating influence and power could have been transferred, via Esau, to another, more-powerful city and empire: We will see, in The Rise of Mystery Babylon , how the majesty of ancient Babylon would shift - from one empire to another; from one belief system to another - eventually becoming the root-system of many modern belief systems of religion and governments we see today. From the Creation to Jacob, trans. Henrietta Szold Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, , Encyclopedia of Biblical Personalities. Mesorah Publications, , Notes for Volume One and Two, trans. Loizeaux Brothers, , 21, 23, Albinus Alcuin Pomeroy, Washington: Weisman, Who is Esau-Edom? Weisman Publications, , Rivington, , Copyright , Brett T.

Chapter 5 : Book of Jasher, Chapter 7

*A local drug dealer gets a little girl, Simply named Baby, in a back alley deal. He raises her as his own but with his own twisted sense of parental guidance.*

Nimrod is arguably one of the most important people in the early parts of the Old Testament, but there is very little said about him in scripture overall. However, what is said changes the entire course of human history, mostly because of where he was from. Nimrod was the son of Cush, the grandson of Ham, and the great grandson of Noah. According to both scripture and history, Cushites were known for their black skin. Probably of foreign origin; Cush or Ethiopia, the name of a son of Ham, and of his territory; also of an Israelite "Chush, Cush, Ethiopia. The following map shows the African territory that the Bible refers to as Cush. As we can see on the following map, Shinar is very close to Africa. For those that believe the Bible is the inspired word of God, there is no question that major portions of the Middle East were established by dark skinned Africans. The same dark skinned Africans are related to Nimrod through his grandfather Ham, so there is no reason to believe that Nimrod was anything other than black. This brings us to another rarely made connection to Nimrod is Abraham. Abraham lived in Ur, which was located in Babylon, and fell under the rule of Nimrod. According to Islamic belief, Abraham and Nimrod were adversaries. While I do not put spiritual stock in the Quran, it does contain several interesting stories concerning people in the Bible. He was a mighty hunter before the LORD: He became a fearless hunter in defiance of the Lord. The reason this is viewed as a possibility of being negative is due to the Hebrew word used: It is believed by some that Nimrod was a hunter of humans. While this may be tradition, the story is not found in scripture. Unfortunately, there is no way to verify if there is any truth to the claim that he hunted men for sport. This same verse also gives rise to the theory that Nimrod began changing into a nephilim. There are several reasons turning into a nephilim is not what happened, but before we get into that, I want to share this email I received. I recently watched an excellent YouTube series on the high-tech society before the flood which seems to indicate that mankind had become very high-tech prior to the flood which would certainly back the Enochian book claims of the fallen angels trading, I think technology, for worship and such. As I said I am curious and have no minister in my area who will even broach this subject. With that said, there is a concept in the works probably already ready to go, that would turn adult humans into animal-human hybrids. Mighty one is two words in English, but it is only one in Hebrew, gibbor. The plural of gibbor is gibborim, which we are going to define now. It is a direct reference to power, not height or stature. The reason it is even associated with giants is because it appears in a verse with giants, which brings us to Exhibit B. Exhibit B "The Nephilim Became Mighty Ones In order to fully grasp why attempting to reinterpret the word gibborim as meaning nephilim is incorrect, we are going to compare two verses. The giants were hybrids by birth, and therefore had no need to become gibborim. Exhibit C "Hebrews Were Called Mighty Ones Perhaps the most damning piece of evidence for this theory is that there are other Hebrews that are described as gibborim, but not once does anyone try to make the claim that they turned into nephilim. The Tachmonite that sat in the seat, chief among the captains; the same was Adino the Eznite: As we continue to dig, we see that the theory falls apart in three more places in scripture as well. We see the same indication with the nephilim in Genesis 6: They were not born gibborim powerful rulers, in the context of the verse. When we see theories like these, we really need dig deeper into scripture for the truth. Yes, but is it probable or likely? Because the same word is used to refer to individuals that were clearly not hybrids. If we are to cast a blanket use over the word gibborim, we are forced to assume that David had nephilim as his personal guard in direct disobedience to God. If we are choosing to selectively apply the definition to Nimrod and no one else, then we need to explain why we are applying a unique definition to him and no one else. The most likely scenario is that Nimrod simply became someone very powerful, well respected, and feared because of his actions, not that he started to transform into a hybrid angel-human giant. The Bible does not tell us whether or not Nimrod had any children, but there are stories and legends floating around. Chances are that he did have children because he was a leader. Powerful leaders usually had multiple women and multiple children. One such belief is that Nimrod had a wife named

Semiramis and a son named Tammuz. Although Semiramis does not appear in scripture, Tammuz does, but is not linked to Nimrod. Christmas Connection Tammuz worship often included the erection and decoration of a tree, which passed on into modern culture as the Christmas Tree. The historian Josephus says a lot concerning Nimrod and directly links him to the tower of Babel. He was the grandson of Ham, the son of Noah, a bold man, and of great strength of hand. He persuaded them not to ascribe it to God, as if it were through his means they were happy, but to believe that it was their own courage which procured that happiness. He also gradually changed the government into tyranny, seeing no other way of turning men from the fear of God, but to bring them into a constant dependence on his power. He also said he would be revenged on God, if he should have a mind to drown the world again; for that he would build a tower too high for the waters to reach. And that he would avenge himself on God for destroying their forefathers. Now the multitude were very ready to follow the determination of Nimrod, and to esteem it a piece of cowardice to submit to God; and they built a tower, neither sparing any pains, nor being in any degree negligent about the work: It was built of burnt brick, cemented together with mortar, made of bitumen, that it might not be liable to admit water. When God saw that they acted so madly, he did not resolve to destroy them utterly, since they were not grown wiser by the destruction of the former sinners; but he caused a tumult among them, by producing in them diverse languages, and causing that, through the multitude of those languages, they should not be able to understand one another. Moreso, based on the words of Josephus, Nimrod may have hunted believers for sport. Again, not in scripture, but it does seem to be the missing piece that ties up a couple of loose ends: Nimrod is directly linked to the building of The Tower of Babel. Suggested Reading Images of Deception:

### Chapter 6 : Nimrod Part The Book of Jasher | Biblepaedia

*A little girl, named Baby, is sold to a drug dealer and both of their lives change forever. KĀ¼ĀŠĀ¼k bir kĀ±z bir uyuĀŸturucu satĀ±cĀ±sĀ± satĀ±lmaktadĀ±r. hayatĀ± sonsuza kadar deĀŸiĀŸir.*

### Chapter 7 : Books by Nimrod (Author of Rosa parks )

*If you're looking for more in-depth historical insights to the history of Nimrod and his times, you may find this book disappointing. The picture painted in this fictionalized story may give you some feel for the times, but don't put too much stock in the accurate historicity of the narrative.*

### Chapter 8 : Nimrod | Biblical Figure & Historicity | blog.quintoapp.com

*Nimrod has lent his name to our vocabulary: today, a "nimrod" is "a hunting expert or devotee." (And, for a brief time in the s, nimrod was a less-than-heroic slang term for "geek" or "socially awkward person.") Nimrod appears as a character in the mythology of many ancient cultures; he shows up in Hungarian, Greek, Arabic.*

### Chapter 9 : Legacy of Nimrod

*Book of Jasher, Chapter 27 1 And Esau at that time, after the death of Abraham, frequently went in the field to hunt. 2 And Nimrod king of Babel, the same was Amraphel, also frequently went with his mighty men to hunt in the field, and to walk about with his men in the cool of the day.*