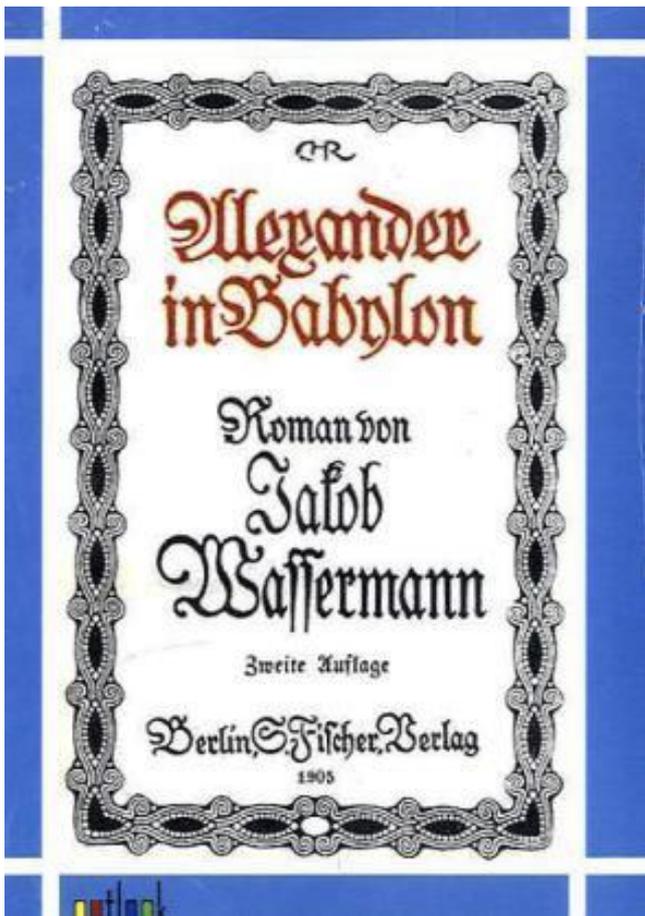


## Alexander in Babylon PDF - herunterladen, lesen sie



HERUNTERLADEN

LESEN

ENGLISH VERSION

DOWNLOAD

READ

### Beschreibung

Jakob Wassermann wurde am 10. März 1873 in Fürth geboren. Viele seiner Romane wurden zu internationalen Bestsellern. Er starb am 1. Januar 1934.

Reproduktion des Originals über Alexander den Großen.



translated anonymously, appeared in 1949. In dealing with the final days of Alexander the Great, Wassermann eschews traditional theories about the cause or causes of Alexander's death. Rather than speculate about possible.

Deutschlands führende Nachrichtenseite. Alles Wichtige aus Politik, Wirtschaft, Sport, Kultur, Wissenschaft, Technik und mehr.

Wayne Alexander, Actor: Babylon 5. Wayne Alexander grew up in the San Joaquin Valley in California. He trained at Los Angeles City College Theater Academy, then spent four years at San Francisco's American Conservatory Theater. He later worked as a fight choreographer and did stage work both in Los Angeles and.

21 Apr 2015 . Whatever Darius's orders, Mazaeus did not have any forces that could meet Alexander's. He seems to have withdrawn from the Euphrates straight to the king's position. Gaugamela and Babylon. At Gaugamela, Mazaeus commanded the right wing of the Persian line (Diod., 17.59.5; cf. 58.2: supporting the.

Abstract. 'Doomed to Die: Alexander in Babylon' looks at the final chapter in Alexander's life, which was set in Babylon. When Alexander entered Babylon after his victory at Gaugamela, he was following a long line of previous victors. None of the surviving narratives mentions a coronation of Alexander in Babylon, but he.

See details for 60 Alexander St, Babylon, NY 11702, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Full/1 Half Bathrooms, Sold Price: \$595000, MLS#: 2911678, Courtesy: Century 21 Adams Real Estate, Provided by: MLSLI.

Alexander Entering Babylon. Artist: Sébastien Leclerc I (French, Metz 1637–1714 Paris). Date: n.d.. Medium: Pen and brown ink, brush and gray wash over red chalk. Several corrections on separate pieces of paper, pasted onto original sheet. Dimensions: 8 13/16 x 14 7/16 in. (22.4 x 36.7 cm.) Classification: Drawings.

Alexander den Stores indtog i Babylon CC0. Luk. Unknown [+]. Died : before 1900.

Alexander the Great's Entry into Babylon After Thorvaldsen's relief Inv.no. A503. Pen and ink on paper. Inventory number: D460. Works, relating to this work: Thorvaldsen, Alexander the Great's Entry into Babylon (The Alexander Frieze),.

1 Nov 2017 . Donald Trump 1 Year in Review, GMO Insects, more self driving cars, Mouse with human brains, Esotericism, Magic w/ Guest Bryn Biemeck – Headlines, news and information to feed your brain.. LISTEN NOW. AIRED: 11-08-2017. History of Secret Societies: Great Plan, Rothschild,.

Home. We have moved. Dear friends and colleagues we are excited to announce that we have moved to a new location. Our old office served us well, and we made great memories (and movies) there, but we couldn't be more excited about our new space. The new office is situated near a little river and an open green field.

The rapid downward slide began in Ecbatana (modern-day Hamadan, Iran) during the fall of 324 BCE, as Alexander and his army, much depleted from a sixty-day death march across the Gedrosian Desert, were making their way back to Babylon from the Punjab. It was here that Hephaestion, Alexander's closest companion.

18 Babylon serves as a stable reference point or coordinate in the text, working to focus and present the plenitude of eastern marvels. Beyond this outline of the classical geographical tradition, the large and influential body of Alexander the Great materials also shaped the understanding of Babylon's eastern location in.

"Babylon 1" 2D rendering with Photoshop from the series "Babylon"

Alexander in Babylon : historischer Roman. | Jakob Wassermann | ISBN: 9783373000563 | Kostenloser Versand für alle Bücher mit Versand und Verkauf durch Amazon.

27 Jan 2002 . Alexander the Great may have been the all-time great military genius and

conqueror of much of the then civilised world, but he was also responsible for the first inflation. It lasted a decade, and for the man in the street in ancient Babylon, it halved the value of the shekel in his pocket. Putting too much money.

9 Alexander carried off with him all the wealth in Persis to Susa, which was also full of treasures and equipment; and neither did he regard Susa as the royal residence, but rather Babylon, which he intended to build up still further; and there too treasures lay stored. They say that, apart from the treasures in.

Charles Le Brun (1619-1690) was a French artist who served as court painter for Louis XIV during the 17th century. Among his other works, Le Brun (whose name is also spelled LeBrun) created a series of paintings featuring Alexander the Great. This image depicts a painting Le Brun called "Entry of Alexander into Babylon."

"The disclosure will intrigue followers of a historical whodunnit which has fascinated scholars down the ages." The Independent. In the second half of the fourth century BC, the Macedonian king Alexander the Great created the largest empire the world had ever known. On June 11, 323 BC, in the ancient city of Babylon,.

Though Alexander the Great lived more than seventeen centuries before the onset of Iberian expansion into Muslim Africa and Asia, he loomed large in the literature of late medieval and early modern Portugal and Spain. Exploring little-studied chronicles, chivalric romances, novels, travelogues, and crypto-Muslim texts,.

Zillow has 0 photos of this \$829145 5 bed, 4.0 bath, 6000 sqft single family home located at 21 Alexander St built in 2008. MLS #.

22 Oct 2017 . Ever since I began studying Bible prophecy, I've witnessed a lot of conjecture and disagreement about the city that will be the embodiment of Mystery Babylon in the last days. In the Book of Revelation she is called "that great city which reigns over the kings of the earth" (17:18). The most popular contenders.

In the second half of the fourth century BC, the Macedonian king Alexander the Great created the largest empire the world has ever known. At the very height of his power, on June 11, 323 BC, in the ancient city of Babylon, he died suddenly of a mysterious illness at the age of 33. For centuries scholars have debated what.

Desert temple. See More. Babylon: Further focus of my mythology obsession · Balcony Garden Garden Ponds Ancient Egypt Ancient History Religion Alexander Film Hanging Gardens Queen Esther Interior Design.

12 Jan 2014 . In June 323 BC, Alexander the Great died in Babylon aged 32, having conquered an empire stretching from modern Albania to eastern Pakistan. The question of what, or who, killed the Macedonian king has never been answered successfully. However, new research may have finally solved the.

View 17 photos for 1 Alexander St, Babylon, NY 11702 a bed, bath, 0.29 Sq. Ft. single\_family built in that sold on Today.

Politisch instabile Verhältnisse schaden der Wirtschaft. Das galt offenbar schon vor mehr als 2.300 Jahren: Nach dem Tod von Alexander dem Großen am 10. Juni 323 v. Chr. in Babylon erlebte die Stadt eine zwanzig Jahre anhaltende Wirtschaftskrise, berichtet das Magazin Nature in seiner Online-Ausgabe.. Artikel aus.

Der Roman setzt ein beim Todesmarsch durch die Wüste. Über dessen glücklichen Ausgang freuen sich zwar die Soldaten, aber Alexander bleibt distanziert und nüchtern. Von der anschließenden Ankunft in Susa bis zu Alexanders Tod in Babylon wird dessen Leben dargestellt - begleitet von schwarzen mystischen.

The Entry of Alexander into Babylon by Antonio Tempesta 16th–17th century. A work from the collections of the de Young and Legion of Honor museums of San Francisco, CA.

Buy Alexander The Great: Murder in Babylon New Ed by Graham Phillips (ISBN: 9780753510087) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

23 Apr 2014 . BABYLONmensclub24.ru. The Chaldean King Nebuchadnezzar II (604-561 BC) was responsible for making Babylon into one of the wonders of the ancient world. He is the Biblical king who sacked Jerusalem and carried off 10,000 captives to help him build his monumental capital. He is credited with.

The Proud Vanquished. between late 17th and early 18th century. Domenico Rosetti, The Triumph of Alexander in Babylon, 17th/18th Century, Engraving The Triumph of Alexander in Babylon. Domenico Rosetti. Gerard de Lairese.

Between 1662 - 1673 Charles Lebrun rose to the epinnacle of his glory. Lebrun thus became the leading light in the art world of the seventeenth century France. Series of works to the history of The Battles of Alexander the Great.

4 Apr 2012 . In Babylon on June 11th, 323 BC, at about 5pm, Alexander the Great died aged 32, having conquered an empire stretching from modern Albania to eastern Pakistan.

Listen to Monty Alexander now. Listen to Monty Alexander in full in the Spotify app. Play on Spotify. © (c) 2006 Telarc. Legal · Privacy · Cookies · About Ads. To play this content, you'll need the Spotify app. Get Spotify Open Spotify. You look like someone who appreciates good music. Listen to all your favourite artists on any.

This wonderful plaque shows the procession of Alexander the Great and his entry into Babylon. Though it's flat it looks very real because of its s.

Alexander died in Babylon in 323 BC, the city that he planned to establish as his capital, without executing a series of planned campaigns that would have begun with an invasion of Arabia. In the years following his death, a series of civil wars tore his empire apart, resulting in the establishment of several states ruled by the.

Alexander, who had defeated Darius III of Persia at the Battle of Issus (333 BC), foresaw another battle to take Babylon; he was surprised to see the gates of the city open to give him a hero's welcome. Le Brun depicts the moment where Alexander, holding a scepter topped by Victory in his left hand, advances in a chariot.

After the death of a close friend, Hephaestion, Alexander entered several days of mourning and then decided to undertake a new campaign—which would be his last. His target was a tribe called the Cossaei, who controlled a mountain area and charged a toll on those who needed to pass to reach Babylon or Susa.

115), Bosworth solved the problem by accepting Philip as king of Babylon during Alexander's lifetime. In order to placate national feelings Alexander supposedly gave the Babylonians their own king as was done earlier by the kings Assurbanipal and Cyrus (Petschow, 1988). Since Alexander had no (legitimate) son, his.

3 days ago . Alexander the Great, also known as Alexander III or Alexander of Macedonia, (born 356 bce, Pella, Macedonia [northwest of Thessaloníki, Greece]—died June 13, 323 bce, Babylon [near Al-Ḥillah, Iraq]), king of Macedonia (336–323 bce), who overthrew the Persian empire, carried Macedonian arms to.

86. Jeremy LaBuff, Who(')s(e) Karian? Language, Names, and Identity. 108 Gabriel Baker, Sallust, Marius, and the Alleged Violation of the Ius Belli. 130 Andrew W Collins, Alexander the Great and the Kingship of Babylon. 149 Nikos Karkavelias, Phrynichus Stratonidou Deiradiotes and the Ionia Campaign in 412 BC: Thuc.

History behind 'The Cradle of Civilisation': Alexander the Great enters Babylon. The Persian king, Cyrus the Great, captured Babylon in 539 BC, but rather than sacking it, made it one of his administrative centres - a role it maintained during the subsequent Persian Empire. One of

the most important finds from Babylon is the.

Death In Babylon Alexander the Great died unexpectedly on June 11, 323 BC, in the ancient Persian city of Babylon. The preceding eight years had seen him crush the Persian King Darius III at the Battle of Issus, capture his capital city of Persepolis, and overrun his empire as far as the Punjab.

The book *Death in Babylon: Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic World*, Vincent Barletta is published by University of Chicago Press.

12 Jun 2013 - 8 min Alexander the Great's Army enters into Babylon making it the Capitol of his Empire.

10 Sep 2012 . Under Alexander, Babylon again flourished as a center of learning and commerce. This accurate recreation is how it must have looked to he and his troops upon their arrival. But following Alexander's death in 323 BC in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, his empire was divided amongst his generals, and.

Watch Alexander Scene: Enter Babylon video on Video Detective.

From National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., after Charles Le Brun, Entry of Alexander the Great into Babylon, or The Triumph of Alexander (18th century...

Download this stock image: The Entrance of Alexander in Babylon or The Triumph of Alexander 1665, Charles Le Brun (1619-1690) - AB38T2 from Alamy's library of millions of high resolution stock photos, illustrations and vectors.

5 Sep 2015 . Babylon F.D. Signal 13 216 Locust Ave. 12/19/15 West Babylon F.D. Signal 13 217 Arnold Ave. 2/7/16 West Babylon F.D. Signal 13 206 16th St. 10/24/15 North Babylon Fire Co. Signal 13 918 & 922 Sunrise Hwy. 11/29/15 West Babylon F.D. MVA w/ verturn Sawyer Ave. and Belmont Ave. 1/11/16 West.

7 Jul 2017 . When Alexander reached the end of the old Persian Empire, he turned back. He did not go further east into India. Historians who were there say that this is because Alexander's soldiers refused to follow him any further east – the end of the Persian Empire was far enough for them. But it may also have been.

31 Jan 2012 . Alexander's reception into Babylon in 331 BC, as relayed by Arrian 3.16.3-5 and Quintus Curtius 5.1.17-23, has been interpreted as more support for the (stereotype of the) despised rule of the Persians. While there was of course periodic resistance or resentment, on the whole that stereotype has little.

5 Sep 2015 . Babylon F.D. Signal 13 60 Alexander St. 9/5/15. Read More. 1 / 71. Favorite See All. BabylonHouseFirePaulMazza. 1 / 4, 2 / 4, 3 / 4, 4 / 4. Rate: Post. Log In: No Comments. Favorite See All. Site Meter. Photo Sharing · About SmugMug · Browse Photos · Prints & Gifts · Terms · Privacy; Contact; Log In.

To the Editor: Marr and Calisher suggest the cause of Alexander the Great's death in Babylon in 323 B.C. was West Nile encephalitis (1). They were intrigued by the fact that as Alexander entered Babylon, ravens fell dead from the sky. The authors postulated the ravens might have had West Nile encephalitis, and because.

5 Feb 2017 . Sold - 60 Alexander St, Babylon, NY - \$595000. View details, map and photos of this single family property with 4 bedrooms and 3 total baths. MLS# 2911678.

Wassermann, a German Jew, wrote *Alexander in Babylon* in 1905. An English edition came out 44 years later. It's similar to Butts, Berkovici & Mann in style. Like Butts, it's a highly poetic, romantic novel, full of symbolism. F.i., after Hephaestion's death, when a troubled Alexander has gone off by himself, he takes a wild night.

13 Aug 2011 . Alexander the Great was clearly insane, even by the cultural standards of his time. A month before he mercifully died (or, more likely, was assassinated) his own generals invited Babylonian priests to exorcise the demons that may have possessed him.

30 Nov 2016 . Title, French: Entrée d'Alexandre dans Babylone ou Le triomphe d'Alexandre  
Entry of Alexander into Babylon, or The Triumph of Alexander wikidata:Q27097122. Date,  
1665. Medium, oil on canvas. Dimensions, Height: 450 cm (177.2 in). Width: 707 cm (278.3  
in). Current location.

3 Sep 2016 . On 21 or 22 October 331, Alexander entered Babylon, the old capital of the  
ancient Near East. The longest description is that of the Roman author Quintus Curtius Rufus,  
who based his account on earlier, Greek sources. It should be read together with a brief  
Babylonian eyewitness account, that mentions.

The death of Alexander the Great and subsequent related events have been the subjects of  
debates. According to a Babylonian astronomical diary, Alexander died between the evening  
of June 10 and the evening of June 11, 323 BC, at the age of thirty-two. This happened in the  
palace of Nebuchadnezzar II in Babylon.

18 Jun 2007 . The Settlement at Babylon, 323 BC was the first attempt to divide power after  
the death of Alexander the Great. It lasted less than two years.

Seleukos I Nikator. 312-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (28mm, 17.13 g, 1h). In the name and types  
of Alexander III of Macedon. Babylon II mint. Struck circa 311-300 BC. Head of Herakles  
right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; anchor and monogram in left field, Π  
below throne. SC C94.7a; Price 3353; HGC 9, 10g.

Clay cuneiform tablet. Astronomical Diary; mentions Alexander's entry to Babylon.

On October 12, 539 B.C., Babylon fell to Cyrus of Persia, and from that time on the decay of  
the city began. Xerxes plundered it. Alexander the Great thought to restore its great temple, in  
ruins in his day, but was deterred by the prohibitive cost. During the period of Alexander's  
successors the area decayed rapidly and soon.

The EAS Alexander was an Earth Alliance Omega class destroyer which was under the  
command of.

Looking eastward, Alexander returned from Egypt through Palestine, and with 47,000 men,  
overpowered a vast reorganized Persian army near Gaugamela. In quick succession Darius III  
was murdered by onetime friends, Babylon surrendered, and Alexander pushed on to secure  
Susa and Persepolis. From there he.

The citizens of Babylon greeted the conquering hero warmly, encouraged by his plans to make  
the city his eastern capital. Eight years later — after a punishing sojourn through Afghanistan  
and aborted invasion of India — Alexander returned to Babylon in 323 B.C., where he died at  
the age of 32. The news must have been.

5 bed, 3.5 bath house located at 21 Alexander St, Babylon, NY 11702 sold for \$722500 on Jul  
30, 2013. MLS# 2490450. Gorgeous, Young, Custom Built Babylon Village Grand Colonial  
W/Outstanding Flow .

3 Jun 2017 . Alexander entered Babylon in a chariot surrounded by his armed men, many  
people went out to see him. Among them was Bagophanes, guardian of the citadel and of the  
royal treasury. He went as far as to strewing the entire road with flowers. On both sides of the  
Procession Way, he had placed silver.

Er zijn echter ook Chaldeeën, specialisten in het herkennen en interpreteren van hemelse  
voortekens, en zij speelden een rol in het leven, of liever het eind daarvan, van koning  
Alexander van Macedonië. Jona Lendering. In het najaar van 331 v. Chr. veroverde Alexander  
de stad Babylon; in het voorjaar van 323 keerde.

But despite periods of stable rule, Babylon would always fall to someone else. Given this  
pattern of constant conquest—Cyrus the Great in the sixth century B.C., and Alexander the  
Great two hundred years later—it is perhaps more helpful to see the city not as one Babylon,  
but as several Babylons, the product of traditions.

Einzigartige Luxusuhren mit bemerkenswerten kunstvollem Design und handgefertigter Qualität. Zelebrieren 25 Jahre Kunst am Handgelenk.

The kingdom of Babylon conquered Judah in 587 BCE. The Babylonians destroyed Jerusalem and its temple, and exported the elite members of its population to Babylon. This period is known as the . Between 332-167 BCE, after the conquest of Alexander, Israel was ruled first by Egypt and then by Asia Minor. In 167 BCE.

What is more, the succession to the throne was played out within the boundaries of Macedon, in the traditional heartland of the kingdom. Alexander himself came to power in the old capital of Aegae, with the entire nobility around him and the armed forces united in Macedonia. His accession may have been bloody, but the.

+ Babylonian , Babylonians , Babylons 323/7 Alexander enters Babylon, despite the warnings of the Chaldaeans. 323/8 Alexander restores the Esagila, the great temple in Babylon. 323/13 Peucestas brings 20,000 Persian soldiers to Babylon. 322/15 BabylChron\_BM.34093, an "astronomical diary" of events at Babylon.

16 May 2013 - 3 min - Uploaded by Alexandru MortimerPart I:

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VsnVi1Gid\\_I](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VsnVi1Gid_I).

The Triumph of Alexander in Babylon. 17th/18th Century. Domenico Rosetti, The Triumph of Alexander in Babylon, 17th/18th Century, Engraving The Triumph of Alexander in Babylon. Domenico Rosetti. Gerard de Laresse.

24 Inches High x 63 Inches Wide This panel is from the frieze called the Triumphal Entry of Alexander into Babylon. Depicted are Macedonian soldiers on horseb.

27 Apr 2017 . Conqueror and king of Macedonia, Alexander the Great was born on July 20, 356 B.C., in Pella, in the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedonia. During his leadership, from 336 to 323 B.C., he united the Greek city-states and led the Corinthian League. He also became the king of Persia, Babylon and Asia,.

The death of Alexander the Great and subsequent related events have been the subjects of debates. According to a Babylonian astronomical diary, Alexander died between the evening of June 10 and the evening of June 11, 323 BC, at the age of thirty-two. This happened in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II in Babylon.

At Tyre, Alexander received reinforcements from Europe, reorganized his forces, and started for Babylon. He conquered the lands between rivers Tigris and Euphrates and found the Persian army at the plains of Gaugamela, near modern Irbil in Iraq, which according to the exaggerated accounts of antiquity was said to.

Within the space of no more than three months in 1812, Bertel Thorvaldsen executed a one-metre high and 35-metre-long relief frieze for the papal Palazzo d.

BABYLON. By JULIAN READE. When Alexander the Great was a boy in the 340s, entertaining Persian ambassadors at his father's court, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were one of the Mysteries of the Orient, not yet a Wonder of the World but the kind of thing about which he might have been expected to enquire. Instead,.

Alexander's Conquest of Iran. Alexander took Babylon, but left Persian satrap, Mazaeus, in control. He seized the bullion at Susa and ascended the Persian Gates, employing a night assault on the heights. Jan.-April 330, at Persepolis, Alexander appropriated 120,000 talents bullion, but burned the palace in a drunken rage.

Title: Entrance of Alexander into Babylon; Other Titles: Former Title: Alexander's Triumphal Entry into Babylon; Classification: Drawings; Work Type: drawing; Date: 17th-18th century; Culture: French. Physical Descriptions. Medium: Brown ink, black chalk, and brown wash on tan antique laid paper, squared in black chalk,.

Lyta Alexander was a Human telepath, assigned by the Psi Corps to Babylon 5 to serve as the.

He died in Babylon at the age of 32 on 10 or 11 June 323 BCE after suffering ten days of high fever. Theories concerning his cause of death have ranged from poisoning to malaria to meningitis to bacterial infection from drinking contaminated water (among others). Plutarch says that, 14 days before his death, Alexander.

Visit Healthgrades for information on Dr. Alexander London, MD Find Phone & Address information, medical practice history, affiliated hospitals and more.

17 May 2014 . We now , our mind ,after centuries , thousands , . what was the real feelings of them , there ,in that time ? . the reality or legends . Somebody wrote that all our words , our feelings and thoughts are recorded in the sky , in the beginning of the Universe . There perhaps , Somebody write the legends of the.

11 Jun 2016 . AncientPages.com – On June 11, 323 BC, Alexander the Great, son of King Philip II of Macedon, died in Babylon after suffering ten days of high fever. Theories concerning his cause of death have ranged from poisoning to malaria to meningitis to bacterial infection from drinking contaminated water (among.

When Alexander the Great was a boy in the 340s, entertaining Persian ambassadors at his father's court, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were one of the Mysteries of the Orient, not yet a Wonder of the World but the kind of thing about which he might have been expected to enquire. Instead, according to Plutarch (Moralia.

Page of Entry of Alexander into Babylon by LE BRUN, Charles in the Web Gallery of Art, a searchable image collection and database of European painting, sculpture and architecture (700-1900)

16 May 2013 - 4 min - Uploaded by Alexandru MortimerFrom Academy Award-winning director Oliver Stone ("Any Given Sunday," "Platoon") comes .

Within 11 years Alexander's empire stretched from the Balkans to the Himalayas, and it included most of the eastern Mediterranean countries, Mesopotamia, and Persia. He died in Babylon contemplating the conquest of Carthage and perhaps Rome. His legacy was a fragmented empire, but he had inspired a new.

11 Dec 2014 - 1 min Watch videos on Times Video from The New York Times.

The Two Babylons. Alexander Hislop. Introduction. "And upon her forehead was a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER. OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH."--Revelation 17:5. There is this great difference between the works of men and the works of God, that the same minute.

15 Apr 2010 . Traces of each can be seen today in the culture, monuments, continuing military presence and people along the route, which ended for Alexander in Babylon, in modern-day Iraq. In this project, GlobalPost correspondent Theodore May sets out to see how Alexander's influence lives on. He will be blogging.

10 Aug 2017 . Many folks think of startup life as all t-shirts and “take your dog to work” days, but Babylon Micro-farms founder Alexander Olesen takes a slightly different tack. “I guess I take a corporate approach to startups,” he tells .

20 Apr 2017 . 60 Alexander St, Babylon, NY was recently sold on 2017-04-20 for \$595000.

See similar homes for sale now in Babylon, New York on Trulia.

All Pagan and Musical Worship originated as The Worship of Nimrod And His Wife.

