

**Subject:** UFOs In Our History. Part 3.

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This talks about Nimrod.

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J-shua 18:16-17 And the border came down to the end of the mountain that lieth before the valley of the son of Hinnom, and which is in the valley of the giants on the north, and descended to the valley of Hinnom, to the side of Jebusi on the south, and descended to Enrogel, And was drawn from the north, and went forth to Enshemesh, and went forth toward Geliloth, which is over against the going up of Adummim, and descended to the stone of Bohan the son of Reuben, 2 S-mual 21:20 And there was yet a battle in Gath, where was a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes, four and twenty in number; and he also was born to the giant.  
1 C-ronicles 20:6 And yet again there was war at Gath, where was a man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand, and six on each foot: and he also was the son of the giant.

Other References to Giants

<http://www.crystalinks.com/sumergods.html>

Annunaki - G-ds from the Skies - (Anak, Anakim, Anakites, Nephilim, Arba, Rephaites).  
Anu, Pleiades, An, Anshar, Kishar, Antu, Ki, Gibil, Nusku, Gulu, Ninmah, Nergal, Cuthah, Kuta, Gudua, Gudea, Imdugud, Ningursu, Danu.

Giants Before the Flood

<http://www.crystalinks.com/noahsark.jpg>

Then the E-ohim (Hebrew idiom of a plural of magnitude or majesty (G-n. 1:1), used of heathen go-s, or of a-gels or judges as representatives of Go-, El-him is plural in sense as well as form. It's etymology, the most likely roots mean either "be strong," or "be in front," the power and preeminence of G-d; as to EL (H-b. 'el, Go-) it is a generic word for -od in the Semitic languages: Aramaic elah, Arabic ilah, Akkadian ilu. In the OT, el is used over two hundred times for -od. El has a plural, elim, occasionally elhm in Ugaritic; but the Hebrews needed no plural, though a plural term, 'el-him, was their regular name for G-d.

The root from which el was derived may have come from 'wl, "to be strong"; from an Arabic root 'ul, "to be in front of" as a leader from a Hebrew root lh to which both el and elohim belonged, with the meaning "strong"; from the preposition el, "to be in front of"; and using the same prepositions, as putting forth the idea of -od as the goal for which all men seek.  
A truly satisfactory theory is impossible, because el and the other terms for -od, 'eloh-m and 'eloha, are all prehistoric in origin.) make their return in Ge-esis 6:2, when the "sons of G-d" have i-tercourse with the "daughters of men," ... "and they took them wives of all which they chose."

The results of this event beget Lamech (He-. lemekh, meaning undetermined), father of Noah, based his faith on the promised deliverance from the Adamic c-rse of G-n. 3:14-19, he foresees, even if faintly, the coming of One of his seed (cf. 1 Ch-on. 1:3; L-ke 3:36) who will remove that cur-e (cf. R-m. 8:18-25). Jared was Enochs' father, who through tradition dictated to his son about 5800 B.C.

"The Lamentations of Jared" how G-ds came to the earth and led astray his own tribe of Adam and those tribes of Cain also. From Adam to Noah there were seven major Patriarchs born, Noah being the eighth person as shown in 2 P-ter 2:5. Note that Cain and Abel are not counted for a total of ten, but Seth was the first.

Uta-Napishtim (Babylonian Noah) was the tenth King of Babylon before the Flood. The Sumerian King List mentions five cities existing before the Flood; Eridu, Bad-tinia, Larak, Sippar, and Shuruppak.

The first king was Alorus, who ruled for 120 sari, or 432,000 years before the Flood (note 162,000 years).

Abulim reigned for 28,800 years.

Abolga reigned 36,000 years.

Two more kings reigned for 64,800 years. These represented the five cities.

While in Eridu Kings from He-ven reigned for 64,800 years before the Flood.

If eight kings ruled for 241,200 years then the last five kings totaled 140,400 years.

A Chaldean priest, Berossos, writing in Greek ca. 289 B.C., reported that according to Mesopotamian belief 432,000 years elapsed between the crowning of the first earthly king and the coming of the deluge.

The early Sumerian king list names eight kings with a total of 241,200 years from the time when "the kingship was lowered from hea-en" to the time when "the Flood swept" over the land once more "the kingship was lowered from he-ven" (Thorkild Jacobsen, The Sumerian King List, 1939, pp. 71, 77).

B-blical analysis of the Masoretic text of the ages of the Patriarchs when their sons were born shows only 1,656 years passed from the Creation to Adam's Fall until the Deluge and Shem's fatherhood. Gene-is 6:4 "There were giants in the earth in those days..., when the sons of Go- came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men (Nephilim) which were of old, men of renown.

"Sons of -od appears to refer to a-gels (Job 1:6, 2:1 "a day when they came before the L-rd, and S-tan was among them"): J-b 38:7 "When the morning stars sang together, and they all shouted for joy"; Psa-ms 89:6 "S who among them can be likened unto the Lor-?").

G-nesis 6:1-2 may likewise involve ang-ls (in this case they are fallen ones) or they may be d-mon-possessed individuals, but others view these "sons of -od" as kings/rulers/princes.

Author W. Raymond Drake states that in the Kabalistic Book of Enoch the Giants engendered by the Fallen An-els and daughters of men turned against mankind before the Flood.

Noah and the Giants - Anakim / Anninaki - After the Floods Noah's three sons may have brought with them wives, who were not pure descendants of Adam but those of the Anakim (Heb. 'anaqim, sons of Anak, Heb. 'anaq, long-necked) or possibly the Canaanites. Or else after Ham and Japheth eventually became the ancestors of the "goyim," where they combined with the Anakim who survived the Flood.

The early Sumerian texts called them Anunaki, "those who came from hea-en to earth." The Anakim as in Ge-esis 6:4 they are the sons of Go-, they are called the Nephilim (uncertain etymology) or giants (Heb. rapha, raphah, Heb. gibbor, mighty, Rephaim of Canaan ancestor of Og, king of Bashan, Emims of the Moabites, Zamzummims of Ammonites, Heb. murmurers, Zuzites (Zuzim) in G-n. 14:5) who were of old, men of renown.

This cross breeding may be the reason why the ancestors believe that se-ual relations could affect one's health. One might even suspect that the Anakim were possibly the Greek G-ds of mythology "fallen ang-ls" the original Hebrew "Bnai Elo-h-m" some who did not survive the Flood.

Ge-esis and the Talmud both suggest that the Giants, who resented Go- for destroying their ancestors, meddled in the affairs of mankind. Eventually Nimrod seen in Ge-esis 10:8-10 "And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one (first king) in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the LO-D: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LOR-."

Nimrod (Heb. nimrodh, assumed "rebel"), a descendent of Ham, was responsible for building the city of Babel (Babylon).

This individual was the beginning of the kingdom in Babylonia, and he became the founder of Nineveh and other cities in Assyria. He became distinguished as a hunter, ruler, and builder. He lived for an undetermined amount of centuries after the Flood, and was the grandson of Ham. He was a bold man, and of great strength of hand. He persuaded men not to ascribe to -od, in order to bring them into a constant dependence upon his own power. He swore to build a tower too high for the waters to be able to reach! Thus avenging himself on G-d for destroying their forefathers!

Many legends have grown up around the name of Nimrod, some claiming that he was identical with "Ninus," an early Babylonian king or go- (king

of Assyria, founder of Nineveh, known in history as Shamshi-Adad V of 811 B.C.).

Again, some have associated Nimrod with the building of the Tower of Babel (-en. 11:1-9).

Others have identified him with the ancient king of Babylonia, Gilgamesh (Akkadian Epic of Gilgamesh, 5th king of the 1st Dynasty of Erech after the Flood), but there is no proof that the two were identical. The Talmud stresses that while Esau spent his days hunting and that an arrow from his bow ki-led the giant Nimrod (legends of "Ninus" or "Gilgamesh"). Did Nimrod finally d-e after all this time from Gene-is 10 through 26?

Also attributed to him and his people were the building of Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. Asshur, son of Nimrod, built Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah and Resen.

After The Flood

After the Flood in Sumer, Emmerkar, Lugalbanda (Lugulbanda) and Gilgamesh (estimated at 3,000 B.C.), were among the first kings of the city of Erech. The second, third, and fifth rulers of the First Dynasty of Erech, which followed the First Dynasty of Kish, which received the "kingship" from he-ven immediately after the Flood. Some believe that this flood occurred in 4,000 B.C. and was a different one than compiled in the Ge-esis account. Lugalbanda was a g-d and shepherd king of Uruk (Erech) where he was w-rshipped for over a thousand years. Possibly the third king of Uruk after the great flood.

Part 3.

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