Babylon The Great
Babel meaning confusion

Babylon The Great, and the Babylonian doctrine and culture will continue, endure in the world up until the return of the King Of Kings Yashua.

It's leader and founder, Nimrod The Great, the son of Cush, grandson of Ham, great-grandson of Noah. In the post-Flood genealogical records, note that the sons of Ham were: Cush, Mizaim, Put, and Canaan. Mizraim became the Egyptians. No one is sure where Put went to live. And it is obvious who the Canaanites are. Cush lived in the land of Shinar, which most scholars consider to be Sumer. There developed the first civilization after the Flood. The sons of Shem -the Semites-were also mixed, to some extent, with the Sumerians.

The Land of Shinar is probably identical with Babylonia or Southern Mesopotamia, which extended almost to the Persian Gulf. Here the tower of Babel was built, and the city of Babylon. In the Greek form of Babel; Semitic form Babilu, meaning "The Gate of God." In the Assyrian tablets it means "The city of the dispersion of the tribes." Babylon, the name occurs later in Jewish history. Shinar was apparently the first people of the Turanian tribes, who tilled the land and made bricks and built cities. Then tribes of Semites invaded the land and settled in it, and became its rulers. This was followed, in course of time, by an Elamite invasion; from which Khammurabi finally delivered the son of Amarpel, king of Shinar, who became the founder of the new empire of Chaldea the land.

Elam
Elam meaning: highland; The name Elam is an Assyrian word meaning "high," the son of Shem, and the name of the country inhabited by his descendants lying to the east of Babylonia, and extending to the shore of the Mediterranean, a distance in a direct line of about 1,000 miles. "The inhabitants of Elam, or 'the Highlands,' to the east of Babylon, were called Elamites. They were divided into several branches, speaking different dialects of the same agglutinative language. The race to which they belonged was brachycephalic, or short-headed, like the pre-Semitic Sumerians of Babylonia.

Amraphel
This was the king of Shinar in southern Chadea. He was one of the confederates of Chedoriamer. King of Elam, in a war against Sodom, meaning burning; the walled, Sodom was a city in the valley of Siddim. The wickedness of its inhabitants brought down upon it fire from heaven, by which it was destroyed. Sodom and cities of the plain, it is now found that Amraphel (or Ammirapaltu) is the Khammu-rabi whose name appears on recently discovered monuments. After defeating Arioch he united Babylonia under one rule, and made Babylon his capital.

Chaldea
The southern portion of Babylonia, Lower Mesopotamia, lying chiefly on the right bank of the Euphrates, but commonly used of the whole of the Mesopotamian plain. The Hebrew name is Kasdim, which is usually rendered "Chaldeans."

Nimrod
Nimrod is the prototype of a rebellious people, his name being interpreted as "he who made all the people rebellious against God." He is identified with Cush and with Amraphel, the name of the latter being interpreted as "he whose words are dark". Nimrod was the first hunter and the first man to introduce the eating of meat by man. He was also the first man to make war on other peoples.

His Feats as a Hunter
Nimrod was not wicked in his youth. On the contrary, when a young man he used to sacrifice to God the animals which he caught while hunting. His great success in hunting was due to the fact that he wore the coats of skin, which God made for Adam and Eve. These coats were handed down from father to son, and thus came into the possession of Noah, who took them with him into the ark, whence they were stolen by Ham. The latter gave them to his son Cush, who in turn gave them to Nimrod, and when the animals saw the latter clad in them, they crouched before him so that he had no difficulty in catching them. The people, however, thought that these feats were due to his extraordinary strength, so that they made him their king.

Made King.
According to another account, when Nimrod was eighteen years old, war broke out between the Hamites, his kinsmen, and the Japhethites. The latter were at first victorious, but Nimrod, at the head of a small army of Cushites, attacked and defeated them, after which he was made king over all the people on earth, appointing Terah his minister. It was then, elated by so much glory, that Nimrod changed his behavior toward God and became the most flagrant idolater. When informed of Abraham's birth he requested Terah to sell him the newborn child in order that he might kill it. Terah instead brought to Nimrod the child of a slave, which Nimrod dashed to pieces.

Nimrod is generally considered to have been the one who suggested building the Tower of Babel and who directed its construction. God said: "I made Nimrod great; but he built a tower in order that he might rebel against Me". The tower is called by the Rabbis "the house of Nimrod," and is considered as a house of idolatry, which the owners abandoned in time of peace; consequently Jews may make use of it. After the builders of the tower were dispersed Nimrod remained in Shinar, where he reestablished his kingdom. According to the "Sefer ha-Yashar" (l.c.), he at this time acquired the name "Amraphel" in allusion to the fall of his princes during the dispersion. According to the Targum of pseudo-Jonathan (to Gen. x. 11), however, Nimrod had left Babylonia before the building of the tower, and had gone to Assyria, where he built four other cities, namely, Nineveh, Rehobot, Calah, and Resen.

Nimrod's Dream
The punishment visited on the builders of the tower did not cause Nimrod to change his conduct; he remained an idolater. He particularly persecuted
Abraham, who by his command was thrown into a heated furnace; and it was on this account, according to one opinion, that Nimrod was called "Amraphel". Thrown in, the sayer of darkness: fall of the sayer" or of darkness: fall of the sayer". When Nimrod was informed that Abraham had come forth from the furnace uninjured, he remitted his persecution of the worshiper of God; but on the following night he saw in a dream a man coming out of the furnace and advancing toward him with a drawn sword. Nimrod thereupon ran away, but the man threw an egg at him; this was afterward transformed into a large river in which all his troops were drowned, only he himself and three of his followers escaping. Then the river again became an egg, and from the latter came forth a small fowl, which flew at Nimrod and pecked out his eye. The dream was interpreted as forecasting Nimrod's defeat by Abraham, wherefore Nimrod sent secretly to kill Abraham; but the latter immigrated with his family to the land of Canaan. Ten years later Nimrod came to wage war with Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, who had been one of Nimrod's generals, and who after the dispersion of the builders of the tower went to Elam and formed there an independent kingdom. Nimrod at the head of an army set out with the intention of punishing his rebellious general, but the latter routed him. Nimrod then became a vassal of Chedorlaomer, who involved him in the war with the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah, with whom he was defeated by Abraham. Nimrod was slain by Esau, between whom and himself jealousy existed owing to the fact that they were both hunters.

Within two centuries after the Flood, Nimrod had conquered the people and founded man-made civilization. While alive, Nimrod commanded his subjects to worship him in place of God. Even after his death, his followers continued to worship him as a divine heroic leader. He was called “Baal.” This name means “master” and “lord,” and the God of this world. The name describes the positions that Nimrod took to himself—to be considered Lord and Master of all creation. This false doctrine of believes exists in the world today.

Nicolaitane means “a follower of Nicolas.” It originates from the Greek words, nikos meaning “conqueror” or “destroyer,” and laos, meaning, “people.” The original Nicolas is Nimrod (Gen. 10:8) for he was a destroyer of the people.

The Nicolaitanes infiltrated the early Assembly of God's Church and finally took over the policy-making. They had overcome the resistance of the saints, who were contending to their faith. These destroyers had opened the way for Jezebel, the ancient symbol for seductiveness, to come in and seduce the servants of Christ. They were so successful that it has now deceived all the nations of the earth. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that the Scriptures charge Babylon, the Mother of all Harlots, with committing fornications (embracing the different religions and deities of the various nations) and mixing their doctrines, which is "the wine of her fornications." She has made all nations of the earth drink and has made drunk all the people. The whole world is intoxicated, just like anyone muddled with alcoholic liquor, and don't believe they are drunk. For they are
all deceived by the teachings of Nimrod, that destroyer which is Satan, the World Deceiver and ruler of all the earth’s systems and beliefs.