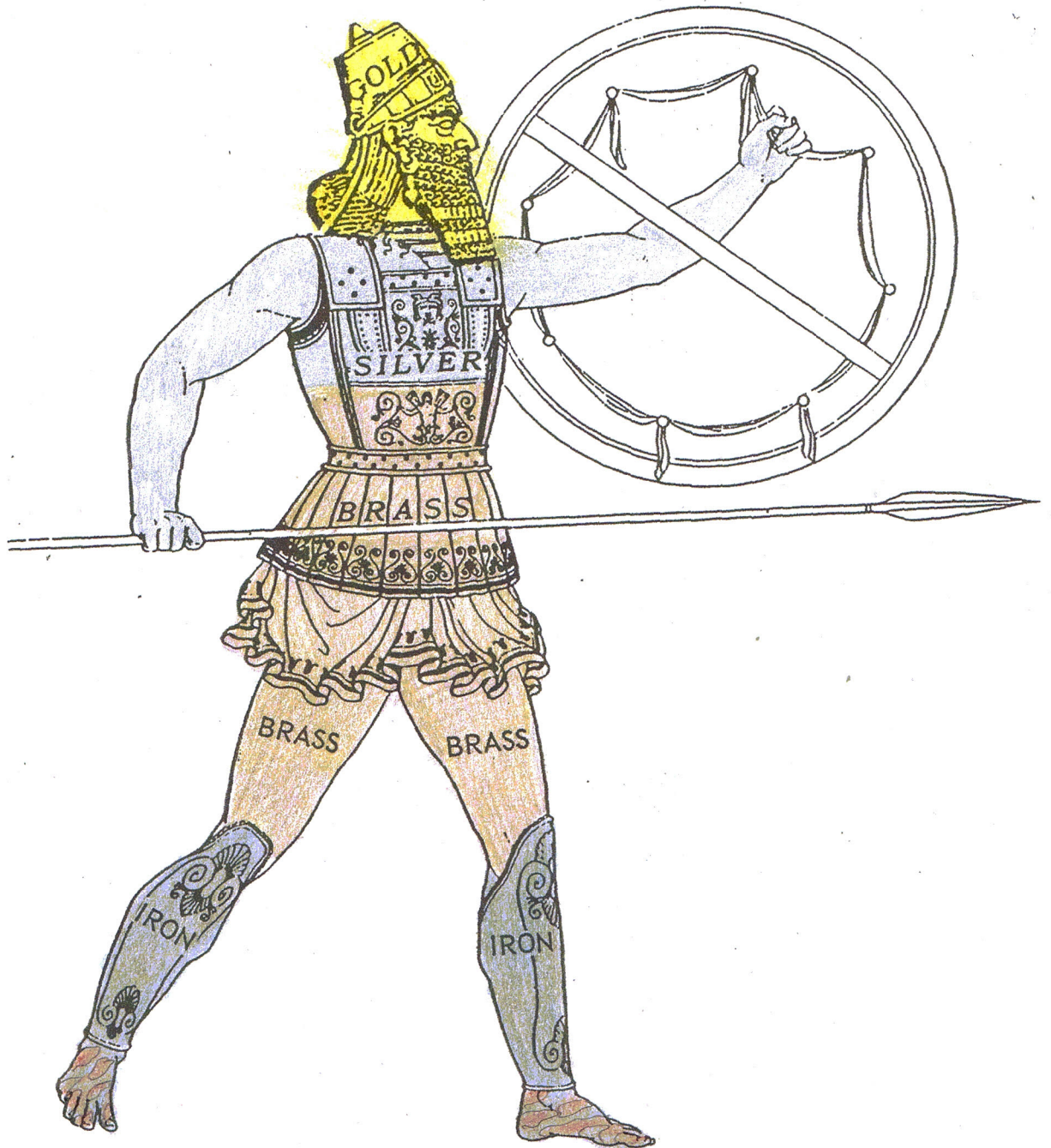


A 6000 YEAR WAR

DISCOURSE 7



THE FINAL BATTLES NEAR

SECTION 2

DISCOURSE: A formal and lengthy discussion of a subject, either written or spoken.

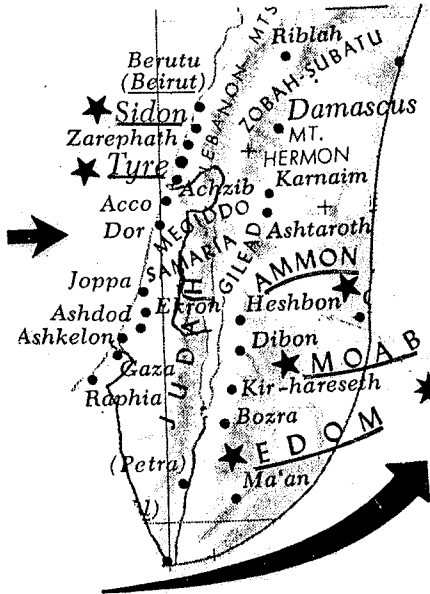
Mount Publications, Rt. 1, Box 298, Morriston, Fla. 32668

Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, God's servant. The adversary works through false prophets. ★ 3/10/1991

JEREMIAH ASV

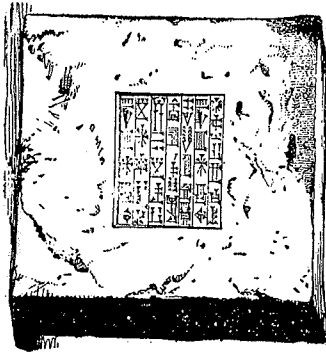
27 'In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah, came this word unto Jeremiah from Jehovah, saying, 2 Thus saith Jehovah to me: Make thee "bonds and "bars, and put them upon thy neck; 3 and send them to the king of *Edom, and to the king of *Moab, and to the king of the children of *Ammon, and to the king of *Tyre, and to the king of *Sidon, by the hand of the messengers that come to Jerusalem unto Zedekiah king of Judah; 4 and give them a charge unto their masters, saying, Thus saith Jehovah of hosts, the God of Israel, Thus shall ye say unto your masters: 5 "I have made the earth, the men and the beasts that are upon the face of the earth, "by my great power and by my outstretched arm; and I "give it unto whom it seemeth right unto me. 6 And now "have I given all these lands into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, "my servant; and the "beasts of the field also have I given him to serve him. 7 And "all the nations shall serve him, and his son, and his son's son, "until the time of his own land come: and then "many nations and great kings shall make him their bondman. 8 And it shall come to pass, that the nation and the kingdom which "will not serve the same Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, and that will not put their neck under the yoke of the king of Babylon, that nation will I punish, saith Jehovah, with the "sword, and with the famine, and with the pestilence, until I have consumed them by his hand. 9 But as for you, "hearken ye not to your prophets, nor to your diviners, nor to your dreams, nor to your soothsayers, nor to your sorcerers, that speak unto you, saying, ★ Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon: 10 for they prophesy a "lie unto you, to "remove you far from your land, and that I should "drive you out, and ye should perish. 11 But the nation that shall "bring their neck under the yoke of the king of Babylon, and serve him, that nation will I "let remain in their own land, saith Jehovah; and they shall till it, and dwell therein.

RAND McNALLY BIBLE ATLAS p.244



FALSE PROPHETS

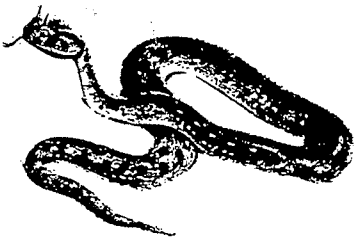
CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY V.1, p.325



BRICK OF BABYLON, TWELVE INCHES SQUARE.¹ ¹The inner inscription contains the name of Nebuchadnezzar.

★ II Peter 2 CT

1 But there-became also false-prophets among the people, as also among YOU there-will-be false-teachers, they-who will-introduce sects of-destruction, and denying the Despot having-bought them (in the market) leading-on themselves quick destruction.



12 And I spake to "Zedekiah king of Judah according to all these words, saying, "Bring your necks under the yoke of the king of Babylon, and serve him and his people, and live. 13 Why will ye "die, thou and thy people, by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence, as Jehovah hath spoken concerning the nation that will not serve the king of Babylon? 14 And "hearken not unto the words of the prophets that speak unto you, saying, Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon; for they prophesy a "lie unto you. 15 For "I have not sent them, saith Jehovah, but they prophesy "falsely in my name; that I may "drive you out, and that ye may perish, "ye, and the prophets that prophesy unto you.

16 Also I spake to the priests and to all this people, saying, Thus saith Jehovah: Hearken not to the words of your prophets that prophesy unto you, saying, Behold, the "vessels of Jehovah's house shall now shortly be brought again from Babylon; for they prophesy a "lie unto you. 17 Harken not unto them; serve the king of Babylon, and live: wherefore should this city "become a desolation? 18 But "if they be prophets, and if the word of Jehovah be with them, let them now "make intercession to Jehovah of hosts, that the vessels which are left in the house of Jehovah, and in the house of the king of Judah, and at Jerusalem, go not to Babylon. 19 For thus saith Jehovah of hosts concerning the "pillars, and concerning the sea, and concerning the bases, and concerning the residue of the vessels that are left in this city, 20 which Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon took not, when he "carried away captive Jeconiah the son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and all the nobles of Judah and Jerusalem; 21 yea, thus saith Jehovah of hosts, the God of Israel, concerning the vessels that are left in the house of Jehovah, and in the house of the king of Judah, and at Jerusalem: 22 They shall be "carried to Babylon, and there shall they be, until the "day that I visit them, saith Jehovah; then will I "bring them up, and restore them to this place.

Daniel was among those brought to Babylon. Daniel's record of Nebuchadnezzar's dream is the very base of prophecy concerning Gentile powers. ☆ Still future.

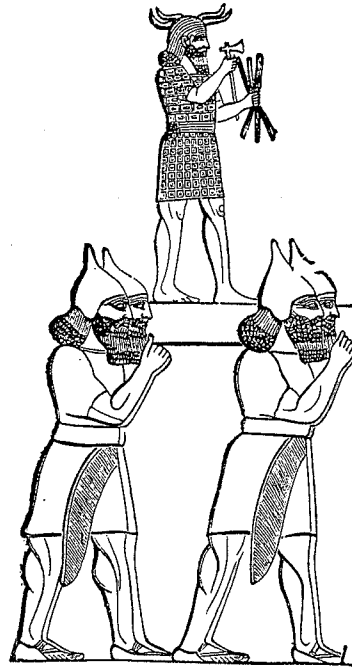
DANIEL 2 ASV

26 The king answered and said to Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar, Art thou able to make known unto me the dream which I have seen, and the interpretation thereof? 27 Daniel answered before the king, and said, The secret which the king hath demanded can neither wise men, enchanters, magicians, nor soothsayers, show unto the king; 28 but there is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets, and he hath made known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days. Thy dream, and the visions of thy head upon thy bed, are these: 29 as for thee, O king, thy thoughts came into thy mind upon thy bed, what should come to pass hereafter; and he that revealeth secrets hath made known to thee what shall come to pass. 30 But as for me, this secret is not revealed to me for any wisdom that I have more than any living, but to the intent that the interpretation may be made known to the king, and that thou mayest know the thoughts of thy heart.

31 Thou, O king, sawest, and, behold, a great image. This image, which was mighty, and whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; and the aspect thereof was terrible. 32 As for this image, its head was of fine gold, its breast and its arms of silver, its belly and its thighs of brass, 33 its legs of iron, its feet part of iron, and part of clay. 34 Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon its feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them in pieces. 35 Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken in pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing-floors; and the wind carried them away, so that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.

About 583 B.C.

BEL-TE-SHAZ'-ZAR, בִּלְטֶשְׁצַר "Bel's prince," i.e. prince whom Bel favours.



PROCESSION OF BEL.

CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY V.1, p.134

GESENIUS' LEXICON

בִּלְטֶשְׁצַר contr. from בִּלְטַל i. q. בִּלְטַל Bel, a domestic and chief god of the Babylonians, worshipped in the tower of Babel; Isa. 46:1; Jer. 50:2; 51:44, and Dan. chap. 14, LXX. The Greek and Roman writers (Diod. Sic. ii. 8, 9; Plin. xxxvii. 19; Cic. De Nat. Deorum, iii. 16) compare him with Jupiter; but however, we are not to understand this to be the father of the gods, of whom the Orientals knew nothing, but in accordance with the peculiar Babylonian theology, in which all rested on the worship of the stars, the planet Jupiter, stella Jovis (Cic. De Nat. Deor. ii. 20), which [some of] the Semitic nations worshipped supremely as a good demon and the author and guardian of all good fortune. It is therefore called by the Arabians السعد الأكبر "Greater Fortune." The planet Venus was worshipped with this planet (see לעשתרת, אֲשֶׁת־יָרֵחַ). Comp. בִּלְטַל, and see בִּלְטַל No. 5. The devotion to this worship is shewn by the proper names of the Babylonians compounded with the name Bel, as בִּלְטֶשְׁצַר, בִּלְטֶשְׁצַר, Belesys, Belibus, etc.

DANIEL 2 ASV

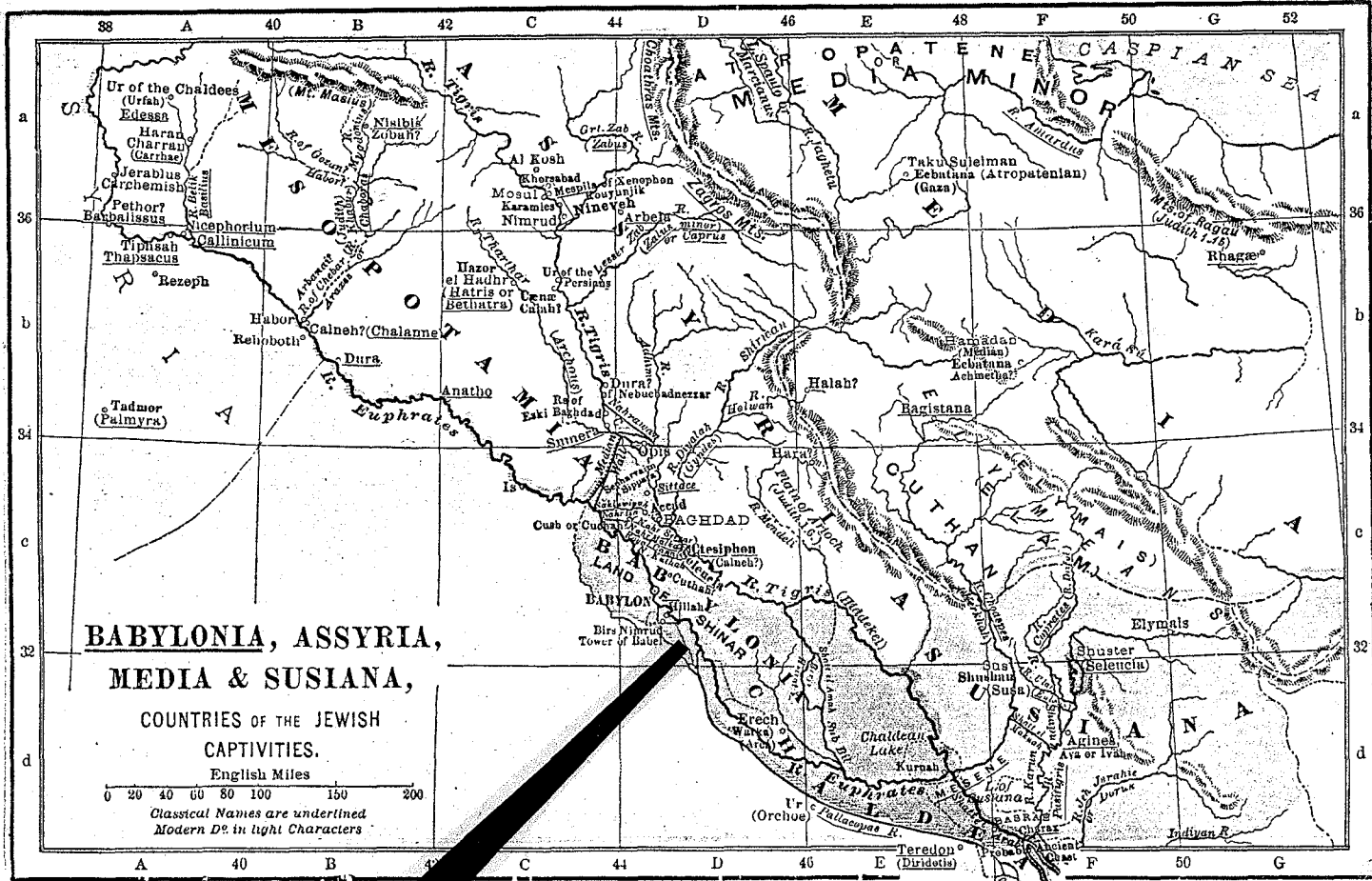
36 This is the dream; and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the king. 37 Thou, O king, art king of kings, unto whom the God of heaven hath given the kingdom, the power, and the strength, and the glory; 38 and wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the birds of the heavens hath he given into thy hand, and hath made thee to rule over them all: thou art the head of gold. 39 And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee; and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth. 40 And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron, forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things; and as iron that crusheth all these, shall it break in pieces and crush. 41 And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potters' clay, and part of iron, it shall be a divided kingdom; but there shall be in it of the strength of the iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay. 42 And as the toes of the feet were part of iron, and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken. 43 And whereas thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men; but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron doth not mingle with clay. 44 And in the days of those kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed, nor shall the sovereignty thereof be left to another people; but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever. 45 Forasmuch as thou sawest that a stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter; and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure.

NOTE THE PRESENCE OF THE ADVERSARY -- ZEUS.

V.28 What shall be in the latter days.

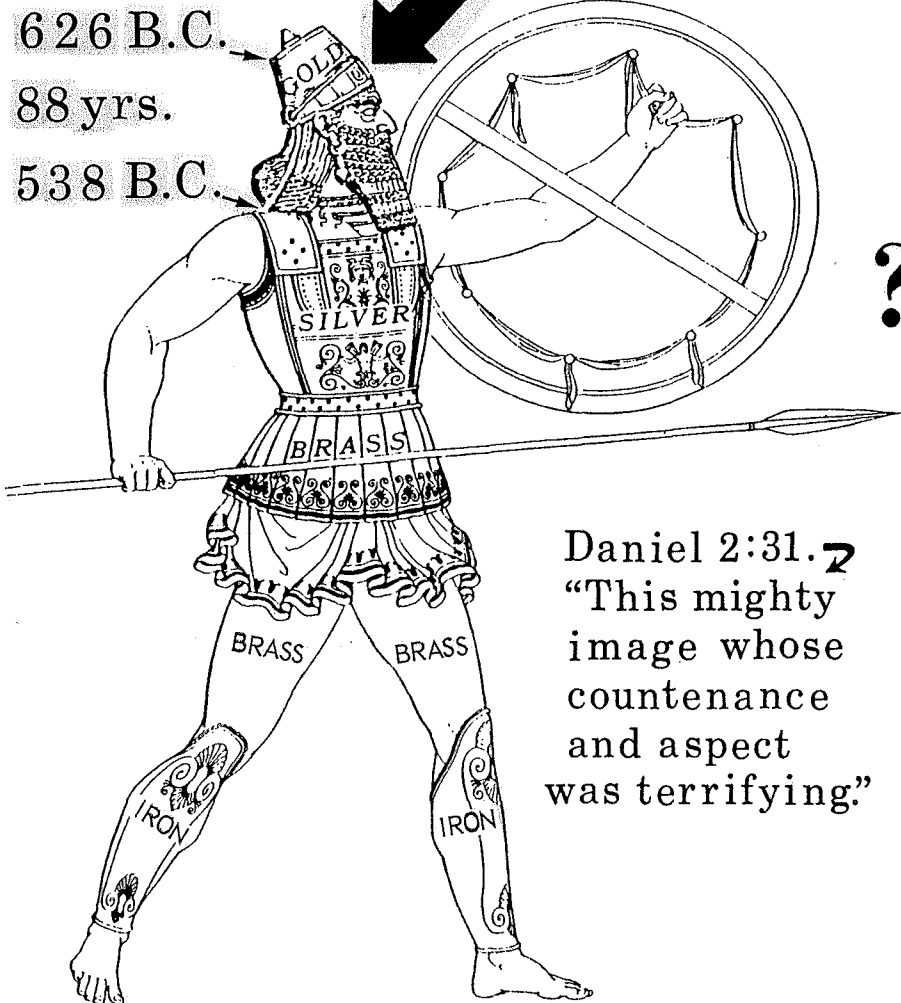
V.44 A kingdom that shall stand for ever.





**BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA,
MEDIA & SUSIANA,
COUNTRIES OF THE JEWISH
CAPTIVITIES.**
English Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 150 200
Classical Names are underlined
Modern D^s in light Characters

626 B.C.
88 yrs.
538 B.C.



Daniel 2:31. 2
"This mighty
image whose
countenance
and aspect
was terrifying."

DANIEL 2 ASV

36 This is the dream; and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the king. 37 Thou, O king, art a king of kings, unto whom the God of heaven hath given the kingdom, the power, and the strength, and the glory; 38 and whosoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the birds of the heavens hath he given into thy hand, and hath made thee to rule over them all: thou art the head of gold.

JEREMIAH 27 ASV

5 I have made the earth, the men and the beasts that are upon the face of the earth, by my great power and by my outstretched arm; and I give it unto whom it seemeth right unto me. 6 And now have I given all these lands into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, my servant; and the beasts of the field also have I given him to serve him. 7 And all the nations shall serve him, and his son, and his son's son, until the time of his own land come; and then many nations and great kings shall make him their bondman.

God uses the adversary's kingdom, enlarged by God, to punish Judah and give prophecy to Gentile powers.

JEREMIAH ASV

CHAP. XI ANTIQUITIES OF THE JEWS. 86

27 'In the beginning of the reign of ³Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah, came this word unto Jeremiah from Jehovah, saying, ² Thus saith Jehovah to me: Make thee "bonds and "bars, and put them upon thy neck; ³ and send them to the king of **★Edom**, and to the king of **★Moab**, and to the king of the children of **★Ammon**, and to the king of **★Tyre**, and to the king of **★Sidon**, by the hand of the messengers that come to Jerusalem unto ⁴Zedekiah king of Judah; ⁴ and give them a charge unto their masters, saying, Thus saith Jehovah of hosts, the God of Israel, Thus shall ye say unto your masters: ⁵ "I have made the earth, the men and the beasts that are upon the face of the earth, "by my great power and by my outstretched arm; and I "give it unto whom it seemeth right unto me. ⁶ And now "have I given all these lands into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, "my servant; and the "beasts of the field also have I given him to serve him.

A BIBLE ATLAS, Hurlbut, p.86

5. To these might be added Egypt, though outside of the Asiatic world. It soon shook off the yoke of Assyria and resumed its independence; but, endeavoring to contest with Babylon the empire of the East, it was defeated at Carchemish by Nebuchadnezzar and was compelled to retire from Asia. Some suppose that it was conquered by Babylon, and it is possible that for a few years Egypt may have recognized the supremacy of Nebuchadnezzar by paying tribute, but it was never a part of his empire.

The map of the Oriental world, as thus reconstructed, lasted about a century, though with varying boundary lines; as, for instance, Elam, or Susiana, sometimes formed a part of Babylonia, and at other times of Media. During this period Babylon was the metropolis of the East. It was raised to greatness by Nebuchadnezzar, who finished the Tower of Belus, raised the Hanging Gardens, and built great palaces. Two-thirds of the bricks unearthed in the ruins of Babylon bear his name. The city formed a square, on both sides of the Euphrates, covering an area of 130 miles, about that of the city and county of Philadelphia. It was surrounded with double walls, one of which is said to have been 300 feet high, and so wide that six chariots could be driven abreast along its summit. The greatness of the city, however, was short-lived. It was taken by the Medes and Persians, 536 B.C., and soon began to decline, though it remained in a decaying condition for nearly a thousand years afterward.

§ 1. Now when king Nebuchadnezzar had reigned forty-three years,* he ended his life. He was an active man, and more fortunate than the kings that were before him. Now Berosus makes mention of his actions in the third book of his Chaldaic History, where he says thus:—"When his father Nebuchodonosor [Nabopollassar] heard that the governor whom he had set over Egypt, and the places about Celesyria and Phœnicia, had revolted from him, while he was not himself able any longer to undergo the hardships [of war], he committed to his son Nebuchadnezzar, who was still but a youth, some parts of his army, and sent them against him. So when Nebuchadnezzar had given battle, and fought with the rebel, he beat him, and reduced the country from under his subjection, and made it a branch of his own kingdom; but about that time it happened that his father Nebuchodonosor [Nabopollassar] fell ill, and ended his life in the city of Babylon, when he had reigned twenty-one years;* and when he was made sensible, as he was in a little time, that his father, Nebuchodonosor [Nabopollassar], was dead, and having settled the affairs of Egypt, and the other countries, as also those that concerned the captive Jews, and Phœnicians, and Syrians, and those of the Egyptian nations, and having committed the conveyance of them to Babylon to certain of his friends, together with the gross of his army, and the rest of their ammunition and provisions, he went himself hastily, accompanied with a few others, over the desert, and came to Babylon. So he took upon him the management of public affairs, and of the kingdom which had been kept for him by one that was the principal of the Chaldeans, and he received the entire dominions of his father, and appointed, that when the captives came, they should be placed as colonies, in the most proper places of Babylonia; but then he adorned the temple of Belus, and the rest of the temples, in a magnificent manner, with the spoils he had taken in the war. He also added another city to that which was there of old, and rebuilt it, that such as would besiege it hereafter might no more turn the course of the river, and thereby attack the city itself: he therefore built three walls round about the inner city, and three others about that which was the outer, and this he did with burnt brick. And after he had, after a becoming manner walled the city, and adorned its gates gloriously, he built another palace before his father's palace, but so that they joined to it; to describe the vast height and immense riches of which, it would perhaps be too much for me to attempt; yet, as large and lofty as they were, they were completed in fifteen days.* He also erected elevated places for walking, of stone, and made it resemble mountains, and built it so that it might be planted with all sorts of trees. He also erected what was called a pensile paradise, because his wife was desirous to have things like her own country, she having been bred up in the palaces of Media." Megasthenes also, in his fourth book of his Accounts of India, makes mention of these things, and thereby endeavors to show that this king [Nebuchadnezzar] exceeded Hercules in fortitude, and in the greatness of his actions; for he saith, that he conquered a great part of Libya and Iberia. Diocles also, in the second book of his Accounts of Persia, mentions this king; as does Philostratus, in his Accounts both of India and Phœnicia, say, that this king besieged Tyre thirteen years, while at the same time Ethbaal reigned at Tyre. These are all the histories that I have met with concerning this king.

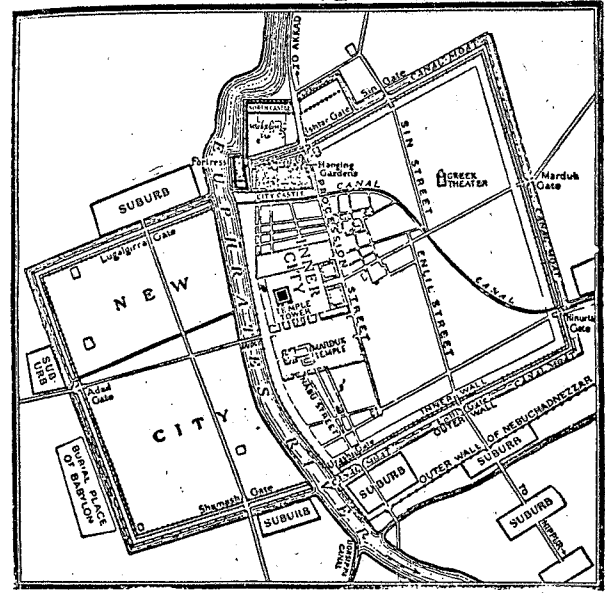
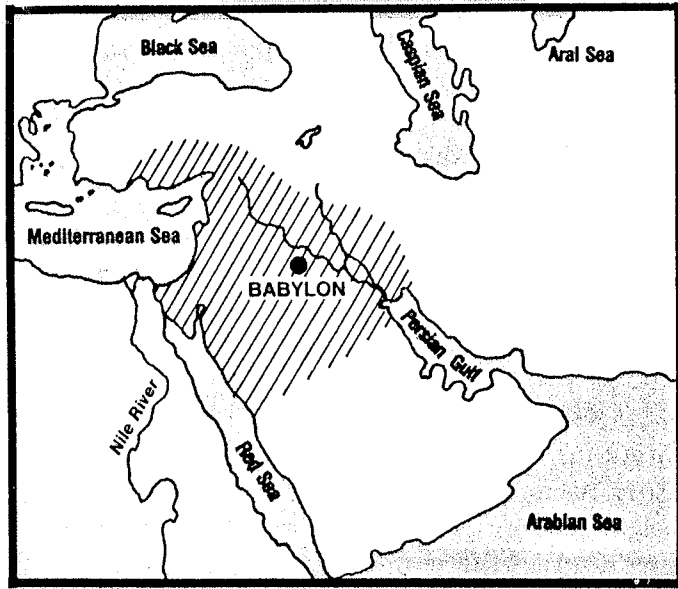
FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS

Babylon, the head of gold.

Nimrod "And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel." About 1500 years later a new Babylon prospered.

BABYLONIAN EMPIRE— 586 B.C.

Chronicles IN THE DAYS OF THE BIBLE



Town Planning is an important feature of Babylonian architecture, as is evident from this map of the capital.

ENCYCLOPEDIA JUDAICA, Vol. 12, p.914

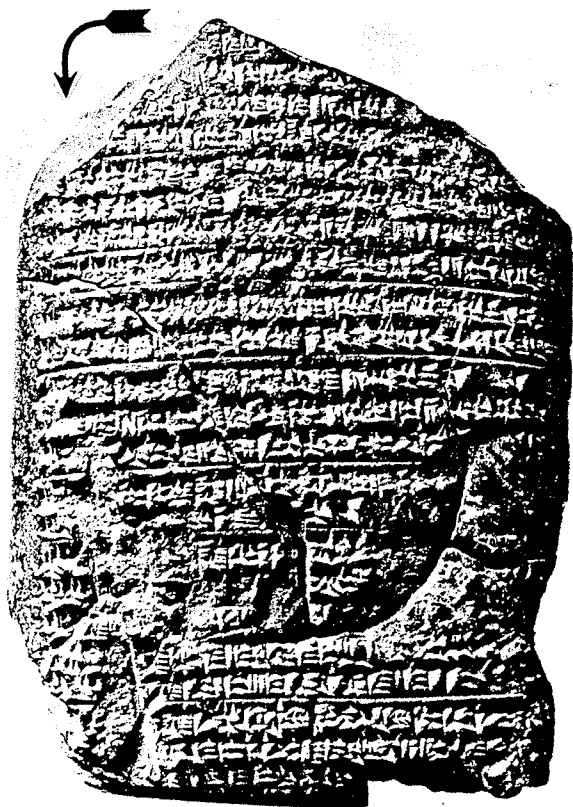
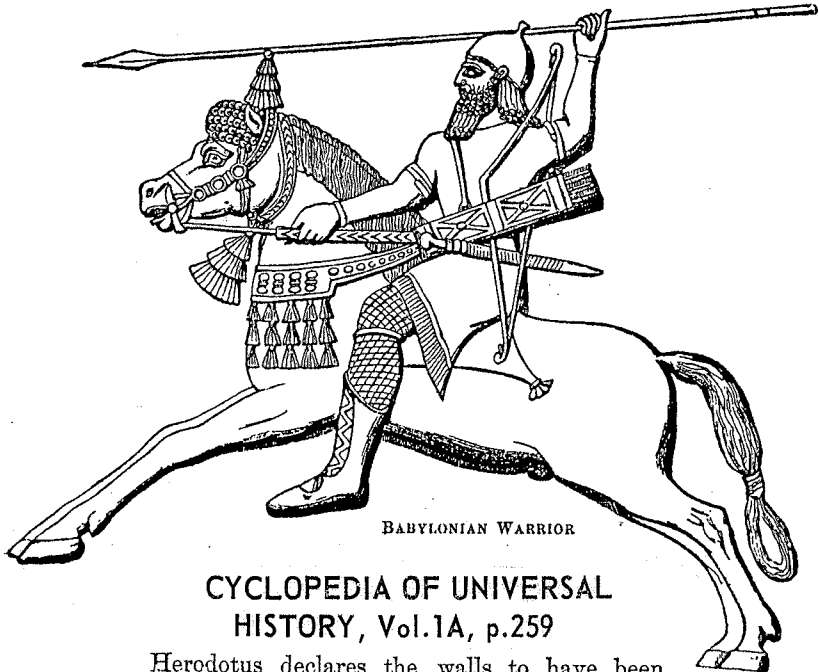


Figure 1. Tablet of the *Babylonian Chronicle*, on which is described Nebuchadnezzar's capture of Jerusalem in 597 B.C.E. (II Kings 24:10-17). From J. B. Pritchard, *The Ancient Near East (Supplementary Texts and Pictures Relating to the Old Testament)*, Princeton, 1969.



BABYLONIAN WARRIOR

CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, Vol.1A, p.259

Herodotus declares the walls to have been fourteen miles in length on each side, or fifty-six miles in circumference. This would give an area of one hundred and ninety-six square miles. Ctesias, who also wrote from personal observation, fixes the length of the walls at ten and a half miles on each side, or forty miles in entire compass, giving an area of one hundred and ten square miles. These are respectively the largest and the smallest estimates of the size of the city which have reached us from antiquity.

The adversary showed his dragon nature in Babylon. These same evils are steadily increasing today.

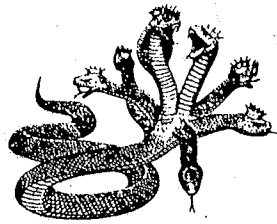
CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
Ridpath, Vol. 1A, p. 257

Whatever mankind had to sell was offered, and whatever the needs of the world demanded was purchasable, in the emporiums of that great city. The life of the capital was the life of trade and commercial rivalry.

Under these conditions the Babylonians became greedy of gain. Avarice grew upon what it fed on, and the covetous spirit dominated almost every other feeling. Whatever would bring money was for sale. The domestic virtues were recklessly flung away for the means of further gratification. Every woman once in her life must offer herself to strangers publicly before the temple of Beltis; for by this means the crowd of strangers in the city would be increased. Maidens were sold at auction, for thus the wealthy princes and libertines of the surrounding nations would be drawn to the unscrupulous market. The father or brother, with his daughter or sister, stood ready to barter for money the pleasures due only to love.

The prime motive of all this avarice was the passion for luxurious living. Babylon was the paradise of gluttony and lust. Whatever ministered to the appetites and senses was eagerly sought and enjoyed without scruple. Adornment of the person, rich garments dyed with costly dyes, jewels of untold value, costly viands gathered perhaps from foreign lands, fragrant oils for perfuming the body—every thing that could excite or appease human desire was demanded and found and wasted in luxurious and riotous abandonment. The banquet and the feast brought drunkenness and revel. The tables were spread with riches which no appetite could consume. Dark wines were poured into goblets of gold. Tropical fruits were heaped in plates of silver. The palace halls were harems; for polygamy was the usage of the land and city.

Not only were the people brave and warlike, but with these heroic virtues they joined rapacity and cruelty. The Babylonian soldiery was not only without fear, but also without mercy. Woe to the enemy against whom the fierce hand was lifted! There was neither quarter nor compassion.



The goddess Ishtar, the Astarte of the Greeks and Ashtoreth of the Phœnicians.



Nearly always engaged in contests with surrounding nations, war became a profession. Accustomed to bloodshed and rapine, the soldiers of the Empire learned to destroy without discrimination, to kill without compunction. They rode their horses and drove their chariots over living and dead, crushing in an indistinguishable mass the innocent with the guilty. The tender and outraged form of woman was thrown with contempt across the brainless bodies of babes. From the mountains that frowned on the thither borders of Luristan to the gateway of Egypt, this iron-hearted, merciless, lascivious soldiery carried the banners of the Empire, and the nations cowered in fear before them.

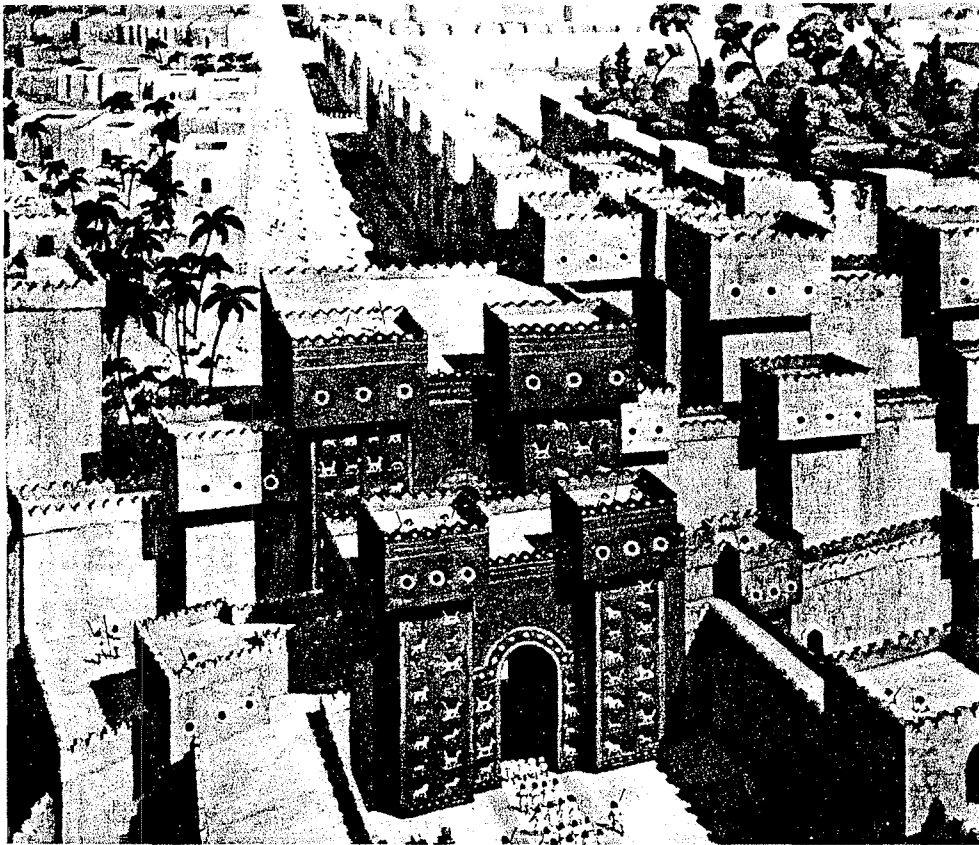
In their methods and usages of war the Babylonians were very little impressed with the practices of civilized states. Their campaigns were characterized with needless violence and barbarity. The plan of colonizing insurrectionary inhabitants was rigorously followed. All the hardships of such removals were inflicted without mercy. Prisoners taken in battle were either killed or shamelessly mutilated. The unresisting inhabitants of provinces engaged in revolt were visited with indiscriminate vengeance.

These hard, cruel, and relentless features of Babylonian character were little softened by their religion. Albeit, the traveler visiting the great metropolis would have imagined that a people so devoted to the worship of the gods would be incapable of the deeds of cruelty. Temples rose on the right hand and the left. Retinues of priests, engaged in some work peculiar to their sacred offices, were ever in sight. Costly statues of the deities were set up in honor of the unseen, and to attract the gaze of the pious. In no other country, with the possible exception of Egypt, was the ceremonial of religion more costly and elaborate. The kings were the chief worshipers. Princes went devoutly to the temples. Royal favors were poured out without stint in the maintenance of the national faith.

In the might of her power and renown she saw her rivals one by one expire, and in her triumph she arrogated to herself the rank and title of mistress of the world.

"Babylon hath been a golden cup in Jehovah's hand."

"O thou that dwellest upon many waters, thine end is come."



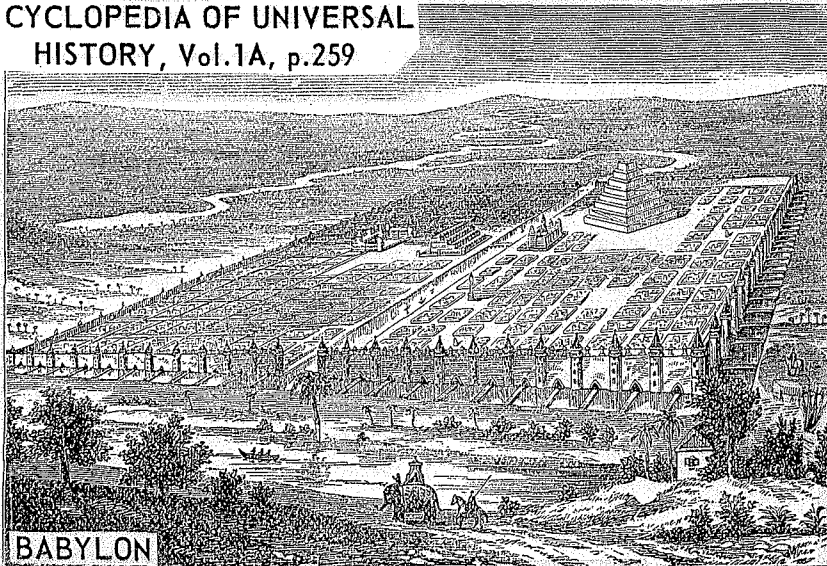
DANIEL 4 ASV

28 All this ^ecame upon the king Nebuchadnezzar. 29 At the end of ^ftwelve months he was walking ^gin the royal palace of Babylon. 30 The king spake and said, Is not this ^ggreat Babylon, which ^hI have built for the royal dwelling-place, by the might of my power and for the glory of my majesty? 31 While the ⁱword was in the king's mouth, there fell a voice ^kfrom heaven, saying, O king Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken: The kingdom is departed from thee: 32 and thou shalt be ^ldriven from men; and thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field; thou shalt be made to eat grass as oxen; and ^mseven times shall pass over thee; until thou know that the ⁿMost High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will. 33 The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar: and he was ^odriven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hair was grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws.

ISHTAR GATE

↳ Baker's PICTORIAL INTRODUCTION to the BIBLE, p.202

CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, Vol.1A, p.259



BABYLON

The World's Worship, Frank Dobbins, p.137

The most remarkable building in Babylon was the temple of Bel. It was pyramidal in shape, having eight stages. The lowest stage was 200 yards square. On the summit a ^{*}golden statue of Bel, 40 feet high, stood in a shrine. There were also two other ^{*}golden statues and a ^{*}golden table in this shrine. At the bottom of the pyramid-temple stood a chapel with a table and two images of ^{*}gold within it.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Esmond Wright, p.48

Nebuchadnezzar saw to it that Babylon was remembered in later years as the greatest city in the world.

About 100 years after him the Greek traveller and historian, Herodotus, saw the city under its Persian monarchs, and his comment, 'it is more splendid than any other city known to us', was an acknowledgment of Nebuchadnezzar's amazing achievements.

Not only the enigmatic 'hanging gardens', considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, but numerous temples, palaces, roads, walls, gates and even a bridge across the Euphrates, which ran through the city, were among the works of this great king. The most spectacular of these monuments to survive is the Ishtar Gate, through which the Processional Way crosses the great walls.

626 B.C.

88 yrs. *

538 B.C.



GOLD

The imminent and final destruction of Babylon. ★

The adversary's idols are not in Iraq.

JEREMIAH 50 ASV

17 Israel is a ¹⁰ hunted sheep; the ⁹ lions have driven him away: first, the ⁷ king of Assyria ⁶ devoured him; and now at last ⁵ Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon hath broken his bones. 18 Therefore thus saith Jehovah of hosts, the God of Israel: Behold, I will punish the king of Babylon and his land, as I have ⁴ punished the king of Assyria.

JEREMIAH 51 ASV

5 For Israel is ⁴ not ³ forsaken, nor Judah, of his God, of Jehovah of hosts; though their land is ² full of guilt against the Holy One of Israel. 6 Flee out of the midst of Babylon, and save every man his life; be not ¹ cut off in her iniquity; for it is the time of ⁰ Jehovah's vengeance; he will ⁹ render unto her a recompense. 7 Babylon hath been a golden ⁸ cup in Jehovah's hand, that made all the earth drunken; the ⁷ nations have drunk of her wine; therefore the nations are ⁶ mad. ★ 8 Babylon is suddenly ⁵ fallen and destroyed:

11 ¹⁰ Make ⁹ sharp the arrows; ⁸ hold firm the ⁷ shields: Jehovah hath stirred up the spirit of the ⁶ kings of the ⁵ Medes; because his purpose is against Babylon, to destroy it; for it is the ⁴ vengeance of Jehovah, the vengeance of his temple.

13 ¹² O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in ¹¹ treasures, thine end is come, the measure of thy ¹⁰ covetousness.

★ 24 And I will ²³ render unto Babylon and to all the inhabitants of ²² Chaldea ²¹ all their evil that they have done in Zion in your sight, saith Jehovah.

★ 41 How is ⁴⁰ Sheshach taken! and the ³⁹ praise of the whole earth seized! how is Babylon be-³⁸ come ³⁷ a desolation among the nations!

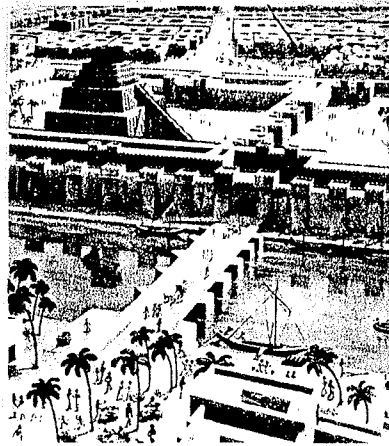
★ 44 And I will ⁴³ execute judgment upon ⁴² Bel in Babylon, and I will ⁴¹ bring forth out of his mouth that which he hath ⁴⁰ swallowed up; and the ³⁹ nations shall not ³⁸ flow any more unto him; yea, the ³⁷ wall of Babylon shall fall.

Iraq 1990

Arabs 77 %

Kurds 19 %

Muslims 96 %



SEE REV. 17, PAGE 9

← THE IDOLS ARE NOW
WORLDWIDE.

BABYLON CONTINUED TO
DECAY FOR 1000 YEARS.

SEE PAGE 4

← SEE REV. 17, PAGE 9



'In honor of Merodach, his lord, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in his life-time had this made.'

Nebuchadnezzar's Cameo.
(Reproduced from Schaff's Bible Dic-
tionary. Courtesy of American Sunday-
School Union)

↑ HALLEY'S BIBLE HANDBOOK

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JEREMIAH 51 ASV

45 My people, ⁴⁴ go ye out of the midst of her, and ⁴³ save yourselves every man from the fierce anger of Jehovah.

★ 47 There-
fore, behold, the days come, that I will execute judgment upon the ⁴⁶ graven images of Babylon; and her whole land shall be ⁴⁵ con-founded; and all her slain shall fall in the midst of her. 48 Then the ⁴⁷ heavens and the earth, and all that is therein, shall sing for joy over Babylon; for the de-⁴⁶stroyers shall come unto her ⁴⁵ from the north, saith Jehovah.

54 The sound of a ⁵³ cry from Babylon, and of great destruction from the land of the Chaldeans!

★ 57 And I will ⁵⁶ make drunk her princes and her wise men, her governors and her deputies, and her mighty men; and they shall sleep a ⁵⁵ perpetual sleep, and not wake, saith the ⁵⁴ King, whose name is Jehovah of hosts. 58 Thus saith Jehovah of hosts: ⁵⁷ The broad ⁵⁶ walls of Babylon shall be utterly ⁵⁵ overthrown, and her high ⁵⁴ gates shall ⁵³ be burned with fire;

★ 60 And Jeremiah ⁵⁹ wrote in ⁵⁸ a book all the evil that should come upon Babylon, even all these words that are writ-⁵⁷ ten concerning Babylon. 61 And Jeremiah said to Seraiah, When thou comest to Babylon, ⁶⁰ then see that thou read all these words, 62 and say, O Jehovah, ⁶¹ thou hast spoken concerning this place, to ⁶⁰ cut it off, that ⁵⁹ none shall dwell therein, neither man nor beast, but ⁵⁸ that it shall be desolate for ever. 63 And it shall be, when thou hast made an end of reading this book, that thou shalt bind a stone to it, and ⁶² cast it into the midst of the Euphrates: 64 and thou shalt say, ⁶³ Thus shall Babylon sink, and shall ⁶² not rise again because of the evil that I will bring upon her; and they shall be ⁶¹ weary.

★ ⁶⁴ Thus far are the words of Jeremiah.

ISAIAH 21 ASV

★ 9 And he answered and said, ⁸ Fallen, fallen is Babylon; and all the ⁷ graven images of her gods are broken unto the ground.

I-will-point to-you the sentence of-the prostitute namely-the great one, namely-the one sitting on many waters,

2 With whom the kings of-the earth committed-prostitution, and the ones residing on the earth were-made-drunk out-of the wine of-her prostitution.

4 * * *having a cup made-with-gold in her hand being-loaded of-abominations and the unclean-things of-her prostitution.

15 And he-is-saying to-me: The waters which you-saw, the-place-where the prostitute is-sitting are peoples and crowds and nations and languages.



Egypt * Assyria * Babylon * Medo-Persia * Greece * Rome

Babylon * * "thou art the head of gold. And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee." Daniel 2:38,39.

KINGS OF BABYLON.

B. C.	KINGS.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
626	NABOPOLASSAR	Assyrian Empire destroyed. { Nebuchadnezzar carries the Jews into captivity.
605	NEBUCHADNEZZAR	
561	EVIL-MERODACH	
559	NERIGLISSAR	
556	LABOROSARCHOD	
555	NABONADIUS and Belshazzar .	{ Babylon taken by Cyrus the Great of Persia.
538	{ Conquest of Babylon by Cyrus the Great of Persia.	

DANIEL 5 ASV

5 Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand. 2 Belshazzar, while he tasted the wine, commanded to bring the golden and silver vessels which Nebuchadnezzar his father had taken out of the temple which was in Jerusalem; that the king and his lords, his wives and his concubines, might drink therefrom. 3 Then they brought the golden vessels that were taken out of the temple of the house of God which was at Jerusalem; and the king and his lords, his wives and his concubines, drank from them. 4 They drank wine, and praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone.

5 In the same hour came forth the fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace: and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote. 6 Then the king's countenance was changed in him, and his thoughts troubled him; and the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another. 7 The king cried aloud to bring in the enchanters, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers. The king spake and said to the wise men of Babylon, Whosoever shall read this writing, and show me the interpretation thereof, shall be clothed with purple, and have a chain of gold about his neck, and shall be the third ruler in the kingdom.

3 RULERS

1. Nabonadius
2. Belshazzar
3. Daniel *



The silver kingdom rises.

DANIEL 5 ASV

17 Then Daniel answered and said before the king, Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another; nevertheless I will read the writing unto the king, and make known to him the interpretation. 18 O thou king, the Most High God gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father the kingdom, and greatness, and glory, and majesty: 19 and because of the greatness that he gave him, all the peoples, nations, and languages trembled and feared before him:

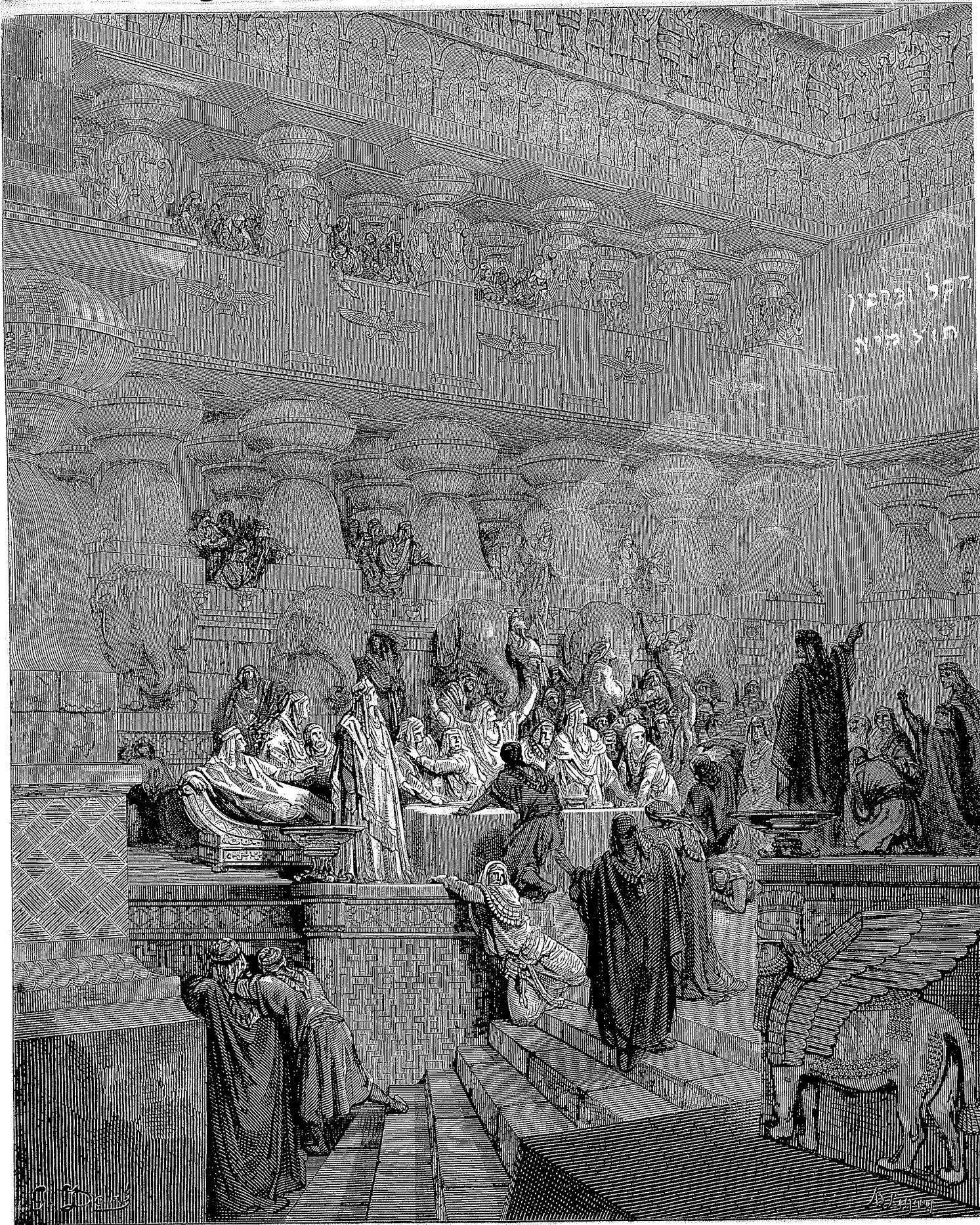
22 And thou his son, O Belshazzar, hast not humbled thy heart, though thou knewest all this.

25 And this is the writing that was inscribed: MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN. 26 This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and brought it to an end. 27 TEKEL, thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. 28 PERES; thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.

29 Then commanded Belshazzar, and they clothed Daniel with purple, and put a chain of gold about his neck, and made proclamation concerning him, that he should be the third ruler in the kingdom. *

30 In that night Belshazzar the Chaldean king was slain. 31 And Darius the Mede received the kingdom, being about threescore and two years old.

"God hath numbered thy kingdom, and brought it to an end.



Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians."

“Thus saith Jehovah to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him.”

ANTIQUITIES OF THE JEWS. BOOK X CHAP. XI

3. When Baltasar heard this, he called for Daniel :

And he explained the writing thus :—“MANEH. This, if it be expounded in the Greek language, may signify a Number, because God hath numbered so long a time for thy life, and for thy government, and that there remains but a small portion.—THEKEL. This signifies a Weight, and means that God hath weighed thy kingdom in a balance, and finds it going down already.—PHARES. This also, in the Greek tongue, denotes a fragment : God will therefore break thy kingdom in pieces, and divide it among the Medes and Persians.”

Now, after a little while, both himself and the city were taken by Cyrus, the king of Persia, who fought against him ; for it was Baltasar, under whom Babylon was taken, when he had reigned seventeen years. And this is the end of the posterity of king Nebuchadnezzar, as history informs us ; but when Babylon was taken by Darius, and when he, with his kinsman Cyrus, had put an end to the dominion of the Babylonians, he was sixty-two years old. He was the son of Astyages, and had another name among the Greeks. Moreover, he took Daniel the prophet, and carried him with him into Media, and honored him very greatly, and kept him with him ; for he was one of the three presidents whom he set over his three hundred and sixty provinces ; for into so many did Darius part them.

Finally, in B. C. 559, Nabonadius received tidings that Cyrus the Great was marching from Ecbatana, the Median capital, in the direction of Babylon ; but as his defenses were completed and the city amply provisioned, the Babylonian monarch felt perfectly secure behind the walls of his capital. Herodotus says that the Persian invader paused half-way between Ecbatana and Babylon, because one of the sacred white horses which drew the chariot of Ormazd had been drowned in crossing a river. Declaring that he would punish the insolent stream, Cyrus employed his soldiers during the whole summer and autumn of B. C. 539 in dispersing the waters of the stream into three hundred and sixty channels.

Cyrus renewed his march upon Babylon in the spring of B. C. 538, crossing the Tigris without opposition and soon appearing before Babylon. The Babylonian army under Nabonadius himself was here drawn up to oppose him. In the battle which ensued the Babylonian king was thoroughly defeated, the greater part of his army seeking refuge inside the walls of the capital, while he himself with a small body of troops fled for safety into the important city of Borsippa, a short distance south-west from Babylon.

In the meantime, the Babylonian crown-prince, Belshazzar, or Bel-shar-uzur, the son of Nabonadius, and the grandson of the illustrious Nebuchadnezzar—supported by the counsels of his mother and the officers of the court—for a time successfully resisted all the Persian assaults, so that Cyrus, almost reduced to despair, resorted to a stratagem whose failure might have cost him dear.

Leaving a corps of observation behind him, Cyrus, with the bulk of his army, marched up the course of the Euphrates for some distance, and dug a new channel, or channels, from the river, by means of which a part of its water could be drawn off. Cyrus awaited the arrival of a certain festival at Babylon, when the entire Babylonian population would be engaged in drinking and revelry. The festival on this occasion was held with more than usual pomp and magnificence, and Belshazzar gave himself up entirely to the delights of the season, entertaining a thousand dignitaries in his palace. The rest of the population was occupied in feasting and dancing ; and in the midst of drunken riot and mad excitement the siege of the city was wholly forgotten, and the usual precautions were neglected. The Babylonians abandoned themselves for the night to orgies characterized by a strange mingling of religious frenzy and drunken excess.

While this was going on inside the city during this eventful night, the Persians were silently watching outside at the two points where the Euphrates entered and left the walls. They anxiously and cautiously watched the gradual sinking of the river-bed, to discover if their silent movements would be observed and cause alarm. Had they entered the river channel to find the river-walls manned and the river-gates locked fast they would have been caught in a trap. Flanked on both sides by an enemy they could neither see nor reach they would have been caught at a terrible disadvantage.

DARIUS THE MEDE

DANIEL 6 ASV

6 It pleased ^aDarius to set over the kingdom a ^ehundred and twenty ^fsatraps, who should be throughout the whole kingdom ; 2 and over them three presidents, of whom ^gDaniel was one ;

25 Then king Darius wrote unto all the ⁿpeoples, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth : ^oPeace be multiplied unto you. 26 I ^pmake a decree, that in all the dominion of my kingdom men ^qtremble and fear before the God of Daniel ; for he is the ^rliving God, and ^sstedfast for ever, and his kingdom that which shall ^tnot be destroyed ; and his dominion shall be even ^uunto the end :

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, Vol. 1, p.276.

In such a case they would have been entirely cut to pieces without being able to make any effectual resistance, or to escape from their perilous position. But as they observed no signs of alarm, but only the shouts of riotous revelry, on the part of the unsuspecting populace, the Persians grew bolder, and, when the revelry was at its height, emerged from the deep river-bed and seized the two undefended gateways. The frightened Babylonians at once raised a war-shout and spread the alarm. Swift runners hurried off to “show the King of Babylon that his city was taken at one end ;” so says the Book of Jeremiah. In the darkness and confusion of the night a frightful massacre occurred, says Xenophon. The drunken revelers were unable to resist. Belshazzar, completely surprised and utterly helpless “at the awful handwriting upon the wall,” which appeared at this time, was warned of his danger when too late, and could offer no check to the progress of the assailants, who had the paralyzed populace completely at their mercy. A band of Persians forced their way into the royal palace and slew the astonished Belshazzar on the scene of his sacrilegious revelry. Such is the testimony of Herodotus and Xenophon, of Daniel and Jeremiah. Says the Book of Daniel : “In that night was Belshazzar slain.” The triumphant Persians destroyed right and left, with fire and sword. The dawn found Cyrus undisputed master of the mighty Babylon.

