Praying Revival? Here is some history on Nineveh not included in your Bible - posted by Trekker, on: 2012/7/27 4:59

NINEVEH

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For other uses, see Nineveh (disambiguation).

Nineveh (English pronunciation: /nɪˈvɛːə/; Akkadian: Ninwe; Classical Syriac: نينو вئ; Hebrew: נינער; Latin: Nineve; Arabic: نينوى; Persian: نينوي) was an ancient Assyrian city on the eastern bank of the Tigris River, and capital of the Neo Assyrian Empire. Its ruins are across the river from the modern-day major city of Mosul, in the Ninawa Governorate of Iraq.

Nineveh

Nineveh
Location in Iraq
Coordinates: 36°21′34″N 43°09′10″E

Etyymology

The origin of the name Nineveh is obscure. Possibly it meant originally the seat of Ishtar, since Nina was one of the Babylonian names of that goddess. The ideogram means "house or place of fish," and was perhaps due to popular etymology (comp. Aramaic "nuna," denoting "fish").

Geography

Ancient Nineveh's mound-ruins of Kouyunjik and Nabnus are located on a level part of the plain near the confluence of the Tigris and the Khosr Rivers within a 7 km² (1732 acres) area circumscribed by a 12-kilometre (7.5 mi) brick rampart. This whole extensive space is now one immense area of ruins overlaid in parts by new suburbs of the city of Mosul.

Nineveh was an important junction for commercial routes crossing the Tigris. Occupying a central position on the great highway between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean, thus uniting the East and the West, wealth flowed into it from many sources, so that it became one of the greatest of all the region's ancient cities, and the capital of the Neo Assyrian Empire.

History

Nineveh was one of the oldest and greatest cities in antiquity. The area was settled as early as 6000 BC and, by 3000 BC, had become an important religious center for worship of the Assyrian goddess Ishtar. The early city (and subsequent buildings) were constructed on a fault line and, consequently, suffered damage from a number of earthquakes. One such event destroyed the first temple of Ishtar which was then rebuilt in 2260 BC by the Akkadian king Manishtusu. Texts from the Hellenistic period and later offer an eponymous Ninus as the founder of Nineveh, although there is no historical basis for this. The historic Nineveh is mentioned about 1800 BC as a center of worship of Ishtar, whose cult was responsible for the city's early importance. The goddess's statue was sent to Pharaoh Amenhotep III of Egypt in the 14th century BC, by orders of the king of Mitanni. The Assyrian city of Nineveh became one of Mitanni's vassals for nearly a century until the mid 14th century BC, when the Assyrian king Ashur-uballit I reclaimed it in 1365 BC while overthrown the Mitanni Empire.

There is no large body of evidence to show that Assyrian monarchs built at all extensively in Nineveh during the 2nd millennium BC; it appears to have been originally an "Assyrian provincial town"). Later monarchs whose inscriptions have appeared on the high city include Shalmaneser I and Tiglath-Pileser I, both of whom were active builders in Assyria; the former had founded Calah (Nimrud). Nineveh had to wait for the Neo Assyrian Empire, particularly from the time of A
shurnasirpal II (ruled 883–859 BC) onward, for a considerable architectural expansion. Thereafter successive monarchs such as Sargon II, Esarhaddon, Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal kept in repair and founded new palaces, temples to SÂ°n, Ashur, Nergal, ÂŠamaÂš, Ishtar, and Nabi of Borsippa.

Refined low-relief section of a bull-hunt frieze from Nineveh, alabaster, c. 695 BC (Pergamon Museum), Berlin.

The king hunting lion from the North Palace, Nineveh seen at the British Museum.

It was Sennacherib who made Nineveh a truly magnificent city (c. 700 BC). He laid out new streets and squares and built within it the famous "palace without a rival", the plan of which has been mostly recovered and has overall dimensions of about 503 by 242 metres (1,650 Â— 794 ft). It comprised at least 80 rooms, many of which were lined with sculpture. A large number of cuneiform tablets were found in the palace. The solid foundation was made out of limestone blocks and mud bricks; it was 22 metres (72 ft) tall. In total, the foundation is made of roughly 2,680,000 cubic metres (3,505,308 cu yd) of brick (approximately 160 million bricks). The walls on top, made out of mud brick, were an additional 20 metres (66 ft) tall. Some of the principal doorways were flanked by colossal stone door figures weighing up to 30,000 kilograms (30 t); they included many winged lions or bulls with a man's head. These were transported 50 kilometres (31 mi) from quarries at Balatai and they had to be lifted up 20 metres (66 ft) once they arrived at the site, presumably by a ramp. There are also 3,000 metres (9,843 ft) of stone panels carved in bas-relief, that include pictorial records documenting every construction step including carving the statues and transporting them on a barge. One picture shows 44 men towing a colossal statue. The carving shows three men directing the operation while standing on the Colossus. Once the statues arrived at their destination the final carving was done. Most of the statues weigh between 9,000 and 27,000 kilograms (19,842 and 59,525 lb).

The stone carvings in the walls include many battle scenes, impalings and scenes showing Sennacherib's men parading the spoils of war before him. He also bragged about his conquests: he wrote of Babylon "Its inhabitants, young and old, I did not spare, and with their corpses I filled the streets of the city." He later wrote about a battle in Lachish "And Hezekiah h of Judah who had not submitted to my yoke...him I shut up in Jerusalem his royal city like a caged bird. Earthworks I threw up against him, and anyone coming out of his city gate I made pay for his crime. His cities which I had plundered I had cut off from his land."

At this time the total area of Nineveh comprised about 7 square kilometres (1,730 acres), and fifteen great gates penetrated its walls. An elaborate system of eighteen canals brought water from the hills to Nineveh, and several sections of a magnificently constructed aqueduct erected by Sennacherib were discovered at Jerwan, about 65 kilometres (40 mi) distant. The enclosed area had more than 100,000 inhabitants (maybe closer to 150,000), about twice as many as Babylon at the time, placing it among the largest settlements worldwide.

Nineveh's greatness was short-lived. In around 627 BC after the death of its last great king Ashurbanipal, the Neo-Assyrian empire began to unravel due to a series of bitter civil wars, and Assyria was attacked by its former vassals, the Babylonians and Medes. From about 616 BC, in a coalition with the Scythians and Cimmerians, they besieged Nineveh, sacking the town in 612 BC, after which it was razed to the ground. Most of the people in the city who could not escape to the last Assyrian strongholds in the north and west were either massacred or deported out of the city. Many unburied skeletons were found by the archaeologists at the site. The Assyrian empire then came to an end by 605 BC, the Medes and Babylonians dividing its colonies between them.

Following the defeat in 612 BC, the site remained largely unoccupied for centuries with only a scattering of Assyrians living amid the ruins until the Sassanian period, although Assyrians continue to live in the surrounding area to this day. The city is mentioned again in the Battle of Nineveh in 627 AD, which was fought between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Sassanian Empire of Persia near the ancient city. From the Arab conquest 637 CE until modern times the city of Mosul on the opposite bank of the river Tigris became the successor of ancient Nineveh.

**BIBLICAL NINEVEH**

In the Bible, Nineveh is first mentioned in Genesis 10:11: "Ashur left that land, and built Nineveh". Some modern translations interpret "Ashur" in the Hebrew of this verse as the country "Assyria" rather than a person, thus making Nimrod the builder of Nineveh.

Though the Books of Kings and Books of Chronicles talk a great deal about the Assyrian empire, Nineveh itself is not again noticed till the days of Jonah, when it is described (Jonah 3:3ff; 4:11) as an "exceedingly great city of three days jour
ney in breadth”. But it is also possible that it took three days to cover all its neighborhoods by walking, which would match the size of ancient Nineveh. The ruins of Kouyunjik, Nimrud, Karamles and Khorsabad form the four corners of an irregular quadrangle. The ruins of Nineveh, with the whole area included within the parallelogram they form by lines drawn from the one to the other, are generally regarded as consisting of these four sites. The book of Jonah depicts Nineveh as a wicked city worthy of destruction. God sent Jonah to preach, and the Ninevites fasted and repented. As a result, God spared the city; when Jonah protests against this, God states He is showing pity for the population who are ignorant of the difference between right and wrong (“who cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand”) and the animals in the city.

Nineveh was the flourishing capital of the Assyrian empire (2 Kings 19:36); and ostensibly was the home of King Sennacherib, King of Assyria, during the Biblical reign of King Hezekiah and the prophetic career of Isaiah. According to scripture, Nineveh was also the place where Sennacherib died at the hands of his two sons, who then fled to the land of “rrt Ura ru.” (Isa. 37:37-38). The book of the prophet Nahum is almost exclusively taken up with prophetic denunciations against this city. Its ruin and utter desolation are foretold (Nahum 1:14; 3:19, etc.). Its end was strange, sudden, tragic. (Nahum 2:6Ā–11) According to the Bible, it was God’s doing, his judgment on Assyria’s pride (Jonah Nah). In fulfillment of prophesy, God made “an utter end of the place”. It became a “desolation”. Zephaniah also (2:13Ā–15) predicts its destruction along with the fall of the empire of which it was the capital. Nineveh is also the setting in the Book of Tobit.

Nineveh’s repentance and salvation from evil is noted in the Gospel of Matthew (12:41) and the Gospel of Luke (11:32). To this day, oriental churches of the Middle East commemorate the three days Jonah spent inside the fish during the Fast of Nineveh. The faithful fast by refraining from food and drinks. Churches encourage followers to refrain from meat, fish and dairy products.

CLASSICAL HISTORY
Before the great archaeological excavations in the 19th century, historical knowledge of the great Assyrian empire and of its magnificent capital was almost wholly a blank. Other cities that had perished, such as Palmira, Persepolis, and Thebes, had left ruins to mark their sites and tell of their former greatness; but of this city, imperial Nineveh, not a single vestige seemed to remain, and the very place on which it had stood became only matter of conjecture.

In the days of the Greek historians Ctesias and Herodotus, 400 BC, Nineveh had become a thing of the past; and when Xenophon the historian passed the Retreat of the Ten Thousand the very memory of its name had been lost. It was buried out of sight.

In his History of the World (written c. 1616) Sir Walter Raleigh erroneously asserted (attributing the information to Johannes Naucerus c. 1425-1510), that Nineveh had originally had the name Campsor before Ninus supposedly rebuilt it. This was still regarded as correct information when news of Layard’s discoveries (see below) reached the west. Archaeology

EXCAVATION HISTORY
In 1842, French Consul General at Mosul, Paul-Â‰mile Botta began to search the vast mounds that lay along the opposite bank of the river. The Arabs whom he employed in these excavations, to their great surprise, came upon the ruins of a building at the mound of Khorsabad, which, on further exploration, turned out to be the royal palace of Sargon II, which was largely explored for sculptures and other precious relics.

Bronze lion from Nineveh.
In 1847 the young British adventurer Sir Austen Henry Layard explored the ruins. In the Kuyunjik mound Layard rediscovered in 1849 the lost palace of Sennacherib with its 71 rooms and colossal bas-reliefs. He also unearthed the palace and famous library of Ashurbanipal with 22,000 cuneiform clay tablets. Most of Layard's material was sent to the British Museum, but two large pieces were given to Lady Charlotte Guest and eventually found their way to the Metropolitan Museum. The study of the archaeology of Nineveh reveals the wealth and glory of ancient Assyria under kings such as Esarhaddon (681Â–669 BC) and Ashurbanipal (669Â–626 BC).

The work of exploration was carried on by George Smith, Hormuzd Rassam, and others, and a vast treasury of speci mens of Assyria was incrementally exhumed for European museums. Palace after palace was discovered, with their decorations and their sculptured slabs, revealing the life and manners of this ancient people, their arts of war and peace, the forms of their religion, the style of their architecture, and the magnificence of their monarchs.
The mound of Kouyunjik were excavated again by the archaeologists of the British Museum, led by Leonard William King, at the beginning of the twentieth century. Their efforts concentrated on the site of the Temple of Nabu, the god of writing, where another cuneiform library was supposed to exist. However, no such library was ever found: most likely, it had been destroyed by the activities of later residents.

The excavations started again in 1927, under the direction of Campbell Thompson, who had already taken part in King's expeditions. Some works were carried out outside Kouyunjik, for instance on the mound of Nebi Yunus, which was the ancient arsenal of Nineveh, or along the outside walls. Here, near the northwestern corner of the walls, beyond the pavement of a later building, the archaeologists found almost 300 fragments of prisms recording the royal annals of Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal, beside a prism of Esarhaddon which was almost perfect.

After the Second World War, several excavations were carried out by Iraqi archaeologists. From 1951 to 1958 Mohammed Ali Mustafa worked the site. The work was continued from 1967 through 1971 by Tariq Madhloom. Some additional excavation occurred by Manhal Jabur in 1980, and Manhal Jabur in 1987. For the most part, these digs focused on Nebi Yunus.

Most recently, British archaeologist and Assyriologist Professor David Stronach of the University of California, Berkeley conducted a series of surveys and digs at the site from 1987–1990, focusing his attention to the several gates and the existent mudbrick walls, as well as the system that supplied water to the city in times of siege. The excavation reports are in progress.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

Today, Nineveh's location is marked by two large mounds, Kouyunjik and Nab#299; Y#363;us "Prophet Jonah", and the remains of the city walls (about 12 kilometres (7 mi) in circumference). The Neo-Assyrian levels of Kouyunjik have been extensively explored. The other mound, Nab#299; Y#363;us, has not been as extensively explored because the re is an Arab Muslim shrine dedicated to that prophet on the site.

Kuyunjik - The ruin mound rises about 20 metres (66 ft) above the surrounding plain of the ancient city. It is quite broad, measuring about 800 by 500 metres (2,625 — 1,640 ft). Its upper layers have been extensively excavated and several Neo-Assyrian palaces and temples have been found there. A deep sounding by Max Mallowan revealed evidence of habitation as early as the 6th millennium BC. Today, there is little evidence of these old excavations other than weathered pits and earth piles. In 1990, the only Assyrian remains visible were those of the entry court and the first few chambers of the Palace of Sennacherib. Since that time, the palace chambers have received significant damage by looters due to the turmoils in the area. Portions of relief sculptures that were in the palace chambers in 1990 were seen on the antiquities market by 1996. Photographs of the chambers made in 2003 show that many of the fine relief sculptures there have been reduced to piles of rubble.

**Bull man excavated at Nebi Yunus by Iraqi archaeologists**

Nebi Yunus - located about 1 kilometre (0.6 mi) south of Kuyunjik, is the secondary ruin mound at Nineveh. On the basis of texts of Sennacherib, the site has traditionally been identified as the "armory" of Nineveh, and a gate and pavements excavated by Iraqis in 1954 have been considered to be part of the "armory" complex. Excavations in 1990 revealed a monumental entryway consisting of a number of large inscribed orthostats and "bull-man" sculptures, some apparently unfinished.

**City wall and gates**

**Simplified plan of ancient Nineveh showing city wall and location of gateways.**

The ruins of Nineveh are surrounded by the remains of a massive stone and mudbrick wall dating from about 700 BC. About 12 km in length, the wall system consisted of an ashlar stone retaining wall about 6 metres (20 ft) high surmounted by a mudbrick wall about 10 metres (33 ft) high and 15 metres (49 ft) thick. The stone retaining wall had a foresticking at one towers spaced about every 18 metres (59 ft). The stone wall and towers were topped by three-step merlons.

**Mashki Gate. Reconstructed.**

The city wall was fitted with fifteen monumental gateways. In addition to serving as checkpoints on entering and exiting the city, these structures were probably used as barracks and armories. With the inner and outer doors shut, the gateway
s were virtual fortresses. The bases of the walls of the vaulted passages and interior chambers of the gateway were lined with finely cut stone orthostats about 1 metre (3 ft) high. A stairway led from one of the interior chambers to the top of the mudbrick wall.

Five of the gateways have been explored to some extent by archaeologists:

**Mashki Gate**
Translated "Gate of the Watering Places", it was perhaps used to take livestock to water from the River Tigris which currently flows about 1.5 kilometres (0.9 mi) to the west. It has been reconstructed in fortified mudbrick to the height of the top of the vaulted passageway. The Assyrian original may have been plastered and ornamented.

**Nergal Gate**
Named for the god Nergal, it may have been used for some ceremonial purpose, as it is the only known gate flanked by stone sculptures of winged bull-men (lamassu). The reconstruction is conjectural, as the gate was excavated by Layard in the mid 19th century, and reconstructed in the mid 20th century.

**Adad Gate**
Restored Adad Gate
Named for the "god" Adad. A reconstruction was begun in the 1960s by Iraqis, but was not completed. The result is an uneasy mixture of concrete and eroding mudbrick, which nonetheless does give one some idea of the original structure. Fortunately, the excavator left some features unexcavated, allowing a view of the original Assyrian construction. The original brickwork of the outer vaulted passageway is well exposed, as is the entrance of the vaulted stairway to the upper levels. The actions of Nineveh's last defenders can be seen in the hastily built mudbrick construction which narrows the passageway from 4 to 2 metres (13 to 7 ft).

**Shamash Gate**
Eastern city wall and Shamash Gate.
Named for the Sun god Shamash, it opens to the road to Arbil. It was excavated by Layard in the 19th century. The stone retaining wall and part of the mudbrick structure were reconstructed in the 1960s. The mudbrick reconstruction has deteriorated significantly. The stone wall sticks outward about 20 metres (66 ft) from the line of main wall for a width of about 70 metres (230 ft). It is the only gate with such a significant projection. The mound of its remains towers above the surrounding terrain. Its size and design suggest it was the most important gate in Neo-Assyrian times.

**Halzi Gate**
Near the end of the eastern city wall. Exploratory excavations were undertaken here by the University of California expedition of 1989–90. There is an outward projection of the city wall, though not as pronounced as at the Shamash Gate. The entry passage had been narrowed with mudbrick to about 2 metres (7 ft) as at the Adad Gate. Human remains from the final battle of Nineveh were found in the passageway.

**Threats to Nineveh**
The site of Nineveh is exposed to decay of its reliefs by a lack of proper protective roofing, vandalism and looting holes dug into chamber floors. Future preservation is further compromised by the site's proximity to constantly expanding suburbs.

In an October 2010 report titled Saving Our Vanishing Heritage, Global Heritage Fund named Nineveh one of 12 sites most "on the verge" of irreparable destruction and loss, citing insufficient management, development pressures and looting as primary causes.

**Rogation of the Ninevites (Nineveh's Wish)**
Assyrians of the Ancient Church of the East, Chaldean Catholic Church, Syriac Catholic Church, and Assyrian Church of the East observe a fast called Ba'uta d-Ninwe or Bo'utho d-Ninwe (&1810;&1829;&1816;&1836;&1808; &1813;&1826;&1821;&1826;&1816;&1808;) which means Nineveh's Wish. Copts and Ethiopian Orthodox also maintain this fast.

See also

**Cities of the ancient Near East**
Isaac of Nineveh
Revivals And Church History :: Praying Revival? Here is some history on Nineveh not included in yur Bible

Historical urban community sizes
List of megalithic sites
Short chronology timeline
Tel Keppe

Notes

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References
Re: Praying Revival? Here is some history on Nineveh not included in yur Bible, on: 2012/7/27 9:23

Thanks Trekker for posting this. It was interesting to me, and though I’d bet you did not realize it when posting it, was very prophetic. You see, I am heading into this exact area; , and in a revelatory manner, the Lord spoke to me very clearly about the ministry and the sign of the prophet Jonah...

Jesus spoke of the sign of the prophet Jonah...and it is death, and resurrection. By life, accomplishing the impossible. Here is a man thrown into the sea and vanished under the waves...and three days later he arrives in another. It could well be that the very men who cast him in, met him later, at the same seaport.

All of the known world that day heard of Nineveh's repentance, and I'm sure those very seamen did too. Impossible! And wonderment and awe must have overcome them, and their report also must have retorted back to Nineveh too....and the word got out, just as Sodom's destruction went before the great prophet Abraham. These Jews know God! and beware.

But He answered and said to them, "An evil and adulterous generation seeks after a sign, and no sign will be given to it except the sign of the prophet Jonah."

I believe that the remnant Church has been in the "belly of the whale" so to speak, but in a very real way, and that soon, very soon, we will see the sign of Jonah; when he was spat up on that beach somewhere near Nineveh.

Yesterday, I went to a Museum visit: POMPEII..The city near Naples destroyed along with Herculaneum. It was world class and amazing to me, as I absorbed the artifacts and history of it all. It was also a Divine appointment; I realized some thing. God destroyed Pompeii.

There were many intricate statues of various demon-gods on almost everything; silver pots, iron furniture, cups, plates, and frescoes and reliefs...as though every activity was involved in honoring these gods and goddesses. There were open bath houses with open sexual activity, and the grossed of orgies with open homosexuality as the norm.

It was everywhere in these artifacts, and numbing to me. I got to thinking; Paul the APOSTLE invaded Italy about 25 years before the fire fell from Vesuvius. Pompeii had daily trade with Rome, and by that time, had surely heard the Gospel. My thought was that they had, and had surely rejected it.
Perhaps a lone prophet came through, or Barnabas, or one of Paul's crew; it of course could never be proven. But I think the distance and time line would make it a sure probability that they had heard the Gospel of Jesus, and surely been called to repent.

"If a trumpet is blown in a city will not the people tremble?

If a calamity occurs in a city has not the Lord done it?"

PS: If you don't have it, get TWO BABYONS, by Hislop. He refers to Ninus...and yes it is Nimrod....Who introduced WA R to the world, and conquered it, and with him came Satanic Babel-on; The pure worship of the host of heaven demons with the devil heading the parade....and that is exactly where Nineveh, and later Pompeii were.

Some of the sculptures retrieved from Nineveh were so foul that the British Museum prohibited there display...total bestial depravity.

Re: - posted by enid, on: 2012/7/27 9:31

For those who are not aware, The Two Babylon's by Hislop is fiction.

Re: Fiction? or exposing? I think the latter., on: 2012/7/27 11:15

"For those who are not aware, The Two Babylon's by Hislop is fiction." enid....

No, it is not fiction, but is sold as this, by the propaganda machine of the Roman Catholic church, and is a banned book in their congregations for obvious reasons; It names the RCC and her pope as agents of the Devil himself, and I agree with Hislop. The RCC today is the exact representation of her today.

There were 1300 satanic and foul temples in Rome, the seat of Satan, in the time of Christ. The RCC worships "saints" today on particular days...and in the 1800s over a hundred; each having a particular day, or time of the year. Isn't it odd, that the saints worshipped fall on the exact days today? hmmm. I wonder if...?

You may not agree with Hislop's deduction in Two Babylon's, that the Roman Catholic Church inherited the Crown of Satan as Babel-demon worship;as she marched through time....but in itself, Two Babylon's is simply a compilation of historical data, derived from hundreds and hundreds of scholars and historians reaching millenia.

Besides being a most brilliant scholar and author, he was motivated by a strong faith in His Lord and Master, Jesus of Nazareth. I quote Hislop:

Speaking of our mission on Earth and why he wrote the book:

"Is it merely that they themselves may be delivered from the wrath to come? No! It is that Zealous for the glory of their Lord, they may act the part of true witnesses, contend EARNESTLY for the faith ONCE delivered to the saints, and MAINTAIN the honor of Christ, in Opposition to him who blasphemously usurps his prerogatives..., and his surrogate: the Roman Papal Dominion.

and..."To such a part, amid so much growing lukewarmness, it is indispensable that the servants of Christ SET THEIR FACES LIKE A FLINT!"..

Why?...."For ALL who wish to perform their part as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, there is the strongest and richest encouragement.
With the Blood of Christ on the conscience, with the Spirit of Christ warm, and working in the heart, with our Father's Name on our forehead, and our life as well as our lips, consistently bearing "testimony" for God, we shall be prepared for every event."

BUT IT IS NOT COMMON GRACE THAT WILL DO FOR UNCOMMON TIMES!

We must live feel and act everyday as if we heard the words of the Great Captain of our salvation,

"To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne. "BE FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH, AND I WILL GIVE YOU A CROWN OF LIFE!"....Alexander Hislop.

So, are you a Catholic enid?